This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

1058 . 52.18

HARVARD COLLEGE
LIBRARY

VE RI
TAS

FROM THE FUND OF
CHARLES MINOT
CLASS OF 1828

MEN OF THE TIME:

A Dictionary of Contemporaries,

CONTAINING

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES

OF

EMINENT CHARACTERS OF BOTH SEXES.

EIGHTH EDITION,

REVISED AND BROUGHT DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME BY

THOMPSON COOPER, F.S.A.

AUTHOR OF "ATHENÆ CANTABRIGIENSES," ETC.

LONDON:
GEORGE ROUTLEDGE AND SONS,
THE BROADWAY, LUDGATE.
NEW YORK: 416, BROOME STREET.
1872.

~~Prov 2,113~~
~~Ref 2608~~
H 1058.52.18

HARVARD COLLEGE
JUL 14 1893
LIBRARY.

Minot Fund.

LONDON:
WYMAN AND SONS, PRINTERS, GREAT QUEEN STREET,
LINCOLN'S-INN FIELDS., W.C.

34/34
10

PREFACE.

THE scope and object of MEN OF THE TIME, now in its Eighth Edition, are so clearly indicated on its title-page, that it is scarcely necessary to dwell upon them at any length. The work was originally undertaken to fill a place till then unoccupied by any of the multifarious books of reference which the industry and enterprise of the age have provided for almost every class of the community. We have records of the aristocracy of birth and wealth, in the form of Peerages and Histories of the Landed Gentry; we have Court Calendars and Parliamentary Guides, which leave no official dignity, no part of the Civil Service unchronicled; we have Post-Office Directories for the registration of commercial and industrial occupations of every kind; we have lists also of Military and Naval Officers, and of the Clergy, which set forth the rank and services of the members of those professions; Lawyers and Medical Men have likewise their respective muster-rolls; but the aristocracy of intellect had been left, until this work first appeared, without any special record. The aim of the present volume, then, is to furnish a series of biographical sketches of eminent living persons, of both sexes, in all parts of the civilized world.

The present Edition of MEN OF THE TIME is to all intents and purposes a new book. During the four years which have elapsed since the appearance of the Seventh Edition no fewer than 424 individuals, who were noticed in its columns, have been removed by death. Their places are occupied in the present edition by memoirs of persons whose names have during the same period come prominently before the public.

Besides preparing these new biographies, the Editor has carefully revised all the memoirs in the work, entirely recasting many, and making additions to nearly all of them. It has been his constant endeavour to obtain the facts, when possible, direct from the parties themselves, and in all cases to state them clearly and concisely.

At the end of the volume is a Necrology, containing the names of eminent persons deceased, with the dates of their birth and death, and references to the edition or editions of this work in which their biography is to be found.

As it is the desire of the Publishers to render the work as accurate and complete as possible, suggestions for new names, corrections, and additional information are respectfully invited. All communications addressed to the Editor, care of Messrs. ROUTLEDGE and SONS, The Broadway, Ludgate, will be thankfully received.

LONDON, *June* 5, 1872.

KEY TO ASSUMED NAMES,

&c.

A. *See* Arnold, M.
Agricola. *See* Elliott, W.
A. K. H. B. *See* Boyd, Rev. A. K. H.
Alexis, Willibald. *See* Haering, W.
Amadée de Noé. *See* Cham.
Amicus. *See* Fairbairn, Tho.
Aunet, Léonie d'. *See* Biard, Madame.

Bard, Samuel A. *See* Squier, E. G.
Barker, Miss L. *See* Taylor, T.
Barry Cornwall. *See* Procter, B. W.
Bede, Cuthbert. *See* Bradley, Rev. E.
Beecher, Miss H. *See* Stowe, Mrs. H. B.
Béranger, Paul. *See* Collin, J. A. S. C. D.
Bibliophile Jacob. *See* Lacroix, P.
Bideford, The Rural Postman of. *See* Capern, E.
Bon Gaultier. *See* Martin, T.
Botham, Miss M. *See* Howitt, Mrs. M.
Breitmann, Hans. *See* Leland.
Butler, Mrs. *See* Kemble, F. A.

Caldwell, Miss A. *See* Marsh-Caldwell, Mrs. A.
Candia, Marquis de. *See* Mario, G.
Carvalho. *See* Miolan-Carvalho, Madame, M. C.
Caste, the Author of. *See* Jolly, Emily.
Cecil, Davenant. *See* Coleridge, Rev. D.
Chartist Parson. *See* Kingsley, Rev. C.
Chevreuse, Albert de. *See* Luynes, Duc de.
Clifton, Miss Fanny. *See* Stirling, Mrs.
Cornwall, Barry. *See* Procter, B. W.
Craik, Mrs. *See* Mulock, Miss D. M.
Critic, The Married. *See* Janin, J. G.
Croquelardon. *See* Collin, J. A. S. C. D
Cuthbert Bede. *See* Bradley, Rev. E.

D'Aunet, Léonie. *See* Biard, Mdme.
Davenant Cecil. *See* Coleridge, Rev. D.
Delamothe, Émile. *See* Girardin, Émile de.
De Plancy. *See* Collin, J. A. S. C. D.
Désiré Hazard. *See* Feuillet, O.
Durocher Léon. *See* Reybaud, M. R. L.

Elliot, Mdme. C. *See* Celeste, Mdme.
Émile Delamothe. *See* Girardin, Émile de.
Eusebius. *See* Prime.

Fanny Clifton, Miss. *See* Stirling, Mrs.
Fanny Fern. *See* Parton, Mrs. S.
Farmington. *See* Parton, Mrs. S.
Felix Miolan. *See* Miolan-Carvalho, Madame M. C.
Felix Summerly. *See* Cole, H.
Fern, Fanny. *See* Parton, Mrs. S.
Ferragus. *See* Ulbach, Louis.
Fiat Justitia. *See* Binney, T.
Fielding, Miss A. M. *See* Hall, Mrs. A. M.
"Five," The. *See* Ollivier, O. E.; Picard, L. J. E.
Flyggare, Madame. *See* Carlén, Madame E. F.
Forrester, Gilbert. *See* Braddon, Miss M. E.
Francis, Miss. *See* Child, Mrs. L. M.
Francis, Miss M. *See* Thornycroft, Mrs. M.

Garrow, Miss. *See* Trollope, T. A.
Geddes, Miss M. *See* Carpenter, Mrs. M.
Gigliucci, Countess. *See* Novello, C. A.
Gilbert de Voisins, Countess. *See* Taglioni, M.
Gilbert Forrester. *See* Braddon, Miss M. E.
Goward, Miss. *See* Keeley, Mrs.
Gower, Lady G. *See* Fullerton, Lady G.
Greenwood, Grace. *See* Lippincott.
Griffin, Miss J. *See* Franklin, Lady J.
Grillo, Marchioness del. *See* Ristori, A.

Hamilton, Gail. *See* Dodge, M. A.
Hazard, Désiré. *See* Feuillet, O.
Hehl, Miss. *See* Stirling, Mrs.
Henry V. *See* Chambord.
Hertfordshire Incumbent. *See* Blakesley, J. W.
Higgin. *See* Bellew, J. C. M.
Historicus. *See* Harcourt.
Hormisdas-Peath. *See* Collin, J. A. S. C. D.
Hovna, Prince. *See* Golovin, I.
Hughes, Miss E. *See* Cherer, Madame T.

Isa. *See* Craig, I.

Jacob, Bibliophile. *See* Lacroix, P.
Jacques Souffrant. *See* Ulbach, L.
John Halifax, author of. *See* Mulock, Miss D. M.
Jones, Miss C. *See* Chisholm, Mrs. C.

Kempe, Miss A. E. *See* Bray, Mrs. A. E.

Lancashire Incumbent. *See* Hume, A.
Limner, Luke. *See* Leighton, J.
Lothrop, Amy. *See* Warner.
Lukin. *See* Windham, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. A.
Lynn, Miss E. *See* Linton, Mrs. E.

Mahon, Lord. *See* Stanhope, Earl.
Manchester Prison Philanthropist. *See* Wright, T.
Manley, Miss E. C. *See* Embury, Mrs. E. C.
Mark Rochester. *See* Kent, C.
Married Critic, The. *See* Janin, J. G.
Marvell, Ik. *See* Mitchell, D. G.
Mary Powell, author of. *See* Manning, Miss A.
Max-Müller. *See* Müller, T. M.
Meier. *See* Aston, Louise.
Meredith, Owen. *See* Lytton, E. R. B.
Meulan, Mdlle. Pauline de. *See* Guizot, F. P. G.
Meyer, Adolf. *See* Goldschmidt, M. A.
Milnes, Monckton. *See* Houghton, Baron.
Montagne, Miss E. L. *See* Hervey, E. L.

Neveu de Mon Oncle. *See* Collin, J. A. S. C. D.
Nilense, Baron. *See* Collin, J. A. S. C. D.
Noé, Amadée de. *See* Cham.
Northamptonshire Poet, The. *See* Plummer, J.
Novello, Miss M. *See* Clarke, Mrs. M. C.

O'Brien, Edward Stephenson. *See* Butt, I.
O'Keefe. *See* Belloc, Madame, A. S. L.
O'Neill, Miss E. *See* Becher, Lady E.

Parkes, Mrs. *See* Sedgwick, A.
Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains, The. *See* Fremont, J. C.
Paul Béranger. *See* Collin, J. A. S. C. D.
Penhafirme, Count of. *See* Sartorius, Admiral Sir G. R.
Philanthropist, The Manchester Prison. *See* Wright, T.
Phiz. *See* Browne, H. K.
Pinhorn, Miss J. *See* Thomas, Mrs. J.
Postman, The Rural, of Bideford. *See* Capern, E.
Price, Miss. *See* Wood, Mrs. H.
Prison Philanthropist, The Manchester. *See* Wright, T.

Rigby, Miss E. *See* Eastlake, Lady.
Rivière, Miss A. *See* Bishop, Lady A.
Rob Roy. *See* MacGregor, J.
Robinson, Mrs. *See* Freer, M. W.
Rochester, Mark. *See* Kent, C.
Rocky Mountains, The Pathfinder of the. *See* Fremont, J. C.
Rural Postman of Bideford, The. *See* Capern, E.

St. Léon, Madame. *See* Cerito, F.

Samuel A. Bard. *See* Squier, E. G.
Schmidt, Mdlle. *See* Carlén, Madame E. F.
Scott, Miss A. M. *See* Gatty, Mrs. A. M.
S. G. O. *See* Osborne, The Rev. Lord S. G.
Sheridan, Miss C. E. *See* Norton, Hon. Mrs. C. E.
Silverpen. *See* Meteyard, E.
Smith, Miss B. L. *See* Bodichon, Madame.
Smith, Miss C. L. *See* Gascoigne, Mrs. C. L.
Somerville, Sir W. M. *See* Athlumley, Lord.
Souffrant, Jacques. *See* Ulbach, L.
Stella. *See* Lewis, E. A.
Stephens, Miss K. *See* Essex, Dowager Countess of.
Stephens, Mrs. S. L. *See* Duvernay, Y. M. L.
Stickney, Miss S. *See* Ellis, Mrs.
Strickland, Miss S. *See* Moodie, Mrs. S.
Summerly, Felix. *See* Cole, H.
Sydney Yendys. *See* Dobell, S.

Titcomb, Timothy. *See* Holland, J. G.
Toulmin, Miss C. *See* Crosland, Mrs. C.
Tree, Miss E. *See* Kean, Mrs. C.
Twain, Mark. *See* Clemens, S. L.
Twamley, Miss L. *See* Meredith, Mrs. L.

V. *See* Clive, Mrs. C.
Vermond, Louis de. *See* Énault, L.
Voisins, Countess Gilbert de. *See* Taglioni, M.

Wetherell, Elizabeth. *See* Warner, Susan.
Wigley, Miss. *See* Clive, Mrs. C.
Wilibald Alexis. *See* Haering, W.
Woolgar, Miss S. J. *See* Mellon, Mrs. A.

Yendys, Sydney. *See* Dobell, S.

MEN OF THE TIME.

ABBOTT, The Rev. Jacob, born at Hollowell, Maine, United States, in 1803, graduated at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, in 1820, and entered the Congregational Theological Seminary at Andover, Massachusetts, the following year. He was ordained a Congregationalist minister in 1824, and the next year published the first volume of his "Young Christian" series. From that time to the present he has been almost constantly engaged in writing books for the young. His works, which must number at least 150 volumes, have all been very popular, and most of them have been republished abroad and translated into various European and Asiatic languages. Among those of his books which are best known may be mentioned the "Young Christian Series," 3 vols.; "The Corner Stone;" "Abbott's Histories of Celebrated Persons," about 30 vols.; "The Rollo Books," 28 vols.; "The Jonas Books," 6 vols.; "The Lucy Books," 6 vols.; "Harper's Story Books," 36 vols.; and "Franconia Stories."

ABBOTT, The Rev. John S. C., younger brother of the preceding, was born at Brunswick, Maine, in 1805, and, like his brother, educated at Bowdoin College, whence he graduated in 1825, and after completing his theological course at Andover Seminary, settled as a pastor at Worcester, and subsequently at Roxbury and Nantucket, Massachusetts. Like his brother, he devoted himself to literature, and in 1833 published "The Mother at Home," which was followed by "The Child at Home." These were very popular, and were translated into fifteen or twenty of the languages of Europe, Asia, and Africa. From 1844 he relinquished the pastorate and engaged himself entirely in authorship. He has published nearly or quite as many books as his brother, but not so exclusively for the young. Among his most widely-known works are a series of six volumes of biographical histories, of Marie Antoinette, Josephine, &c.; a History of Napoleon Bonaparte, in two large volumes, remarkable for its indiscriminate eulogy of all his acts; a "History of the French Revolution;" "History of Austria;" "History of the Civil War in America," 2 vols.; "History of Napoleon III., Emperor of the French," equally eulogistic with that of his predecessor; many books for children, &c. Mr. Abbott's style is pleasing and animated, but he is careless in the collection and verification of the materials of history.

ABBOTT, The Rev. Lyman, A.M., third son of Jacob Abbott, was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, United States, Dec. 18, 1835, and graduated at the University of New York in July, 1853; studied law and was admitted to the New York Bar; but about three years later he abandoned his profession for theology, and after a private course of theological study, was ordained a Congregationalist minister at Farmington, Maine, in 1860. He was settled as pastor of the first Congregational Church in Terre Haute, Indiana, the same year, and remained there till 1865, when he became General Secretary of the American Union Commission (subsequently the American Union Freedmen's Commission) in New York city, which he served till its dissolution in 1868. In 1866 he accepted the pastorate of the New England Congregational Church in New York city, which he resigned in 1869, to devote himself to literary pursuits. He commenced authorship early, aiding in the preparation of some law books published by his brothers in 1856 and 1857, and writing in connection with them two novels, "Conecut Corners," and "Matthew Caraby," under the *nom de plume* of "Benanly." Subsequently he prepared a pamphlet on "The Results of Emancipation in the United States," which was published by the International Anti-Slavery Conference held in Paris in 1867; published an elaborate Life of Christ, with the title of "Jesus of Nazareth: His Life and Teachings," in 1869; and "Old Testament Shadows of New Testament Truths," in 1870; edited "Henry Ward Beecher's Sermons," 2 vols., 1868, and his "Morning Exercises," 1871. He is now editor of the *Literary Record*, of *Harper's Magazine*, and of the *Illustrated Christian Weekly*, published by the American Tract Society. His brothers, Benjamin Vaughan and Austin Abbott, are widely known in America for their valuable legal works, and his younger brother, Edward, is editor of the *Congregationalist*, a leading paper of that denomination published in Boston.

ABD-EL-KADER, the third of the four sons of a Marabout chief named Sidi-el-Hadji-Meheddin, was born in the environs of Mascara, in 1807. When Charles X. of France undertook the Algerine expedition, Abd-el-Kader, though young, was, on account of his powers of mind and body, elected chief by some of the tribes, in the hope that he would deliver their country from anarchy. Shortly afterwards he was proclaimed Emir of Mascara, and declared a religious war against the French, who concluded with him a treaty, which constituted him sovereign of the province of Oran, with a right of the monopoly of the commerce of the entire country, similar to that exercised by Mehemet Ali in Egypt. Being desirous of extending his dominions, he soon became embroiled with the French, and for more than ten years he waged war against them, until he was defeated, Dec. 23, 1843, by Marshal Bugeaud, to whom he capitulated on the faith of a promise that he should be allowed to retire to Alexandria or to St. Jean d'Acre. Instead, however, of fulfilling this promise, the French authorities imprisoned him in the castle of Pau, whence he was transferred, in 1848, to that of Amboise, near Blois. Here he remained until after the proclamation of the empire in 1852, when he was released by the emperor, Louis Napoleon, having sworn upon the Koran not to oppose the French rule in Africa. Abd-el-Kader not only kept his word, but treated with great kindness and consideration the Christian population of the East at the time of the Syrian massacres in 1860, for which good service he received a decoration from the Emperor of the French. He took up his residence at Boursa, the ancient Prusa, and on its destruction by an earthquake, Feb. 25, 1852, obtained permission from the French Government, from which he receives a pension, to remove first to Constantinople and then to Damascus. In 1863 he visited Egypt, inspected the works of the Suez Canal, and made the pilgrimage to Mecca.

ABDUL-AZIZ KHAN, Sultan of Turkey, was born Feb. 9, 1830, being the second son of the Sultan Mahmoud Khan, who died in 1839, and brother of the late Sultan Abdul Medjid, on whose death, June 25, 1861, he ascended the throne of the Ottoman empire, according to the custom which prefers a brother to a son as heir. He has much stronger military tastes than his predecessor. His Government succeeded in raising several loans in the London money market, for the avowed object of reforming the finances of the empire; but whether these reforms are real or illusory time alone can prove. One of the most troublesome questions that has for some time affected the interests of the Porte—that arising out of the ingenious *quasi*-political scheme of M. de Lesseps, for the formation of the Suez ship canal—assumed a rather unfavourable aspect, from the decision of the Emperor of the French in favour of the Company against the Viceroy of Egypt, by which the suzerainty of the Porte was virtually ignored, and its claim therein imperilled for the future. The Sultan, who has concluded treaties of commerce with France and England, visited the Exhibition at Paris in July, 1867, landed at Dover July 12, and was enthusiastically received in London. The Sultan's Government was greatly disturbed by the insurrections in Crete, which were fomented by Greece; but peace was ultimately restored at the close of the year 1868.

ABDY, JOHN THOMAS, son of Lieut.-Colonel James Nicholas Abdy, was born July 5, 1822, and educated at the Proprietary School, Kensington, whence he proceeded to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated as Senior in the Civil Law in 1844. In 1847 he took the degree of LL.B., and was created LL.D. in 1852. In 1850 he was elected a fellow of his college, and in January of that year was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple. For a short time he went the Home circuit, but subsequently chose the Norfolk circuit. In 1854 he was appointed Regius Professor of the Civil Law in the University of Cambridge. He is also Lecturer on Law at Gresham College, London, and a magistrate for Hertfordshire and for the borough of Cambridge. In 1870 he was appointed Recorder of Bedford, and in the following year was promoted to be County Court Judge of Circuit No. 38. Professor Abdy has published "A Historical Sketch of Civil Procedure among the Romans," 1857; and an edition of "Kent's Commentary on International Law," 1866. In collaboration with Mr. Bryan Walker, M.A., he edited, translated, and annotated "The Commentaries of Gaius," 1870.

ABERCORN (DUKE OF), JAMES HAMILTON, K.G., P.C., Duke of Chatelherault in France, heir male of the house of Hamilton, was born Jan. 21, 1811; succeeded his grandfather as Marquis of Hamilton in 1818; and married, Oct. 25, 1832, Lady Louisa Jane Russell, second daughter of John, 6th Duke of Bedford, by whom he has had seven children. His Grace, who held the office of Groom of the Stole to H.R.H. Prince Albert, was, on the accession to power of Earl Derby's Administration, in 1866, appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, which office he retained till 1868, when he was created Duke of Abercorn. His Grace was served heir male of the body of the 1st Duke of Chatelherault, Jan. 13, 1862, and, as such heir male of the 1st duke, claims the original title of Duke of Chatelherault of 1549. He is Lord-Lieutenant and Custos-Rotulorum of co. Donegal, Colonel of the Donegal Militia, and Major-General of the Royal Archers.

ABERDEEN AND ORKNEY, BISHOP OF. (*See* SUTHER.)

ABOUT, EDMOND-FRANÇOIS-VALENTIN, author, born at Dieuze (Meurthe), Feb. 14, 1828, pursued his studies at the Lycée Charlemagne, won the prize of honour in 1848, and passed in 1851 to the French School of Athens. In Greece he directed his attention to archæological studies, and made his first appearance as an author with "La Grèce Contemporaine" (1855), which was well received. In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* he published a kind of autobiographical novel, "Tolla," in 1855, followed by "Les Mariages de Paris" in 1856, and "Germaine" in 1857. His well-known pamphlet, "La Question Romaine," which urged the abolition of the Pope's temporal power, and was supposed to have been inspired by the Emperor, appeared soon after. In 1860 he published two other political pamphlets, "The New Map of Europe," and "Prussia in 1860." "Les Coquins d'Agents de Change" was published in 1861, the third edition of "Le Cas de M. Guérin," "Madelon," and "Dernières Lettres d'un bon jeune homme à sa cousine Madeleine," in 1863; "Le Progrès" in 1864; "La Vieille Roche" in the *Moniteur du Soir* in 1865; "Le Turco" in 1866; "L'Infâme" in 1867; "Les Mariages de Province" in 1868; and "L'A, B, C du Travailleur," a popular handbook of political economy, in the same year. M. About, who received the Legion of Honour August 15, 1858, married Mdlle. de Guillerville, May 24, 1864. He has written several vaudevilles and other dramatic pieces. In 1866 M. About was commissioned by the Emperor to draw up a report on the state of public opinion in France. In 1868 M. About became one of the leading contributors to the *Gaulois* newspaper. On the commencement of the conflict between France and Prussia he went to the seat of war as special correspondent of the *Soir*, and sent to that journal a series of articles, which attracted much attention.

ABRAHAM, The Right Rev. Charles John, D.D., son of the late Captain Abraham, R.N., of Farnborough, Hants, born in 1815, and educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, of which he was successively Scholar and Fellow, was appointed Assistant Master to Eton College. He was Archdeacon of Waitemata, New Zealand, from 1852 till 1857, and on the subdivision in the latter year, of the diocese of New Zealand, was consecrated first Bishop of Wellington. In 1870 he resigned his see, returned to England, and was appointed a Coadjutor Bishop in the diocese of Lichfield.

ACHENBACH, Andrew, artist, born at Cassel, Sept. 29, 1815, studied at Düsseldorf, under Schadow. In the Paris "Exposition" of 1855, M. Achenbach had five pictures, viz, "Marée haute à Ostende," "Vue de Corleone en Sicile," "Mer orageuse sur la Côte de Sicile," "Kermesse en Hollande," and "Clair de Lune." In 1844 M. Achenbach obtained a third-class medal at the "Exposition" at Paris, and a medal of the first class in 1855. He is a member of the Royal Academies of Berlin, Amsterdam, Philadelphia, Antwerp, &c., and was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 9, 1864.

ACLAND, Henry Wentworth, M.D., F.R.S., Hon. D.C.L. of Edinburgh, Cambridge, and Durham, and Hon. M.D. Dublin, fourth son of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., was born in 1815, and educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford. He was elected, in 1841, to a Fellowship at All Souls. He took the decree of M.D. at Oxford in 1848, having been appointed Lee's Reader in Anatomy in 1845. In that capacity, with several able assistants, especially Professors Beale, Victor Carus Melville, and Mr. Charles Robertson, he made the extensive Christ Church Physiological Series, now in the Oxford University Museum. That museum owes its existence in great measure to his labours. Dr. Acland became Regius Professor of Medicine in 1858, was appointed a member of Mr. Gathorne Hardy's Cubic Space Commission in 1866, and of the Royal Sanitary Commission in 1869. He has, since 1858, represented the University of Oxford on the Medical Council, has been President of the British Medical Association and President of the Physiological section of the British Association. He published a treatise on the "Plains of Troy" in 1839, and has written several works on medical, scientific, and sanitarry subjects, including an important "Memoir on the Visitation of Cholera in Oxford in 1854." He accompanied the Prince of Wales to America in 1860 as his medical attendant, and on his return was appointed Honorary Physician to his Royal Highness.

ACOSTA, Joaquim, a colonel of engineers in the service of New Granada, and a distinguished geographer and historian, served in 1831 in the Columbian army. In 1834, with the botanist Cespedes, he undertook a scientific expedition, extending from the valley of Socorro to that of Magdalena, and seven years later visited the country from Antioca to Anserma. Acosta afterwards repaired to Europe, and lived in Spain several years. He has published an excellent map of the territory of New Granada. His most important publication, however, is one on the "Discovery and Colonization of New Granada." M. Acosta has made some valuable contributions to the Geographical Society of Paris.

ACTON (Lord), The Right Hon. John Emerich Edward Dalberg-Acton, son of Sir Ferdinand Richard Edward Acton, Bart., of Aldenham, Shropshire, by the only daughter of the Duke of Dalberg (afterwards wife of the second Lord Granville), was born at Naples, in 1834, and when about three years of age succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father. For a few years he was a student in the Catholic College of St. Mary's, Oscott, at the time when Dr. (afterwards Cardinal) Wiseman was at the head of that institution; but his education was mainly due to the renowned ecclesiastical historian, Dr. Döllinger, of Munich, with whom he lived for a considerable time. Sir John represented Carlow in the House of Commons from 1859 to 1865. In the latter year he stood as a candidate for the borough of Bridgnorth, when he announced, in a speech delivered to the electors, that he represented not the body, but the spirit, of the Catholic Church. He was successful at the poll by a majority of one, but, on a scrutiny, was unseated. In 1869, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, he was created a peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Acton of Aldenham. In the same year he repaired to Rome, on the assembling of the Œcumenical Council, and while there rendered himself conspicuous by his hostility to the doctrine of Papal Infallibility, and by the activity and secrecy with which he rallied, combined, and urged on those who appeared to be favourable to the views entertained by Dr. Döllinger. It is believed that he was in relation with the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, and that much of the news published by that journal on the subject of the Council was communicated by his lordship. Lord Acton may be regarded as the leader of the self-styled "Liberal Catholics," who are more or less out of accord with the traditions of the Holy See. He was the editor of the *Home and Foreign Review*, a trimestral periodical, commenced in 1862, and carried on till 1864, when it ceased to appear, owing to its having been condemned by the English Catholic hierarchy. At a later date he edited the *Chronicle*, a weekly newspaper, which had a brief existence, for want of adequate support; and still more recently he conducted the *North British Review*, formerly an organ of the Congregationalists, which expired under his management. His lordship also published, in September, 1870, "A Letter to a German Bishop present at the Vatican Council" (*Sendschreiben an einen Deutschen Bischof des Vaticanischen Concils*, Nördlingen, September, 1870). This elicited from Bishop Ketteler, of Mayence, a spirited reply, which has been translated into English.

ADAMS, Charles Francis, LL.D., D.C.L., an American diplomatist, the only surviving son of John Quincy Adams, sixth president of the United States, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, Aug. 18, 1807. His early education was obtained at St. Petersburg and London, but he graduated at Harvard College in 1825, studied law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1828, though he never sought practice. He was for five terms a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and inclining, like his father, to anti-slavery views, was nominated by the Free Soil party, in 1848, for the Vice-Presidency, on the same ticket with Martin Van Buren. Belonging to the advanced wing of the Whig party, he naturally became a Republican on the organization of that party in 1855. In 1858 he was elected to Congress as a Republican, from the third District of Massachusetts, and re-elected in 1860. Before taking his seat for his second term, he was appointed, in April, 1861, Minister to England, and for seven years, — years of great trial and requiring the highest diplomatic ability to meet the emergencies springing from the civil war and the tendencies of a government not cordial toward his country, he manifested an equanimity, dignity, and soundness of judgment which won for him the sincere respect and regard of all parties, both at home and in England. Having continued in this important position for seven years, he asked to be recalled early in 1868. His request was granted, and the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, then United States Senator from Maryland, was sent to England as his successor. Mr. Adams has since remained in private life. He has published the "Life and Works of John Adams," his grandfather, in ten vols. 8vo. (1850-56), and recently a selection from his father's State Papers. In Aug., 1871, he was appointed arbitrator on behalf of the United States, under the Treaty of Washington. Two of his sons, Henry Brooks Adams and John Quincy Adams, have attained considerable distinction. The former is a professor in Harvard College, and the author of a series of essays in the *North American Review*, on railroad management and other allied topics, which have attracted attention for their severity, their ability, and the admirable finish and perfection of their style. Mr. John Quincy Adams has been three or four times the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, and has written extensively on political subjects and revenue reform.

ADAMS, JOHN COUCH, the astronomer, is the son of a small farmer near Bodmin, in Cornwall, where he was born about 1818. He entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, was Senior Wrangler in 1843, was soon after elected to a Fellowship, and became one of the Mathematical tutors of his college. In 1841 he applied himself to the investigation of the irregularities in the motion of Uranus, in order to find out whether they might be attributed to the action of some unknown planet, and thence, if possible, to determine approximately the elements of its orbit. In 1844, through Professor Challis, a correspondence was opened with the Astronomer Royal; and in October, 1845, Mr. Adams sent to the Greenwich Observatory a paper of results, showing that the perturbations of Uranus were caused by some planet within certain assumed limits. The Astronomer Royal wrote to him, Nov. 5, inquiring whether the perturbation would explain the error of the *radius vector* of Uranus; but from some unexplained cause, Mr. Adams delayed his reply. On the 10th of the same month M. Le Verrier published in the "Comptes Rendus" of the French Academy a paper on "The Perturbations of Uranus produced by Jupiter and Saturn;" and the place assigned by him to the disturbing planet was the same, within one degree, as that calculated by Mr. Adams. The Council of the Royal Society doubted whether their annual medal was due to Mr. Adams or to M. Le Verrier; but ultimately, as there was no precedent in favour of bestowing a double medal, they decided on conferring a testimonial on each claimant instead. In January, 1847, Mr. Adams privately circulated a paper explanatory of "The observed Irregularities in the Motion of Uranus," which was subsequently reprinted in the "Nautical Almanack" for 1851. In 1858 he succeeded the late Dean Peacocke as Lowndean

Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge.

ADAMS, THE REV. NEHEMIAH, D.D., was born at Salem, Massachusetts, Feb. 19, 1806. He graduated from Harvard College, 1826, studied divinity at Andover, Massachusetts, and was ordained colleague pastor with Rev. Dr. Holmes, at Cambridge, in 1829, and installed pastor of Essex-street Congregational Church, Boston, in 1834. Dr. Adams early took an active part in the Unitarian controversy, and published several works on the Orthodox or Trinitarian side. He has also discussed other questions of public interest, and notably that of slavery, publishing, in 1854, a volume entitled a "South Side View of Slavery," which was severely criticised at the time of its appearance. He has a high reputation for scholarship and pulpit eloquence. Among his published works are, "Remarks on the Unitarian Belief," "The Friends of Christ in the New Testament" (1851), "Life of John Eliot," "Agnes and the Key to the Little Coffin," and a correspondence with ex-Governor Wise, of Virginia, on the Slavery question. He resigned his pastorate in 1870, and has since visited the Sandwich Islands, China, and Japan.

ADAMS, THE REV. WILLIAM, D.D., LL.D., was born at Colchester, Connecticut, Jan. 25, 1807, being the son of John Adams, LL.D., an eminent teacher, long at the head of Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. He graduated from Yale College in 1827, studied theology at Andover, Massachusetts, was ordained to the ministry in the Congregational Church in 1831, and at first settled in Brighton, Massachusetts. He became the pastor of what is now the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, New York city, in 1834, and soon attracted attention by his eminent scholarship and his graceful eloquence. He has from time to time published volumes, mostly of sermons and addresses, all characterized by a chaste and elegant diction, and indicating a devout and reverent spirit. Among these, the most popular have been "The Three Gardens: Eden, Gethsemane, and Paradise" (1867), "Thanksgiving" (1869), "Conversations of Jesus Christ with Representative Men," &c. &c.

ADAMS, WILLIAM BRIDGES, the son of a gentleman who took an active part in the election contests of Westminster in the days of Sir F. Burdett, was born in London in 1797. Ill-health compelled him while young to visit a genial climate, and he travelled over a great part of the continent of Europe and South and North America. He devoted himself to engineering pursuits, having been for some time a pupil of John Farey, the well-known engineer, and materially assisted in effecting improvements in railway mechanism and in the construction of artillery, ships, &c., for which he has taken out several patents. Mr. Adams, who is the author of "English Pleasure Carriages," "The Producing Man's Companion," and of various pamphlets on questions of the day, has also written extensively on engineering and social subjects in periodical literature, including the *Westminster Review*, *Tait's Magazine*, *The Old* and *New Monthly*, *Foreign Quarterly*, *The Times*, *Spectator*, *Mechanics' Magazine*, and *Practical Mechanics' Magazine*, *The Engineer*, *Once a Week*.

ADDERLEY, THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES BOWYER, K.C.M.G., eldest son of the late C. C. Adderley, Esq., of Hams Hall, Warwickshire, and Norton, Staffordshire, was born in 1814, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1835. He was elected in the Conservative interest, in 1841, to represent the Northern division of Staffordshire, which he still (1872) represents. Mr. Adderley was President of the Board of Health and Vice-President of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education under Lord Derby's second administration of 1858-9, and Under-Secretary for the Colonies under Lord Derby's third administration. He is a Trustee of Rugby School and Chairman of the Royal Sanitary Commission. In 1869 he was made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He has taken an active part in the establishment of colonial self-government and in the introduction of reformatory institutions, and is the author of pamphlets on education and penal discipline, and of works on other subjects connected with colonial interests. He is married to a daughter of the late Lord Leigh, and is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Warwickshire and Staffordshire.

ADELAIDE, Bishop of. (*See* Short, Dr.)

ADLER, The Rev. Hermann, Ph.D., M.A., was born in Hanover in 1839, and in 1845 accompanied his father to London. He studied at University College, London, and subsequently at the universities of Prague and Leipsic. He obtained his B.A. degree at the University of London in 1859, and that of Doctor of Philosophy at Leipsic in 1861. In 1863 Dr. Adler was appointed Principal of the Jews' College in London, and in the following year Chief Minister of the Bayswater Synagogue. His principal works are, "Sermons on the Passages in the Bible adduced by Christian Theologians in support of their Faith," 1869; "The Jews in England," and "Ibn Gabirot, the Poet Philosopher."

ADLER, Nathan Marcus, D.D., Chief Rabbi, was born at Hanover in 1803, and received his education in the universities of Göttingen, Erlangen, and Würzburg. He was appointed Chief Rabbi of Oldenberg, 1829; of Hanover and its provinces, 1830; and on the 9th of July, 1845, was installed Chief Rabbi of the United Congregations of the British Empire. Dr. Adler is the author of "Sermons on the Jewish Faith," and of several Hebrew works.

ADOLPH, William. (*See* Nassau, Duke of.)

AGASSIZ, Louis John Rodolph, naturalist, was born May 28, 1807, in the parish of Mottier, between the lake of Neufchâtel and the lake of Morat, where his father was a pastor. In 1818 he entered the Gymnasium of Bienne, and in 1822 was removed to the Academy of Lausanne, as a reward for his proficiency in science. He studied medicine and the experimental sciences at Zürich, Heidelberg, and Munich; and at the last-mentioned university took the degree of M.D. In Heidelberg and Munich he occupied himself more especially with comparative anatomy. Being intrusted by Martius with the publication of an account of the one hundred and sixteen species of fish collected by Spix in Brazil, he introduced a new classification. In 1839 he published "Natural History of the Freshwater Fish of Europe." "Researches on Fossil Fishes," and "Descriptions of Echinodermes," appeared whilst it was in progress. The work by which he attained his great European reputation is "Studies of Glaciers," in which he advanced a theory tending to change the prevalent views of geologists as regards the incoherent and post-tertiary formations of the globe, and the dynamical causes by which those deposits have been effected. M. Agassiz quitted Europe for the United States in 1846, and, after delivering a course of lectures in the Lowell Institute, Boston, and spending several months in connection with the coast survey, was appointed, in December, 1847, Professor of Zoology and Geology in the Scientific School at Cambridge, Mass., founded by the late Abbot Lawrence; this position, the highest scientific professorship in America, he still retains. He delivered subsequently two other courses of lectures in the Lowell Institute; and has, in the successive years which have elapsed, visited and collected zoological specimens in every portion of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, the valley of the Mississippi, and the great plains at the base of the Rocky Mountains; and has had collectors at work gathering for him all land and marine animals on the Pacific coast. His collections of animals, plants, and fossils far exceed in extent any others ever made in America, and in many particulars surpass those of any European cabinet or museum. He held for two winters (1852–4) the Professorship of Comparative Anatomy in the Medical School of Charleston, S.C., but resigned it on account of his health. Since 1855, though occasionally giving courses of lectures on his favourite topics, he has occupied almost his entire time in the duties of his professorship, in the arranging and cataloguing of his vast collection, for the reception of which liberal gentlemen of Boston have founded and endowed a "Museum of Comparative Zoology," and in the preparation of elaborate and extensive works on zoology and palæontology. In 1865 he visited Brazil, accompanied by an efficient corps of assistants; and, in a tour of eighteen months, explored very thoroughly the valley of the Amazinas, and other portions of the empire. In 1868 he was appointed a non-resident Professor and Lecturer in Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. Professor Agassiz's published works, besides those already mentioned, are: "Outlines of Comparative Physiology" (1848); "Principles of Zoology," in connection with Dr. A. A. Guild (1848); "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States," a magnificent work, in imperial quarto, to be completed in ten volumes, of which but two have yet appeared; "Journey in Brazil" (1868); and several reports of the Museum of Comparative Zoology. He also published a "Zoological Bibliography" in 1848–50. The American Government are now (1871) making preparations for a complete investigation of the deep-sea bottom of the Gulf Stream; and Professor Agassiz, assisted by Count Portalés, is to have charge of the dredging operations. The French Academy of Sciences awarded him their prize, with the offer of a scientific chair, which he declined; and he has received the cross of the Legion of Honour.

AIMARD, Gustave, novelist, was born about 1818, embarked as a cabin-boy at an early age for America, and lived nearly ten years amongst savage tribes. He afterwards travelled through Spain, Turkey, and the Caucasus, being often mixed up in conspiracies and wars. In 1848 he went to Paris, and was appointed an officer in the Garde Mobile. After some other travels M. Aimard resolved to publish his adventures in the form of romances. "Les Trappeurs de l'Arkansas" (one of his most popular works), "Le Grand Chef des Aucas," and "Le Chercheur de Pistes" appeared in 1858; "Le Cœur loyal," "Les Francs-Tireurs," and "Les Rôdeurs de Frontières" in 1861; "La Main-Ferme" and "Valentin-Guillois" in 1862; "Les Aventuriers" and "Les Nuits Mexicaines" in 1863; "L'Araucan," "Les Chasseurs d'Abeilles," "Les Fils de la Tortue," &c., in 1864. Several of his works have appeared in the *Moniteur*. Under a pseudonym he published, in 1847, a work entitled, "Un Coin du Rideau."

AINSWORTH, William Francis, L.R.C.S., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., &c., cousin of W. H. Ainsworth, was born in 1807. Having travelled abroad, he became, in 1829, editor of the *Journal of Natural and Geological Science*. On the breaking out of cholera in Sunderland, in 1832, he was one of the first to repair thither in order to study the new epidemic, and he published the result of his observations in a work "On Pestilential Cholera." He was successively appointed surgeon to the cholera hospitals at St. George's, Hanover Square, and at Westport, Ballinrobe, Claremorris, and Newport, in Ireland. Whilst in that country he lectured on geology in Dublin and Limerick. In 1835 he was appointed surgeon and geologist to the Euphrates Expedition, and published "Researches in Assyria, Babylonia, and Chaldæa" (1838), in which year he was also sent by the Royal Geographical Society, and the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, to the Nestorian Christians in Kurdistan. His "Travels in Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, and Armenia" (1842), and "Travels in the Track of the Ten Thousand Greeks," of which an analysis was also given in Bohn's edition of Xenophon's "Anabasis," were the result of the two journeys, extending over a period of seven years. Mr. Ainsworth has edited "Claims of the Oriental Christians," "Lares and Penates; or, Cilicia and its Governors," "The Euphrates Valley Route to India," "On an Indo-European Telegraph by the Valley of the Tigris" (since carried out by the Turkish Government), "All Round the World," "The Illustrated Universal Gazetteer," &c. Mr. Ainsworth is a member of many foreign societies, and is at present proprietor and editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*.

AINSWORTH, William Harrison, novelist, eldest son of the late Thomas Ainsworth, solicitor, of Manchester, a member of an ancient Lancashire family, was born in 1805, and having been educated at the Free Grammar School of Manchester, was articled in his sixteenth year to Mr. Kay, a leading solicitor of that city. Losing his father at nineteen, he came to London to finish his term with Mr. Jacob Phillips, of the Inner Temple. Before he was of age he published the romance of "Sir John Chiverton," which was highly praised by Sir Walter Scott. His marriage, in 1826, with a daughter of the late Mr. Ebers, publisher, of Bond Street, led Mr. Ainsworth to abandon the study of law in order to devote himself to literature in the joint capacity of author and publisher. The latter vocation, however, he soon gave up, restricting himself to what he thenceforth regarded as his profession. "Rookwood," which appeared in 1834, established his fame as a writer of fiction, and passed through several editions: this was followed by "Crichton," which was equally successful. The first number of "Jack Sheppard" was published in January, 1839, in *Bentley's Miscellany*, of which periodical Mr. Ainsworth became editor on the retirement of Mr. Dickens in March, 1840. The story of "Jack Sheppard" has always been extraordinarily popular with the multitude; and soon after the appearance of Mr. Ainsworth's story in *Bentley* eight different dramatic versions were produced on the stage. "Guy Fawkes," which appeared in *Bentley*, and the "Tower of London," added materially to this writer's reputation. In 1841 he published, week by week, in the *Sunday Times*, "Old St. Paul's." Having at the close of 1841 retired from the editorship of *Bentley*, he established the magazine which bore his name, and in which appeared "The Miser's Daughter," "Windsor Castle," and "St. James's; or, the Court of Queen Anne;" the latter containing a generous defence of the character of Marlborough. In 1845 Mr. Ainsworth became proprietor and editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*. Three years later he published in the *Sunday Times*, "Lancashire Witches," followed in 1854 by an historical romance, "The Star Chamber," and a domestic story, illustrative of old English manners, styled "The Flitch of Bacon, or the Custom of Dunmow,"—a custom which owes its recent revival to Mr. Ainsworth's liberality. In 1855 a collection of his "Ballads, Romantic, Fantastical, and Humorous," appeared; followed in 1856 by another novel, "The Spendthrift," originally published in *Bentley's Miscellany*, which periodical had become Mr. Ainsworth's property two years previously. In 1857 he resumed and issued in monthly parts "Mervyn Clitheroe," a semi-autobiographical tale; the publication of which, in a serial form, had been accidentally interrupted. After another interval, during which he composed a spirited poem on a famous Breton legend, entitled "The Combat of the Thirty," he produced in 1860 a romance of the times of the Commonwealth, called "Ovingdean Grange," into several parts of which are interwoven his own personal experience as a resident in the South Down country. This was followed by "The Constable of the Tower," commenced in *Bentley* in 1861, and since republished separately; "The Lord Mayor of London; or, City Life in the Last Century," in 1862; "Cardinal Pole; or, the Days of Philip and Mary," in 1863; and "John Law, the Projector," in 1864. His more recent works are the "Spanish Match; or, Charles Stuart in Madrid;" the "Constable de Bourbon," "Old Court," "Myddleton Pomfret," and "Hilary St. Ives." The three latter are stories of modern life, and contain descriptions of the scenery of the southern counties. Mr. Ainsworth's writings are very popular in America. Most of them have been translated into German and French, and versions of some exist in the Spanish, Dutch, and Russian languages.

AIRD, THOMAS, born at Bowden, Roxburghshire, August 28, 1802, and educated at the schools of Bowden and Melrose, and at the University of Edinburgh, acted as editor of the *Edinburgh Weekly Journal* for a year, after the death of Mr. James Ballantyne, the friend of Sir Walter Scott. In 1835 he was appointed editor of the *Dumfries Herald*, a Conservative journal, which post he occupied until 1863, when he retired into private life. His chief works are:—"Religious Characteristics" (1827); "The Old Bachelor in the Old Scottish Village," a volume of tales and sketches (1845); "Poetical Works," a collected edition of his poems, new and old (1848). The poem entitled "The Devil's Dream" is, perhaps, the most popular of his productions. Mr. Aird was formerly a contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine;* and in 1852 he brought out, for the family of Dr. Moir (the "Delta" of *Blackwood*), an edition of that author's select poems, with a memoir prefixed. He has allowed his "Religious Characteristics" to go out of print; but later editions of his other works, revised and enlarged, have been published.

AIREY, SIR RICHARD, G.C.B., the eldest son of the late Lieut.-General Sir George Airey, G.C.H., by a daughter of the Baroness Talbot de Malahide, was born in 1803. Having been educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, he entered the army, and having served on the staff and with his regiment in Canada, the Ionian Islands, and elsewhere, was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General in 1838, and Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards in 1852. In 1854–5 Sir R. Airey served as Quartermaster-General of the British army in the Crimea. For the sufferings of our soldiers he was most unfairly held responsible by a considerable portion of the press, as he showed by his published "Addresses" delivered before a Commission of inquiry at Chelsea, in exculpation of his department. He was created a K.C.B., and became a Major-General in the army in 1855, Lieut.-General in 1862, Colonel of the 17th regiment in 1860, and Colonel of the 7th regiment in 1868. He was Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards from 1857 to 1865, when he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar. He resigned the latter office in Aug. 1870, and in the following month was nominated Adjutant-General to the Forces. Sir Richard is a G.C.B., Commander of the Legion of Honour, and Commander of the first class of the Military Order of Savoy.

AIRY, GEORGE BIDDELL, Astronomer Royal, a native of Alnwick, Northumberland, born June 27, 1801, was educated at private schools at Hereford and Colchester, and at the Colchester Grammar School, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1819. In 1822 he was elected Scholar, and in 1824 Fellow, of Trinity, having graduated B.A. in the previous year, when he came out Senior Wrangler. In 1826 he took his degree of M.A., and was elected Lucasian Professor. This office, rendered illustrious by having been filled by Barrow and Newton, had become a sinecure. No sooner was Professor Airy elected than he resolved to turn it to account, and to deliver public lectures on Experimental Philosophy. He commenced this good work in 1827, and continued it to 1836, the series being known as the first in which the Undulatory Theory of Light was efficiently illustrated. In 1828 he was elected to the Plumian Professorship, and in that capacity was intrusted with the entire management of the Cambridge Observatory. On taking charge of this post he commenced a course of observations, and introduced some improvements in the form of the calculation and publication of the observations, which have served as a pattern at Greenwich and other observatories. Professor Airy also superintended the mounting of the Equatorial, the Mural Circle, and the Northumberland Telescope (the last entirely from his own plans) at the Cambridge Observatory. In 1835 he succeeded Mr. Pond as Astronomer Royal. In this capacity he has distinguished himself by giving greater regularity to the proceedings in the Observatory at Greenwich, by maintaining the general outline of the plan which its essential character and its historical associations have imposed upon that institution, while he has introduced new instruments and new modes of calculation and publication, by which the value of the Observatory to science is much increased. It is not our province to describe in detail the Transit Circle, the Altazimuth, the Reflex Zenith Tube, and the large first-class Equatorial, erected from Mr. Airy's plans and under his superintendence, It is sufficient to say that the latter is the most magnificent instrument of its kind in the world. Mr. Airy, who computed, edited, and published the observations of Groombridge, Catton, and Fellows, and reduced the Greenwich observations of planets and observations of the moon from 1750 down to the present time, has also thrown much light on ancient chronology, by computing several of the most important eclipses of former ages. Three times (viz., in 1842, 1851, and 1860) has he visited the Continent for the purpose of observing different solar eclipses; and on the last-named occasion organized an expedition of English and foreign astronomers to Spain, which is known as the "Himalayan Expedition," from the name of the ship lent for the purpose by the Admiralty. Mr. Airy has illustrated the Newtonian theory of gravitation, and approximated the great object of ascertaining the weight of the earth by a series of experiments in the relative vibrations of a pendulum at the top and at the bottom of a deep mine, has paid great attention to the testing and improvement of marine chronometers, and the diffusion, by galvanic telegraph, of accurate time-signals. In 1838 he was consulted by the Goverment respecting the disturbance of the compass in iron-built ships, and the result of the experiments and theory developed by him on that occasion was the establishment of a system of mechanical correction by means of magnets and iron, which has since been adopted universally. Mr. Airy was chairman of the commission appointed to consider the general question of standards, and of the commission intrusted with the superintendence of the construction of new Standards of Length and Weight, after the great fire which destroyed the former national standards in the Houses of Parliament in 1834. The account of the proceedings on these occasions, published in the "Philosophical Transactions," is from his pen. Mr. Airy advocated the establishment of a decimal coinage, and of the "narrow" as opposed to the "broad" gauge on our railways; conducted the astronomical operations preparatory to the definition of the boundary between Canada and the United States, and aided in tracing the Oregon boundary. Mr. Airy, who has contributed to the "Cambridge Transactions," "The Philosophical Transactions," "The Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society," the *Philosophical Magazine*, and the *Athenæum* (often under the signature of A.B.G.), has written strongly, in the *Athenæum* and elsewhere, in opposition to the legislation proposed by the University Commissioners in reference to his own university, and more especially to his own college. In 1869 he communicated a remarkable discovery to the Royal Astronomical Society, in a "Note on Atmospheric Chromatic Dispersion, as affecting Telescopic Observation, and on the Mode of Correcting it." In observing Mercury during a transit he had been painfully struck with the colour and consequent indistinctness of the upper and lower limbs both of the sun and of the planet; and looking forward to the transit of Venus, on which so many astronomical expectations were then fixed, he had fears for the result. The transit is best observed when the sun is low, and consequently when the atmospheric refraction and dispersion are most considerable. In these circumstances the thing to be done was to find an efficient corrective, and this is what Mr. Airy achieved "in the application of a glass prism of small refracting angle in the eye-piece of the telescope." This discovery was tested at the Greenwich Observatory, and with complete success. By this construction, says the Astronomer Royal, "it is made possible to examine a celestial body with delicacy and accuracy, under circumstances which would without this construction have rendered nice observation impossible." The principal works written by Mr. Airy are, "Gravitation," for the *Penny Cyclopædia*, published separately; also, "Mathematical Tracts" (fourth edition), "Ipswich Lectures on Astronomy" (fourth edition), "Treatise on Errors of Observation" (1861), "Treatise on Sound" (1869), "Treatise on Magnetism" (1870); also "Trigonometry," "Figure of the Earth," and "Tides and Waves," in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, since republished separately. Mr. Airy has received the Lalande medal of the French Institute, for discoveries in astronomy; the Copley medal of the Royal Society, for optical theories; the Royal medal of the same, for tidal investigations; and the Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society on two occasions, for discovery of an inequality of long period in the movements of Venus and the Earth, and for reduction of the planetary observations. From the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh he has also received the honorary degrees of D.C.L. and LL.D., is a F.R.S., a Member of the Royal Astronomical Society, and of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and an Honorary Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers; and has long been connected, as Foreign Correspondent, with the Institute of France, and with many other foreign academies. Appointed one of the first members of the Senate of the University of London, he soon after resigned the office. He served on the Royal Commission appointed in 1868 to inquire into the standard weights and measures, and on May 17, 1871, was nominated a Companion (Civil) of the Bath.

AÏVAZOVSKI, Gabriel, a learned Armenian, born in the Crimea, May 22, 1812, is descended from the ancient family of Aïvaz, or Haïvaz, established for above two centuries in Galicia (Poland). At the age of fourteen he entered the convent of the Mekhitarists, near Vienna. After having taken orders, he exercised in his college of St. Lazarus the functions of professor of European and Oriental languages, of philosophy, and theology. In 1848 he was nominated Prefect of Studies in the Armenian College of Samuel Moorat, in Paris. In consequence of a schism in the Mekhitarist community, Gabriel, who was attached to the principle of Nationality in opposition to that of Ultramontanism, resigned, and afterwards founded the new Armenian College of Grenelle, near Paris. He is a member of the Historical Institute of France, and author of several useful works in the Armenian language.

AÏVAZOVSKI, Ivan, a marine painter, brother of the preceding, born in Southern Russia, July, 1817, was admitted at sixteen, by special order of the Emperor Nicholas, to the Imperial Academy of the Fine Arts in St. Petersburg, in which he is a professor. He has painted a number of pictures, to be found in the museums of Russia, the subjects being chiefly naval engagements drawn from Russian history. He has exhibited in Paris with some success, having received a third medal in 1843. His "Sunset," and a "Turkish Café at Rhodes" (1857), have been very favourably noticed, and he received the decoration of the Legion of Honour in August, 1857.

AKERMAN, John Yonge, F.S.A., well known as a numismatist, was born in Surrey, June 12, 1806. His principal works are—"A Descriptive Catalogue of Rare and Unedited Roman Coins to the Fall of the Empire of the East;" "A Numismatical Manual;" "A Useful Guide to the Study of Greek, Roman, and English Coins;" the first volume of a work entitled "Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes," comprising those of Spain, France, and Britain; also a volume devoted to the coins of the Romans relating to Britain, and "Numismatic Illustrations of the New Testament." In addition to these we may mention "Tales of Other Days" (a juvenile performance), "Legends of Old London," "Wiltshire Tales," "Spring Tide, or the Angler and his Friends," many contributions to the magazines, and essays on antiquities in the "Archæologia." Mr. Akerman is one of the founders of the "Numismatic Society of London," and editor of the *Numismatic Chronicle*. For his "Coins of the Romans relating to Britain" he received the gold medal of the French Institute. His services have been acknowledged by honorary election into the principal learned societies of Europe, and he was for some years secretary to the Society of Antiquaries.

ALBEMARLE (Earl of), George Thomas Keppel, a nobleman of Dutch extraction, born June 13, 1799, succeeded to the title March 15, 1851. Having received his education at Westminster, he entered the army, and was present at Waterloo. For some time private secretary to Lord John Russell, he was a Groom in Waiting on the Queen, and M.P. for East Norfolk and for Lymington; is the author of "A Journey across the Balcan," "A Journey from India to England;" and he edited "The Memoirs of the Marquis of Rockingham." He has been instrumental in his native country in reviving the good old English custom of Harvest Thanksgivings, as a fitting addition to "Harvest Homes."

ALBERT (Archduke of Austria), Frederick Rodolph, born Aug. 3, 1817, is the son of the late Archduke Charles and the Princess Henrietta of Nassau-Weilburg. He married, in 1844, the Princess Hildegarde, of Bavaria, who died April 2, 1864, leaving two daughters. At an early age he entered the army, commanded a division in Italy in 1849, took an important part in the battle of Novara, received at the end of the campaign the command of the 3rd Corps d'Armée, and was afterwards appointed Governor-General of Hungary. During a leave of absence accorded to Field-Marshal Benedek, in 1861, he was appointed to the command of the Austrian troops in Lombardy and Venetia. During the campaign of 1866 he gained a victory over the Italian army at Custozza, and, after the battle of Sadowa, he was made (July 13, 1866) Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army, which title he retained till March, 1869, when he exchanged it for that of Inspector-General of the Army. He published, in 1869, a work on "Responsibility in War" (*Ueber die Verantwortlichkeit im Kriege*). This has been translated into French by L. Dufour, captain of artillery, and an English translation of it is given in Capt. W. J. Wyatt's "Reflections on the Formation of Armies, with a View to the Re-organization of the English Army," 1869.

ALBERT, Martin Alexander, journalist, a member of the Provisional

Government of 1848, the son of a farmer, was born at Bury (Oise), April 27, 1815. At an early age he interested himself in politics, and founded at Lyons a republican journal, *La Glaneuse*, which brought him into collision with the Government. He took an active part in the insurrection of Lyons. In 1840 he started and edited, in Paris, *L'Atelier*, whilst earning his bred as an artisan. When the revolution of 1848 broke out, he was working as a button-maker. For his share in the struggle he was made a member of the Provisional Government. By a large majority he was elected to the Constituent Assembly; but afterwards, being accused as an accomplice and instigator of the attack of May 15, he was sentenced to transportation, and was first sent to Doullens, then to Belle Isle, and finally to the penitentiary of Tours. After the amnesty he was set at liberty, and obtained a post in the gasworks at Paris.

ALBERT EDWARD. (*See* WALES, PRINCE OF.)

ALBONI, MARIA, was born at Cesena, in the States of the Church, in 1824. Her father, who held a post in the customs department, gave her a good education. Having, at an early age, given proof of possessing an exquisite taste for music and singing, she became the pupil of Rossini, and at fifteen made her *début* at the Communal Theatre at Bologna. It was a great success, and led to her being engaged at the theatre of La Scala, at Milan, where she established her reputation so firmly that she undertook a professional tour through most of the capitals of Europe, and appeared, in 1846, at Covent Garden Theatre, London, then under the direction of Mr. Delafield. Here she presented a counter attraction to Jenny Lind at the rival house of Her Majesty's Theatre, and was at once enrolled amongst the leading singers of Europe. In 1847 she went to France, and in October gave three or four concerts at the Parisian Opera, and succeeded in attaining the highest position. She accepted an engagement, on her own terms, from M. Vatel, the director of the Italian Opera, and played in succession the parts of *Arsace* in "Semiramide"; of *Malcolm* in "Donna del Lago;" and of *Orsini* in "Lucrezia Borgia;" besides appearing in "Cenerentola," "Il Barbiere," and other pieces. Madame Alboni has visited America and other countries, in all of which she has experienced an enthusiastic reception, and has appeared during provincial tours at Dublin, Edinburgh, Birmingham, Manchester, and most of the larger cities of the three kingdoms. During the last few seasons of her professional career Madame was engaged at Her Majesty's Theatre, and there was scarcely an opera of high merit in which she did not appear. Madame Alboni's celebrity as a lyric *artiste* is chiefly owing to the power, fine quality, flexibility, and compass of her rich *contralto* voice, which ranges as high as that of a *mezzo-soprano;* and her florid style of singing is rendered the more effective by her vivacity and grace. Some years since this lady became the wife of Count Pepolo, of the Roman States, though she retained upon the stage to the last that maiden name under which she first became a favourite, and she retired from public life in 1863.

ALCOCK, SIR RUTHERFORD, K.C.B., son of Thomas Alcock, was born in London in 1809, and educated with a view to the medical profession, partly at King's College, London. In 1833–4 he served in Portugal as surgeon of the Marine Brigade, and acted as deputy inspector-general of hospitals in the Spanish Legion, under Sir de Lacy Evans, in 1835–6. In 1839 he was appointed a commissioner of claims on the Portuguese Legion, and in 1844 went to China as British Consul at Foo-chow-foo. Having held a similar appointment, first at Shanghai, and afterwards at Canton, he was appointed, towards the close of 1858, Consul-General in Japan, and promoted in 1859 to the post of Minister

Plenipotentiary and Consul-General there. He was appointed Envoy to China, March 28, 1865. For his services he was made a K.C.B. June 19, 1862, and the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford, March 28, 1863. He was appointed Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, March 28, 1865, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Pekin, April 7, 1865. Sir Rutherford published "Notes on the Medical History and Statistics of the British Legion of Spain," 1838; "Elements of Japanese Grammar," 1861; "Familiar Dialogues in Japanese," 1863; and "The Capital of the Tycoon: a Narrative of a Three Years' Residence in Japan," 1863. After long and honourable service, he resigned the post of Minister at Pekin in 1871.

ALCOTT, William A., M.D., born in 1798 at Wolcot, Connecticut, United States, is known as an author and a public lecturer on physiology, hygiene, and practical education, and has also been a contributor to, and editor of, many moral and educational journals. Dr. Alcott has contributed more than 100 volumes to American literature; amongst which may be mentioned, "The House I live in," "Lectures on the Ten Commandments," "Lectures on Life and Health," "Vegetable Diet defended;" besides several guide-books,—to the "Young Man," the "Young Husband," and the "Young Wife," &c.

ALDERSON, Sir James, M.D., F.R.S., D.C.L., was born at Hull, being the son of Dr. John Alderson, and received his education at Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. in 1822, as 6th wrangler, and was afterwards elected a fellow of Pembroke College. He took the degree of M.D. at Oxford in 1829, and, settling as a physician in the metropolis, soon acquired an extensive practice. He was elected President of the Royal College of Physicians in 1867, and re-elected in the three following years. On the 11th November, 1869, he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1870 the University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. Sir James is the author of "Practical Observations on some of the Diseases of the Stomach and Alimentary Canal," 1847; and "The Lumleian Lectures for 1853—4."

ALECSANDRI. (*See* Alexandri.)

ALEXANDER II. (Nicolaivitch), Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russias, who succeeded, on the death of his father, Nicholas I., March 2, 1855, was born April 29, 1818, in the reign of his uncle, Alexander I. The first seven years of his life were hardly completed, when the death of Alexander I., and the renunciation of his rights by his brother Constantine, led to the elevation of his father Nicholas to the throne, to which the young prince became heir apparent. For a moment, however, his own destiny and that of his house trembled in the balance, as a widely-spread defection, which was only quenched by torrents of blood, exhibited itself in the garrisons of the capital. The resolute spirit of Nicholas I. overawed the rebellious regiments, and from that day, Dec. 26, 1835, he ruled over a nation of slaves. The whole tenor of the young prince's life was altered, the gentle sway of his mother, the daughter of Frederick III., of Prussia, having been changed for the discipline of military governors and tutors. The substitution of the stern regimen of the barrack-room for the more genial influence of domestic life proved so irksome to the future czar, that he enfranchised himself from it at the earliest possible period, and sought in travel and the society of the female members of his mother's family the softening influences of intellectual culture and taste. This predilection for civil rather than military life was opposed to all the traditions of the Russian court. Gloomy forebodings prevailed respecting the prospects of the crown prince, whose succession it was feared might possibly be disputed by the old Muscovite party. Their half-barbarous, half-soldierly predilections found a more suitable object in

Nicholas's second son, the Grand Duke Constantine, and such an amount of antipathy and distrust grew up between the two brothers in consequence of this preference, as to become the subject of general remark, and even of quarrels. Upon one occasion Constantine, who was admiral of the fleet, carried his animosity so far as to put his brother under arrest: an act of tyranny which Nicholas I. reproved by subjecting Constantine to the same punishment. Nicholas I. looked with so much apprehension at the growing differences between his two children, that in 1843, upon the birth of Alexander's first child, he required Constantine to take an oath of fidelity to the heir to the throne. Again, in his last illness, he summoned his children to his dying couch, and on making over to Alexander the imperial throne, obtained from both a solemn promise to remain for ever closely united, in order to secure the peace and happiness of their common country. The Czarewitch on this occasion, in the presence of the Ministers and the Estates, declared his intention to enter on the government of the empire, and was immediately proclaimed Emperor, as Alexander II. The same afternoon the Estates of the Empire, and the military stationed in St. Petersburg, did homage; and at a Council held under the presidency of the new Emperor, it was resolved not in any way to interrupt the course of the war with the Allied Powers in which Russia was engaged. Alexander's first act was to issue a manifesto to the nation, notifying his accession, and declaring, in general terms, his intention to uphold the glory of the empire as it had been upheld by Peter, Catherine, Alexander I., and Nicholas I. He at the same time summoned Gen. Rudiger from Warsaw, and conferred upon him the command of the Imperial Guards, until then held by himself; renewed the powers of his plenipotentiaries at Vienna, and through them announced his adherence to the declarations made by Prince Gortschakoff on behalf of his late father. On the return of peace, one of the first steps taken by Alexander II. in the direction of reform, was the reduction of the army to the lowest limits compatible with the dignity and safety of the empire. Vigorous efforts were made to place the national finances on a firmer basis, and to promote commercial prosperity. But the greatest reform of all was his emancipation of 23,000,000 human beings from the bondage of serfdom, and an Imperial ukase proclaimed the liberation of the serfs, on certain conditions, March 3, 1861. A period of two years was assigned for the settlement of terms, with regard to the quantity of land to be ceded, and the rent, labour, or purchase-money to be paid for it. In Feb., 1864, the same boon was conferred upon the Polish serfs, with a view to weaken the influence of the Polish nobility, who owned the greater part of the land, and were consequently all-powerful. Whether this reform will have any effect in inducing the Poles to submit quietly to Russian rule remains to be seen. At present their national spirit seems crushed by the total failure of their late attempt to achieve independence. As regards education, great efforts are being made by the Emperor to place the state colleges on a level with the best educational institutions in Europe. A still more notable reform, however, is the inauguration of elective representative assemblies in the provinces. The first of these met in 1865, and it was anticipated that this tentative measure would pave the way for the introduction of a National Representative Assembly. The principal war entered into of late years by Russia was that undertaken in Turkestan against the Ameer of Bokhara in Nov., 1866. After a resistance of a year and a half the Ameer was conquered, his army dispersed, and the city of Samarcand occupied by the Russian troops (May, 1868). In March, 1867, the Czar sold the whole of Russian America to the United States for £1,400,000. While Paris was being besieged by the Germans, the Czar declared that he no longer considered himself bound by those provisions of the treaty of 1856, which limited his rights in the Black Sea. This led to the conference held in London at the commencement of the year 1871, when the parties to the treaty consented to its modification in compliance with the wishes of the Czar. It has been the constant policy of the present Czar to strengthen the influence of the Church of which he is the head. The result has been a persecution of all other religious bodies, and especially of the Catholic Church, the bishops of that communion having been forbidden to hold any communication with the Holy See. Two attempts have been made on the Czar's life: the first on April 16, 1866, when he was fired at while entering his carriage at St. Petersburg. The pistol, however, was turned aside by a workman named Dimitri Korakosow, who was afterwards ennobled for the act. The second attempt was made at Paris, June 6, 1867, by Berezowski, a Pole, who fired into the carriage in which the Czar was seated with his two sons and the Emperor Napoleon. Both sovereigns escaped unhurt, but the horse of one of the equerries was wounded. The assassin was about to fire another shot, when the barrel of the pistol burst and rendered his hand powerless. The Emperor Alexander II. married, April 28, 1841, Maria Alexandrovna, Princess of Hesse, by whom he has had a large family. The eldest of the princes, Nicholas, the late Czarewitch, born Sept. 20, 1843, died prematurely at Nice in April, 1865. Alexander, the present Crown Prince, born March 10, 1845, married Nov. 9, 1866, the Princess Marie Sophia Frederique Dagmar, of Denmark.

ALEXANDER, SIR JAMES EDWARD, of Westerton, co. Stirling, eldest son of the late Edward Alexander, of Powis, co. Clackmannan (a descendant of the stock of the Earls of Stirling), was born in 1803, and educated at the colleges of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Sandhurst. Having entered the army, he held several staff and other appointments in India, at the Cape, and in North America, and took part in the Burmese, Persian, Turkish, Portuguese, and Kaffir wars. He was employed in 1836-7 on an expedition of discovery in the interior of Africa, receiving for his services the honour of knighthood, and he also explored for the Government in the forests of America. He commanded the 14th Regiment at the siege and capture of Sebastopol, and held a command in New Zealand during the late war. Sir James is the author of several volumes of travel, including "Excursions in Western Africa," "An Expedition into Southern Africa," "Explorations in British America," "Sketches in Portugal," "Transatlantic Sketches," "Travels from India to England," "Travels through Russia and the Crimea," &c.; and of "Translations from the Persian," a "Life of the Duke of Wellington," "Passages in the Life of a Soldier." &c. Sir James, who is a colonel in the army, has been decorated for his public services with several foreign orders and war medals, and is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and of the Scottish Antiquaries, and of the Royal Geographical and Royal Asiatic Societies.

ALEXANDER, STEPHEN, LL.D., an American astronomer, born at Schenectady, New York, September 1, 1806, graduated from Union College, Schenectady, in 1824; entered Princeton Theological Seminary, New Jersey, in 1832; and in 1834 was elected Adjunct Professor of Mathematics in the College of New Jersey, Princeton. In 1840 the Professorship of Astronomy was created, and he was assigned to it. In 1845 he was transferred to the chair of Mathematics, on the death of Professor Dod; but in 1854 exchanged it for the Professorship of Mechanics and Astronomy, which he still retains. He has published numerous papers on Astronomy, Mathematics, Physics, &c., which have attracted the attention of eminent astronomers in Europe and America. Among these may be mentioned—"Physical Phenomena attendant upon Solar Eclipses," "Fundamental Principles of Mathematics," "On the Origin of the Forms and the Present Condition of some of the Clusters of Stars," and "Harmonies in the Arrangement of the Solar System which seem to be confirmatory of the Nebular Theory of La Place." Professor Alexander has conducted two expeditions to make observations on Solar Eclipses, one to Labrador in 1860, and one to the West, to observe the solar eclipse of August, 1869.

ALEXANDER, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM, D.D., Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, son of a clergyman beneficed in the north of Ireland, and nephew of Dr. Alexander, late Bishop of Meath, and cousin of the late Earl of Caledon, was born at Londonderry in April, 1824. He was educated at Tunbridge School, and at Exeter and Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. and M.A. Having entered holy orders, he served a curacy in the north of Ireland, and was preferred to one or two livings in the gift of the Bishop of Derry. He was formerly Rector of Camus-juxta-Morne, co. Tyrone, and Chaplain to the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. In 1864 he was nominated to the Deanery of Emly. He was appointed to the Bishopric of Derry and Raphoe, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Higgin, July 12, 1867, and was consecrated in St. Columb's Cathedral, Londonderry, Oct. 13, 1867. Soon after his elevation to the episcopal bench he was created D.D. at Oxford. He obtained, in 1860, the university prize at Oxford for a poem on a sacred subject; has published a Theological Prize Essay, a volume of poems, several lectures and sermons, papers on the Irish Church, and on dogmatic teaching from the pulpit among the proceedings of the Church Congresses at Norwich and York, and has been a frequent contributor of prose and verse to periodical literature. He is married to Miss Cecil Frances Humphries, who is herself well known as the author of "Moral Songs," "Hymns for Children," and "Poems on Old Testament Subjects."

ALEXANDER, THE REV. WILLIAM LINDSAY, D.D., F.R.S.E., an Independent minister, was born at Edinburgh on 24th August, 1808; and after a preliminary training in the High School of Leith, continued his studies at the universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's. In 1828 he was appointed Classical Tutor in the Lancashire College, then situate at Blackburn, but subsequently removed to Manchester. He became Minister of a Congregational Church in Edinburgh in 1835; Professor of Theology to the Congregationalists of Scotland in 1854; Examiner in Philosophy at St. Andrew's University in 1861; and a Member of the Old Testament Revision Company in 1870. Dr. Alexander's writings are — "Congregational Lecture for 1840 on the Connection and Harmony of the Old and New Testaments," 2nd edit., 1853; "Anglo-Catholicism not Apostolical," 1843; "Christ and Christianity," 1854; "Life of Dr. Wardlaw," 1856; "Christian Thought and Work," 1862; "St. Paul at Athens," 1865; and the articles on "Moral Philosophy," "Scripture," and "Theology," in the eighth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." He also brought out the third edition of Kitto's "Biblical Cyclopædia."

ALEXANDRI, or ALECSANDRI, BASIL, poet and man of letters, of Roumania, was born in July, 1821, his family coming originally from Venice. In 1834 he went to study in Paris, received his degree as Bachelor of Arts, and returned to his native country in 1839. The political notions which he imbibed in France induced him to join the "Young Roumany" party, which at Jassy and Bucharest endeavoured to regenerate Moldo-Wallachia by the introduction of the ideas and the literature of the West. His first work was a novel, "The Flower-Girl of Venice," published in a review, and he has since written a number of pieces of various degrees of merit. In 1855 he founded *La Roumanie Littéraire*, which was speedily suppressed. Devoted to the party of union, in 1856 he composed a song called "La Hora de l'Union," a kind of Roumany "Marseillaise." Left his own master by the death of his father, he gave freedom to all his serfs, and his example was speedily followed by 991 private individuals, which circumstance contributed, without doubt, to the general enfranchisement decreed by Prince Gregory Ghika. In this country he is best known by his "Ballades populaires de la Roumanie" (1852-3); and "Les Doïnas," translated into French by M. Voïnesco (1853 and 1855).

ALFORD, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES RICHARD, D.D., Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong, was born in 1816 at West Quantoxhead, Somersetshire, of which parish his father was rector. From St. Paul's School he was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1839, M.A. 1842, D.D. 1867). After taking orders, he became Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Rugby, in 1841; Incumbent of Christ Church, Doncaster, in 1846; Principal of the Metropolitan Training Institute at Highbury, in 1854; and Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Islington, in 1865. He was consecrated Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong, Feb. 2, 1867, in place of Dr. George Smith, who had resigned that see in the previous year. Dr. Alford is the author of "First Principles of the Oracles of God."

ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT, PRINCE. (*See* EDINBURGH, DUKE OF.)

ALGER, REV. WILLIAM ROUNSEVILLE, an American clergyman and author, was born in Freetown, Mass., in 1823, educated at Harvard College and Cambridge Divinity School, and entered the ministry as a Unitarian preacher. He is regarded as belonging to the advanced or radical wing of that denomination, and possessing considerable oratorical ability, his public services draw large congregations. Mr. Alger is, however, best known as an author; his works having all been of a character which indicated extensive scholarship and laborious research. He has published "Symbolic History of the Cross of Christ," "Oriental Poetry," "History of the Doctrine of a Future Life, as it has prevailed in all Nations and Ages," with an elaborate Bibliography of the subject, by Ezra Abbot, LL.D., Assistant Librarian of Harvard University (1862), and "The Solitudes of Nature and of Man, or the Loneliness of Human Life" (1867).

ALISON, ALEXANDER, the son of Mr. James Alison, of Leith, N.B., was born in 1812, and educated for a mercantile life. From his father's death in 1838, till 1844, he was joint manager of extensive iron-works in Lanarkshire and Ayrshire, in which several thousand workmen were employed. On retiring from business in 1844, he travelled over the greater part of Europe and Asia, and in 1860 published his "Philosophy and History of Civilization." In 1861 he was chosen President of the Church Reformation Society, which has for its object the revision of the Thirty-nine Articles. Mr. Alison is chairman of the Currency Reform Association, which advocates the establishment of a State Bank of Issue, and has published "The Improvement of Society," and "The Protestant and Catholic Churches compared and criticised."

ALISON, SIR ARCHIBALD, BART., C.B., son of Sir Archibald Alison, the first baronet, author of "The History of Europe," was born at Edinburgh, January 21, 1826, and received his education in the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. Entering the military service of his country, he became a captain in the 72nd Highlanders in 1853; brevet-major in 1856; and lieutenant-colonel in 1858. He served in the Crimea at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and in India, during the mutiny, as Military Secretary on the staff of the late Lord Clyde. He lost an arm at the relief of Lucknow. Sir Archibald succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1867, and was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General at Aldershot, Oct. 1, 1870. He published an able treatise "On Army Organization" in 1869.

ALLEN, The Ven. John, Archdeacon of Salop, youngest son of the late Rev. B. D. Allen, rector of Burton, Pembrokeshire, was born in 1810, and educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated 18th Senior optime in 1832. In 1833 he was appointed Chaplain of King's College, London; in 1836 examining Chaplain to Bishop Otter; in 1839 the first of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools; in 1846 Vicar of Prees; and in 1847 Archdeacon of Salop. Archdeacon Allen edited from a MS. in the British Museum, "Cudworth's Treatise on Free-will," and is the author of some Reports published in the Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education, of the "History of St. Christopher, an Allegory," and of some occasional Sermons. He married, at Droxford, 1834, Harriet, daughter of James White Higgins.

ALLIBONE, Samuel Austin, LL.D., an American writer, born in Philadelphia in 1816. Early in life he acquired a deservedly high reputation for his attainments in English literature, and though for some years engaged in mercantile pursuits, and conducting an extensive business, his favourite studies were not neglected. About 1853 he first seriously undertook his great work, "A Critical Dictionary of English Literature, and British and American Authors," which he has prosecuted with the most unwearying assiduity for more than seventeen years. His first volume was published in 1858, the second in 1870, and the third, completing the work, in 1871. The three volumes, of over 1,000 pages each, in royal octavo, double columns, are a monument to the industry and patient research of the author. Dr. Allibone has also been, for three or four years past, the editor of the publications of the American Sunday School Union, and published, through the Union in 1871, the "Union Bible Companion."

ALLIES, Thomas William, the son of a gentleman of Bristol, was born in 1813, and educated at Eton, where he obtained the Newcastle Scholarship. He afterwards became in succession Scholar and Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1832, taking a first-class in *Litteris Humanioribus*. He became Examining Chaplain to the late bishop (Blomfield) of London, who appointed him, in 1842, to the rectory of Launton, Oxfordshire, which he resigned in 1850, on becoming a Roman Catholic. He had published a learned work entitled "The Church of England cleared from the Sin of Schism;" and after his conversion to Rome, he wrote his "See of St. Peter" (1850), and a work on the Roman Primacy, for the purpose of establishing the Catholic doctrine on that much-debated point, and overthrowing the arguments which he had previously adduced in support of the Anglican Church. Mr. Allies was appointed Secretary to the Catholic Poor-School Committee in 1854. He has since published a partial answer to Dr. Pusey's "Eirenicon," entitled "Dr. Pusey and the Ancient Church," and two volumes of a yet unfinished work, "The Formation of Christendom," as a contribution to the "Philosophy of History" from the Catholic point of view.

ALLINGHAM, William, a poet, born about 1828, at Ballyshannon, Ireland, where his father was manager of the Provincial Bank, was educated at a school in Ireland, and from an early age contributed to periodical literature. In 1850 he published his first volume of "Poems," dedicated to Leigh Hunt, who encouraged his early literary attempts, and afterwards befriended him in matters of more importance. In 1854 appeared "Day and Night Songs," and in 1855 an enlarged edition of the same, illustrated by Millais and other artists. "Laurence Bloomfield in Ireland," a modern poem in twelve chapters, appeared in 1864. Mr. Allingham holds an appointment in the Customs in England, and obtained a literary pension in 1864.

ALLON, REV. HENRY, Independent minister, was born on the 18th of October, 1818, at Welton, near Hull, Yorkshire, and educated at Cheshunt College, Hertfordshire. In January, 1844, he was appointed minister of Union Chapel, Islington, officiating at first as co-pastor with the Rev. Thomas Lewis, on whose death, in 1852, he became sole pastor. He was chairman of the Congregational Union in 1864-5. Although for the space of twenty-seven years he has been actively engaged in the duties of his ministry, he has found time to contribute largely to periodical literature, and since 1865 he has been co-editor, with Dr. Reynolds, of the *British Quarterly Review*. He also compiled the "Congregational Psalmist," of which 150,000 copies have been sold; and written a "Memoir of J. Sherman," which was originally published in 1863, and has passed through three editions.

ALMODOVAR (COUNT OF), ILDEFONSO DIAS DE RIBERA, a Spanish politician, born at Valentia about the close of the last century, was trained in the artillery school of Segovia. In consequence of his liberal opinions he was imprisoned by order of the Inquisition, and he owed his deliverance to the revolution of 1820. In 1823 he went into exile, until the death of Ferdinand VII. restored him to his country. He has since held various important military offices in Spain. In 1836 he was Minister of War in the Espartero Government, and retired with that minister in 1843.

ALVAREZ, JUAN, a Mexican general, was born of an Indian family, in the state of Cuerero, about 1780. Being a man of great energy, but of little cultivation, he is known in Mexico as the "Panther of the South." His uniform was usually a simple cloth, his head-dress a straw hat, and he was always surrounded by his Indian *pintos*. He gave the signal for the insurrection of 1854. After the flight of Santa Anna (1855), he was supreme in authority, and at the assembly of Cuernavaca was made President of the State. He was greater as a general than as a statesman, and after having abolished certain military and ecclesiastical *fueros*, or privileges, he, in Dec. 1855, resigned.

AMADEUS (AMADEO FERDINANDO MARIA), King of Spain, formerly known as the Duke of Aosta, is the second son of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, and was born May 30, 1845. Entering the army, he became Captain of a Brigade of Infantry at Aosta, then Lieutenant-General and Chief of a Brigade of Cavalry. In 1869 he was also appointed a Vice-Admiral. Marshal Prim, after the revolution of 1868, offered the Spanish crown first to the King of Portugal, next to the Duke of Genoa, and afterwards to the Prince Leopold, all of whom refused it. Finally he fixed on the young Duke of Aosta, who, on Oct. 19, 1870, formally announced his candidature to the Regent Serrano. On the 16th of the following month the Cortes elected him King of Spain by 191 votes against 120: 64 deputies voting for the Republic, 22 for the Duke de Montpensier, 8 for Marshal Espartero, 2 for the Infant Alphonso, and 1 for the Duke de Montpensier's daughter, while 18 deputies abstained from voting. A deputation immediately proceeded to Florence to convey to the Duke of Aosta the offer of the crown, which he formally accepted Dec. 4, 1870. The young king landed at Carthagena on Dec. 30, the very day Marshal Prim expired from the wounds received at the hands of an assassin a few hours previously. The Duke of Aosta married, May 30, 1867, the Princess Mary (born Aug. 9, 1847), daughter of Prince Charles Emmanuel dal Pozzo della Cisterna; and has one son, Emmanuel Philibert Victor Eugene Albert Genova Joseph Mary, Duke of Apulia, born Jan. 13, 1869.

AMARI, MICHAEL, author, born at Palermo, July 7, 1806. Having obtained a good knowledge of the English language, he published at Palermo in 1832, a translation of Sir Walter Scott's "Marmion." His "La Guerra del Vespro Siciliano," published in 1842, was suppressed, and Amari was ordered to repair to Naples. Instead, however, of doing so, he took refuge in France, where he wrote "A History of the Mussulmans in Sicily." In 1848 he returned to Palermo, having been appointed professor of public law, and shortly afterwards was elected vice-president of the committee of war. He was sent on a diplomatic mission by the provisional government to England and France. While at Paris he published a pamphlet, entitled "La Sicile et les Bourbons," 1849, relating to the rights of the Neapolitan sovereign and the Sicilians. On the resumption of hostilities, he returned to Palermo in 1849, but the cause of the Sicilians was by that time hopeless, and Signor Amari hastened back to the French capital, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits until 1860, when he was enabled to return to his native country. In the following year King Victor Emmanuel conferred upon him the rank of Senator. He gave his support to Count Cavour, through whose interest he was appointed President of the Lieutenancy of Sicily, and with the portfolio of Finance; and subsequently Governor of Modena. In 1862 he became Minister of Public Instruction. Signor Amari has contributed many papers on the language and history of the Arabs to the *Revue Archéologique*, *Le Journal Asiatique*, &c. He has also published an English translation of the "Solwan" of Ibn Djafer. His "History of the Sicilian Vespers," mentioned above, was translated into English by Lord Ellesmere.

AMHERST, THE RIGHT REV. FRANCIS KERRIL, D.D., a Roman Catholic prelate, born in London, 21st March, 1819, was consecrated Bishop of Northampton, in succession to the Right Rev. William Wareing, the first bishop, on 4th July, 1858.

ANDERDON, THE REV. WILLIAM HENRY, D.D., an English divine of the Roman communion, was born in New Street, Spring Gardens, London, on Dec. 26, 1816, being a grandson of the late William Manning, Esq., for some years M.P. for Evesham and Penrhyn, and formerly Governor of the Bank of England. He was educated at King's College, London, and Balliol and University Colleges, Oxford, graduating B.A. (2nd class in classics) in 1840, and M.A. in 1843. After taking orders in the Established Church, he was presented in 1846 to the vicarage of St. Margaret's with Knighton, Leicester, but he resigned that living in 1850, and the same year was received, at Paris, into the Roman Catholic Church. He now studied theology in Rome, and in 1853 was ordained priest. From 1856 to 1864 he held office in the Catholic University, Dublin, and subsequently he spent two years in America, returning to this country in 1870. He received his degree of D.D. from Rome in 1869. Dr. Anderdon, who has acquired considerable reputation as a preacher, now resides in London with his uncle, Archbishop Manning. While a Protestant clergyman he published two small volumes of Sermons for Advent and Lent, about 1847, and a Letter to Lord Ashley on the Manchester Bishopric. Since joining the Catholic Church he has edited "Saint Francis and the Franciscans," and written "Bonneval, a Story of the Fronde," 1857; "Owen Evans, the Catholic Crusoe," 1862; "Afternoons with the Saints," 1863; "In the Snow: Tales of Mount St. Bernard," 1866; "The Seven Ages of Clarewell," 1867; "The Christian Æsop," 1871; and various articles in the *Dublin Review*.

ANDERSEN, HANS CHRISTIAN, a popular Danish novelist, was born April 2, 1805, at Odense, in which town his father was a shoemaker. His parents were too poor to give him any other education than that to be obtained in the charity school in the place, and from this school he was taken at nine years of age, when he could but just read. About this time the widow of a clergyman took him into her house to read aloud to herself and a relative, and thus he first became acquainted with literature. Three years later he was sent to a neighbouring manufactory to earn a trifle in aid of his widowed mother. He employed his leisure in reading plays, and conceived a strong inclination for a player's life. He failed to get an appointment at the Copenhagen Theatre, and afterwards to find employment as a joiner, and having had the misfortune to lose his fine voice, was reduced to great straits, and almost to want. He wrote several tragedies, but failed to make any impression. At length his efforts attracted the notice of Counsellor Collin, a man of powerful interest, who, perceiving that the youth possessed genius, went to the king, and obtained an order for his admission, free of charge, to one of the Government gymnasia. From this school Andersen went to college, and soon became favourably known by his poetical works. Under the inspiration of a journey in Italy, he wrote his "Improvisatore." The romance called "O. T.," which followed, was a picture of the secluded life of the North. In "Only a Fiddler," he described his own early struggles. In 1844 Andersen visited the court of Denmark by special invitation, and in the following year received an annuity, which enabled him to follow freely the impulses of his genius. Since that date he has travelled much, and visited England. He has published "Tales from Jutland" (1859); "The Sand-hills of Jutland" (1860); "Tales for Children" (1861); "The Wild Swans—a Fairy Tale" (1863); and "The Tée Maiden," translated from the German by Mrs. Bushby (1863). His writings have been translated into German, and thence into English, Dutch, and even Russian: the Leipsic edition (1847) is in thirty-five volumes. An English translation of the "Story of my Life," by Andersen, appeared at London in 1871. It contains chapters additional to those in the Danish edition, bringing the narrative down to the Odense festival of 1867.

ANDERSON, The Right Rev. David, D.D., formerly Bishop of Rupert's Land, is a son of Captain Archibald Anderson, H.E.I.C.S., and was born in London, 10th Feb., 1814. He was educated at the Edinburgh Academy, and at Exeter College, Oxford (B.A. 1836, M.A. 1839, D.D. 1849). From 1841 to 1847 he was Vice-Principal of St. Bees College, Cumberland, and in 1848-49 incumbent of All Saints', Derby. On the 29th May, 1849, he was consecrated the first Bishop of Rupert's Land, but he resigned that see in 1864, when he was appointed Vicar of Clifton. In 1866 he was appointed Chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral. Bishop Anderson is the author of "Notes on the Flood;" "Net in the Bay;" five Charges; and some Ordination Sermons.

ANDERSON, Elizabeth, M.D., better known by her maiden name of Elizabeth Garrett, born in London in 1837, was educated at home and at a private school. Miss Garrett commenced the study of medicine at Middlesex Hospital in 1860; completed the medical curriculum at St. Andrew's, Edinburgh, and the London Hospital; and passed the examination at Apothecaries' Hall, receiving the diploma of L.S.A. in Oct., 1865. Dr. Anderson-Garrett, who practises as a physician for women and children, was appointed General Medical Attendant to St. Mary's Dispensary in June, 1866. She obtained the degree of M.D. from the University of Paris in 1870, and in the same year was appointed one of the visiting physicians to the East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women. On Nov. 29, 1870, she was elected a Member of the London School Board, being returned by a large majority at the head of the poll for Marylebone. She was married to Mr. Anderson, Feb. 9, 1871. Dr. Anderson-Garrett has written various papers on medical and social questions.

ANDERSON, Captain Sir James, was born at Dumfries, in 1824, and entered the merchant service in 1840, going voyages to the East Indies, and to the west coast of South America, afterwards commanding a ship trading in the Eastern Seas, China, and the Persian Gulf, Bombay, and Natal. He joined the Cunard service in 1851, and commanded fourteen different steamers belonging to that fleet, in the Mediterranean and Atlantic trades. Captain Anderson's nautical skill and well-known experience induced the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company to offer him the command of the *Great Eastern*, employed in the Atlantic Telegraph expeditions of 1865 and 1866. This service Captain Anderson performed in the most satisfactory manner, and received the honour of knighthood in 1866. The freedom of his native town, Dumfries, was presented to him, Dec. 14, 1866, on which occasion he was entertained at a public dinner. He has since been amongst the most active in establishing submarine telegraphic lines to India and Australia, and is now Managing Director of all the submarine lines from England to India.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM, LL.D., a popular preacher of Glasgow, was born in 1799, at Kilsyth, Stirlingshire, where his father was minister of the United Presbyterian Church. He graduated at the University of Glasgow, became minister of John Street United Presbyterian Church in that city in 1822, which he still holds. He has gained a high reputation as the advocate of liberal opinions, and particularly as a controversialist, both on the platform and in the pulpit. His treatises on the "Mass," on "Penance," on "The Genius of Popery," and on "Regeneration," are popular. He has also published three volumes of miscellaneous discourses.

ANDRAL, GABRIEL, physician and author, born at Paris, Nov. 6, 1797, studied at the college of Louis le Grand, took his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1821, and established his scientific reputation by the publication of his "Clinique Médicale" (Paris, 1824). About this time he became the son-in-law of the celebrated Royer Collard, whose influence and popularity were then at their height. In 1828 he was appointed Professor of Hygiène in the faculty, and one of the physicians of the Hospital of La Pitié. In 1830 he was transferred to the chair of Internal Pathology, in 1839 succeeded the celebrated Broussais in that of General Pathology, and in 1842 was made a member of the Academy of Sciences. Although an extensive practice, crowded lectures, and a great variety of employments, made heavy demands upon Andral's time and activity, yet he projected and published a series of very comprehensive pathological works, which have been translated into other languages. The most important are "Précis d'Anatomie Pathologique," "Cours de Pathologie Interne," 1836-7, and "Essai d'Hématologie Pathologique," 1843.

ANDRASSY (COUNT), JULIUS, a Hungarian statesman, born at Zemplin, on March 8, 1823, the son of Count Charles Andrassy, whose efforts to promote the scientific and industrial progress of his country are well known. He succeeded his father (who died in 1845) as President of the Society for regulating the Course of the River Theiss; and was returned by his native town to the Diet of 1847, where he rose to distinction in consequence of his oratorical powers and political tact. To the revolutionary movement of 1848 he lent all his influence; and, after the Hungarian Government had fled to Debreczin, in 1849, he was despatched on a mission to the Porte. On the defeat of the revolution he went into exile, and resided in France and England until the general amnesty of 1857 enabled him to return to his native country. Being elected a member of the Hungarian Diet in 1860, he gave a hearty support to the Deack party, and was nominated Vice-President. On the re-organization of the Austrian Empire, and the constitution of a Hungarian ministry in 1867, he was appointed Prime

Minister of Hungary, and charged with the department of the defence of the country. Among the principal events of his administration were the civil and political emancipation of the Jews, and the raising of a large sum of money to extend and complete the railway system in Hungary. At the general election of 1869 he was unanimously returned by the electors of Pesth to the Hungarian Chamber of Representatives. Count Andrassy succeeded Count Beust as Minister for Foreign Affairs in Nov., 1871, when he retired from the post of President of the Ministry at Pesth.

ANÉTHAN, JULES JOSEPH, BARON D', a Belgian statesman, was born in 1803. Adopting the legal profession, he was appointed Procureur du Roi in 1831, and, five years later, Advocate-General in the Court of Appeal at Brussels. In 1843, M. Nothomb, the Prime Minister, selected him as his Minister of Justice, and he held this office under different administrations until the advent of the Liberals to power in 1847. In July, 1870, when the Catholic party once more gained the ascendancy, the Baron d'Anéthan obtained the Premiership, being nominated President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs. His Government resigned in Dec., 1871. He is a thorough-going Conservative and upholder of the clerical party.

ANGUS, JOSEPH, D.D., born Jan. 16, 1816, at Bolam, Northumberland, was educated at King's College, Stepney College, and Edinburgh, where he graduated in 1836. He was appointed Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society in 1840, and President of Stepney College in 1849, which college was removed to Regent's Park in 1857. Dr. Angus, who has been for several years English Examiner in the University of London, and the Indian Civil Service, is the author of the "Handbook of the Bible," "Handbook of the English Tongue," "English Literature," "Christ our Life," and several other works. He has also edited Butler's Analogy and Sermons, with notes, and Dr. Wayland's Moral Science. He is a member of the New Testament Company for the Revision of the Scriptures, and a member of the London School Board.

ANSDELL, RICHARD, A.R.A., a painter of animals, born in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, about 1815, was educated in the Blue-coat School of that town. He has exhibited at the Royal Academy since 1848, and was chosen A.R.A. about 1861. Among his more recent productions is "The Hunted Slave," exhibited in 1863, and given in aid of the fund for the relief of the Lancashire distressed operatives.

ANSTED, DAVID THOMAS, M.A., F.R.S., For. Sec. G. S., F.C.P.S., Corr. Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Liége, Hon. Member of the Royal Inst. of British Architects, Hon. Fellow of King's College, London, &c., son of William Ansted, born in London, in 1814, was educated at a private school in London, and afterwards at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took the usual degrees, graduating in mathematical honours as a Wrangler in 1836 and M.A. in 1839. He was for some time a Fellow of Jesus College. In 1840 he was appointed Professor of Geology in King's College, London. He became Lecturer on Geology at the East-India Military Seminary at Addiscombe in 1845; and Professor of Geology at the College of Civil Engineers, Putney, in the same year. In 1844 he was appointed Vice-Secretary of the Geological Society, and in that capacity edited the early volumes of that Society's Quarterly Journal. Since 1848 he has been chiefly occupied in the application of geology to engineering, mining, and other practical departments of science, and practising as a consulting mining engineer. Since 1868 he has been Examiner in Physical Geography in the Department of Science and Art. He has frequently lectured at the Royal Institution. He is the author of "Geology, Introductory, Descriptive, and Practical" (1844); "Geologists' Text-Book" (1845); "The Ancient World" (1847); "Gold-seeker's Manual" (1849); "Elementary Course of Geology, Mineralogy, and Physical Geography" (1850; 2nd ed. 1856-69); "Scenery, Science, and Art" (1854); "Geological Science" (1855); "Geological Gossip" (1860); "Short Trip to Hungary and Transylvania" (1862); "The Channel Islands" (1862); "Great Stone Book of Nature" (1863); "Correlation of the Natural History Sciences" (1863); "The Ionian Islands" (1863); "The Applications of Geology to the Arts and Manufactures" (1865); "Physical Geography" (1867; 5th. ed., 1871); "The World We Live in" (1869; 11th thousand, 1870); "The Earth's History, or First Lessons in Geology" (1869); "Two Thousand Questions on Physical Geography" (1870); and numerous memoirs in the *Quarterly Geological Journal*, *British Association Reports*, *Annals of Natural History*, *Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society*, *Transactions of the Institution of Civil Engineers*, *Transactions of the Royal Institution of British Architects*, the *Journal of Popular Science*, the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, and many other periodicals. He contributed the article on "Physical Geography" to the *Manual of Geographical Science*, and the articles on "Geology" and "Physical Geography" in the "Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art" (1865); and was the author of *Reports on the Great Exhibitions* of 1851 and 1868.

ANSTEY, THOMAS CHISHOLM, Barrister-at-Law, second son of Thomas Anstey, of Tasmania, born in London, in 1816, and educated at University College, London, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1839. He became an early contributor to the *Dublin Review*, the *Law Magazine*, &c., and took an active part in all political measures affecting the interests of the Roman Catholic body, of which he is a member. In 1841 he published "British Catholics and the New Parliament," followed by "A Guide to the Laws affecting Roman Catholics," "A Letter to Lord Cottenham on Petitions of Right," a "Guide to the History of the Laws and Constitution of England, in Six Lectures," &c. In 1847-52 he represented the Irish borough of Youghal on liberal principles, and held the Attorney-Generalship at Hong-Kong from 1854 to 1858, when he resigned, owing to differences with the governor and law officers of the colony, and returned to England. Since then he has practised for some years at the Bombay Bar, and for a short period he was acting Judge of the High Court of that Presidency. On his return to England he was appointed a Revising Barrister in 1868. He has since gone back to India.

ANTIGUA, BISHOP OF. (*See* JACKSON, DR.)

ANTONELLI, CARDINAL GIACOMO, a member of an Italian family of the middle class, was born at Sonnino, April 2, 1806. Having been educated in Rome for the church, he entered into orders, and after holding several posts under the late Pope Gregory XVI., he was, June 11, 1847, raised to the dignity of a cardinal deacon by Pope Pius IX., under the title of St. Agatha. Cardinal Antonelli is Secretary of State to the Pope, President of the Council of Ministers, Prefect of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces, and of the Sacred Congregation of Loretto, and of the Consultà. He is virtually the Prime Minister of the Pope, controls all formal and official transactions, and influences all matters relating to the diplomatic intercourse of the Papal court with the rest of the world.

APPERT, BENJAMIN-NICOLAS-MARIE, a writer and philanthropist, born in Paris, in 1797, introduced the system of mutual instruction into various schools, and founded and conducted gratuitously a school for the prisoners at Montaigu in 1820. He published a "Manuel des Écoles Régimentaires" in 1822. Having been suspected of aiding in the escape of two political prisoners, he was himself confined in the prison of La Force. In 1825 he commenced a journey through France, inspecting schools and hospitals, and the results of his labours are embodied in his "Journal des Prisons." M. Appert has published "Traité d'Éducation Élémentaire pour les Prisonniers" (1822); "Bagnes, Prisons et Criminels" (1836), which has been translated into several languages; a series of "Voyages," or accounts of his visits to the prisons, hospitals, and schools of Belgium, Russia, Hamburg, Austria, and Bavaria. He was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, May 8, 1835.

APPLEGARTH, Robert, was born at Kingston-upon-Hull, on the 23rd of January, 1831, being the son of a mariner, who afterwards served as quartermaster on board the *Terror*, during the celebrated expedition to the polar regions. After receiving a scanty education, he entered the shop of a cabinetmaker and joiner in his native town. At the age of nineteen he removed to Sheffield, and at the close of the year 1855 he emigrated to the United States, and resided for some time at Galesburg, Knox County, Illinois, where he devoted all his spare time and money to intellectual improvement, thus acquiring the education which fitted him for his subsequent career. Returning to England, he obtained employment at Sheffield. Though he received the highest wages paid in the locality, he felt acutely the painful contrast between such pay and that obtainable in the United States, and he therefore entered heartily into the working of his local trade society. When the great strike and lock-out of the Metropolitan building trades took place in 1859, and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners was in consequence inaugurated in June, 1860, Mr. Applegarth exerted himself to promote its extension. His energy and ability made him so favourably conspicuous among his fellow-workmen throughout the country, that in October, 1862, he was elected General Secretary of the Society, being re-elected every succeeding year up to 1871, when he resigned the office. At the time he was elected the Society consisted of 32 branches, and 805 members, with a fund of £790; but it has now grown to 240 branches, and 105,000 members, with a fund of more than £18,000. The active general business of the Society devolved almost entirely upon Mr. Applegarth, who constantly endeavoured to prevent strikes by the adoption of arbitration. In 1869 he visited Switzerland in order to inquire into the working of the school system there, and the result of his researches appeared in a series of letters published in the *Sheffield Independent*. In February, 1870, he became a candidate for the representation of Maidstone, but retired in favour of Sir John Lubbock, and towards the close of the same year he was appointed a member of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the operation of the Contagious Diseases Acts. This is the first instance of a working man being invited by the Government to occupy a similar position. Mr. Applegarth, who is an admirer of American institutions, was an active member of the Reform League, and (for a time) of the London General Council of the International Working Men's Association. He was also a London delegate to the International Congress held at Bâle in September, 1869.

APPONYI, Count Rudolph, the scion of an old and illustrious Hungarian family, was born in 1812. He began his diplomatic career in 1836, as Attaché in Paris, where his father, Count Anthony Apponyi, was then Austrian Ambassador at the court of Louis-Philippe. After having been attached for two years to the Embassy at St. Petersburg, and then for several years as Secretary to the Embassy at Paris, he was appointed Minister at Carlsruhe in 1847; and in 1849, after the war with Piedmont, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Turin. He remained there till 1853, when diplomatic relations were broken off between the two courts, and was transferred the same year to Munich, and in 1856 to London, where he was raised to the rank of Ambassador in 1860, and remained till Nov., 1871, when he was appointtd Ambassdor at Paris. He was appointed Privy Councillor in 1854, was decorated in 1861 with the Grand Cross of Leopold, in 1865 with the Order of the Golden Fleece, and in 1871 his sovereign conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen.

ARAGO, Emmanuel, a nephew of Étienne Arago, born at Paris, June 6, 1812. Adopting the profession of letters, he brought out a volume of poems and several farces; but at the age of twenty-five he renounced literature for the bar, and was admitted an advocate. He espoused the cause of the Republicans, and, in 1839, was engaged in the defence of Martin-Bernard and Barbès. In the events of Feb. 1848 he took an active part; and on the 24th of that month, forcing his way into the Chamber of Deputies, he protested against the Regency, and demanded the deposition of the Orleans family. Immediately afterwards he was sent, with the title of Commissary-General of the Republic, to Lyons, and became extremely unpopular, in consequence of his taking, from a fund of 500,000 francs intended for the National Bank of Lyons, the sum necessary for the support of the national workshops. This summary measure, however, saved the city, and M. Arago's conduct was formally approved by a vote of the Constituent Assembly in 1849. The department of the Pyrénées Orientales now elected him to the Assembly, but he rarely made his appearance there; and soon afterwards the Executive Commission sent him as Minister Plenipotentiary to Berlin, where he used his influence in favour of the Poles of the grand duchy of Posen, and succeeded in procuring the liberation of General Mierolawski. On receipt of the news of the election of the 10th December, he sent in his resignation, and hastened to Paris. M. Arago, who ordinarily voted with the "Mountain" in the Legislative Assembly, protested energetically against the expedition to Rome. After the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1852, he withdrew for some years from political life, but continued his practice at the bar. In 1869 he was returned to the Legislative Assembly for the 8th circonscription of the Seine. After the fall of the Empire in 1870, he took a prominent part in public affairs; and, on M. Crémieux being sent to Tours, just before the siege, to represent the Government of the National Defence, he succeeded that statesman at Paris as Minister of Justice. In Feb., 1871, he was nominated Minister of the Interior, and, *ad interim*, Minister of War, in the place of M. Gambetta.

ARAGO, Étienne, journalist, brother of the late celebrated astronomer, was born at Perpignan, Feb. 9, 1802, studied at the College of Sorrez, and held, during the Restoration, an appointment in the Polytechnic School, which he resigned to enter upon a literary career. He has written many vaudevilles and melodramas; and established two opposition journals, *La Lorgnette* and *Le Figaro*; the latter in conjunction with M. Maurice Alhoy. In 1829 he became director of the Théâtre de Vaudeville, the doors of which he closed July 27, 1830, the day after the publication of the ordonnances of Charles X.; thus being one of the first to give the signal for the Revolution of July. Afterwards, with a number of his friends, he took part in the insurrectionary movements of June and April, 1834; but it was his good fortune to be either unnoticed or forgotten, and he was not included among the accused who expiated their imprudence in St. Pelagie. After the Revolution of 1848 he opposed the policy of Louis Napoleon, and signed the act of accusation against the President and his ministers on the occasion of the siege of Rome. Having quitted France, he was in his absence condemned, in default, to transportation, by the High Court of Versailles, in 1849, and resided in England, Holland, Geneva, and Turin; at which latter place he has occupied himself with literary studies and editing his *Souvenirs*. While at the head of the Post-office, M. Arago introduced the cheap postal stamp system into France, and while in exile in Belgium he organized a charitable society for poor emigrants. In 1859 he returned to France. At the time of the war with Germany he was Mayor of Paris, which office he resigned in Nov., 1870, when he was appointed Commissioner-General of the Paris Mint.

ARDITI, LUIGI, a musical composer, born July 16, 1825, at Crescentius, Piedmont, was educated as a violinist at the Conservatoire at Milan. After filling the post of musical conductor in various places in Italy and in America, where he remained ten years, he came to London in 1857, and was appointed musical director at Her Majesty's Theatre. Whilst in Constantinople he received from the Sultan the Order of Medjidié, in acknowledgment of his talent as a composer. In addition to numerous songs composed by M. Arditi, may be mentioned the opera "La Spia," written in New York in 1856; "Il Bacio," written in London, and various pieces for the violin.

ARGELANDER, FREDERICK WILLIAM AUGUST, the astronomer, born at Memel, in Prussia, March 21, 1799, was educated at the University of Königsberg, and studied astronomy under Bessel, by whom he was afterwards employed as assistant in the observatory under his charge. In 1823 he undertook the supervision of the observatory at Abo, in Finland, where he remained until its destruction by fire in 1828, when he superintended the building of the new one at Helsingfors. In 1837 he received the appointment of Professor of Astronomy in the University of Bonn. He published, about 1830, the results of his observations at Abo; viz., "A Catalogue of 560 Stars, with Observations upon their Motions," a work which obtained a prize from the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences. At Bonn he continued the great work of Bessel, and determined principally the position of the stars found in the zone of 45° to 80° declination. The results of his labours were published in 1846, in his "Observations in the Observatory of Bonn," a work which contains the positions of 22,000 stars.

ARGYLL (DUKE OF), GEORGE DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, only surviving son of the seventh duke, was born in 1823, and before he had succeeded his father in April, 1847, had become known as an author, politician, and public speaker. As Marquis of Lorne, he took an active part in the controversy in the Presbyterian Church of Scotland relating to patronage, and was looked upon by Dr. Chalmers as an important and valuable adherent. As early as 1842 he published a pamphlet which exhibited considerable literary ability, under the title of "A Letter to the Peers from a Peer's Son." His *brochure*, "On the Duty and Necessity of Immediate Legislative Interposition in behalf of the Church of Scotland, as determined by Considerations of Constitutional Law," was an historical view of that Church, particularly in reference to its constitutional power in ecclesiastical matters. In the course of the same year he published "A Letter to the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D.D., on the Present Position of Church Affairs in Scotland, and the Causes which have led to it." In this pamphlet he vindicated the right of the Church to legislate for itself; but condemned the Free-Church movement then in agitation among certain members of the General Assembly; maintaining the position taken up in his "Letter to the Peers," and expressing his dissent from the extreme view embodied in the statement of Dr. Chalmers, that "lay patronage and the integrity of the spiritual independence of the Church has been proved to be, like oil and water, immiscible." In 1848 the duke published an essay, critical and historical, on the ecclesiastical History of Scotland since the Reformation, entitled "Presbytery Examined." It was a careful expansion of his earlier writings, and was favourably received. His Grace has been a frequent speaker in the House of Peers on such subjects as Jewish Emancipation, the Scottish Marriage Bill, the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill, the Sugar Duties, Foreign Affairs, the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, the Scottish Law of Entail, the Repeal of the Paper Duties, &c. During the administration of Lord John Russell he gave the Government a general support, at the same time identifying his political views with those of the Liberal Conservatives. His Grace actively interested himself in all questions affecting Scottish interests brought before the Legislature, especially in the affairs of the Church of Scotland. In 1851 he was elected Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's. In 1852 he accepted office in the Cabinet of the Earl of Aberdeen, as Lord Privy Seal. On the breaking up of that ministry, in February, 1855, in consequence of the secession of Lord John Russell, and the appointment of Mr. Roebuck's Committee of Inquiry into the state of the British army before Sebastopol, his Grace retained the same office under the Premiership of Lord Palmerston. In the latter part of 1855 he resigned the Privy Seal, and became Postmaster-General. In Lord Palmerston's Cabinet of 1859 the duke resumed the office of Lord Privy Seal, which he exchanged for that of Postmaster-General on Lord Elgin being sent, in 1860, on his second special mission to China. He was re-appointed Lord Privy Seal in 1860, was elected Rector of the University of Glasgow in Nov., 1854; presided over the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Glasgow, in Sept., 1855, and was elected President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1861. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, in Dec., 1868, he was appointed Secretary of State for India. His Grace is Hereditary Master of the Queen's Household in Scotland, Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's, a Trustee of the British Museum, and Hereditary Sheriff and Lord-Lieutenant of Argyllshire. In 1866 His Grace published "The Reign of Law," which has passed through numerous editions; in 1869 "Primeval Man; an Examination of some Recent Speculations;" and in 1870 a small work on the History and Antiquities of Iona, of which island His Grace is proprietor. His Grace's eldest son, the Marquis of Lorne, married, in 1871, the Princess Louise. (*See* LORNE.)

ARGYLL AND THE ISLES, BISHOP OF. (*See* EWING, DR.)

ARLES-DUFOUR, JEAN BARTHELEMY, born at Lyons, about 1805, is the son of a councillor in that city, and having allied himself by marriage with the family of Dufour, he took their name with his own. Arles-Dufour was one of the jury at the Great Exhibition in London in 1851, and in Paris in 1855. In 1853 he was nominated Secretary-General to an Imperial Commission working in Paris, and has since opened in that city a large house for the sale of silks and other articles of commerce. He was for fifteen years a member of the Municipal Council and of the Chamber of Commerce at Lyons; he is an officer of the Legion of Honour, and has contributed to several publications treating of the Great Exhibition of 1851.

ARMAGH, ARCHBISHOP OF. (*See* BERESFORD.)

ARMSTRONG, SIR WILLIAM GEORGE, C.B., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., son of the late Mr. William Armstrong, a merchant, at one time mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne, was born in 1810. He entered the legal profession, for which he studied with his brother-in-law, the late Baron Watson, then a special pleader in the Temple; but a strong bent for scientific pursuits diverted him from the law. Early in life he commenced investigations on the subject of electricity, which resulted in the invention of the hydro-electric machine, the most powerful means of developing frictional electricity yet devised. For this he was elected, whilst a very young man, a Fellow of the Royal Society. He then invented the hydraulic crane, and, between 1845 and 1850, the "accumulator," by which an artificial head is substituted for the natural head gained only by altitude; and extended the application of hydraulic power to hoists of every kind, machines for opening and closing dock gates and spring bridges, capstans, turntables, waggon-lifts, and a variety of other purposes. For the manufacture of this machinery he founded the Elswick Factory, where, in December, 1854, he constructed the gun that bears his name. In 1858 the Rifle Cannon Committee recommended the adoption of the Armstrong gun for special service in the field, and Mr. Armstrong, in presenting his patents to the Government, was knighted, made a C.B., and appointed to superintend its manufacture. Sir W. Armstrong extended the system to guns of all sizes, from the 6-pounder to the 600-pounder, and within three years introduced three thousand guns into the service. The Committee of Ordnance of the House of Commons, in their report, July, 1863, state that they "have had no practical evidence before them that even at this moment any other system of constructing rifled ordnance exists which can be compared to that of Sir W. Armstrong." In February, 1863, Sir William resigned his appointment, and rejoined the Elswick manufacturing company. In the same year he acted as President of the British Association. Sir William is a Knight Commander of the Danish Order of the Dannebrog, and of the Italian order of St. Lazarus.

ÁRNASON, Jón, the son of a Lutheran clergyman, was born at Hof, on the northern coast of Iceland, August 17, 1819. Having lost his father in early boyhood, he was indebted to his mother for elementary instruction. After completing his education at the college of Bessestad, then the only school in the island, he became private tutor in the family of the late Seveinbjörn Egilsson, the rector of the college. Árnason devoted much time to the study of the history and literature of Iceland, and made himself thorough master of the classical tongues. In 1849 he was appointed keeper of the library at Reykjavik, and, in 1856, Secretary to the Bishop of Iceland. He has published several biographical works, including the life of his friend Dr. Egilsson. In conjunction with M. Grimson he edited a small collection of Icelandic Fairy Tales and Adventures, entitled "Islenzk Æfintyri." English translations of a number of these quaint stories will be found in the Appendix to Symington's "Pen and Pencil Sketches of Faroe and Iceland" (1862). The work on which his fame chiefly rests is derived from the folk-lore of Iceland, and entitled "Icelandic Popular Tales and Adventures" (Leipsic, 1862–4). An English version, by G. E. J. Powell and E. Magnússon, of some of these tales appeared in 1864, under the title of "Icelandic Legends."

ARNOLD, Edwin, second son of Robert Coles Arnold, a magistrate for Sussex, born June 10, 1832, was educated at the King's School, Rochester, and King's College, London, and was elected to a scholarship at University College, Oxford. In 1852 he obtained the Newdigate prize for his English poem on the "Feast of Belshazzar," and was selected in 1853 to address the Earl of Derby on his installation as Chancellor of the University. He graduated in honours in 1854. Upon quitting college, he was elected Second Master in the English division of King Edward the Sixth's School, Birmingham, and subsequently appointed

Principal of the Government Sanskrit College at Poona, in the Bombay Presidency, which office he held during the mutiny, and resigned in 1860. He has contributed largely to critical and literary journals, and is the author of "Griselda, a Drama," and "Poems, Narrative and Lyrical;" with some prose works, of which the principal are "Education in India," "The Euterpe of Herodotus"—a translation with notes, "The Hitopades'a," with vocabulary in Sanskrit, English, and Murathi. The last two were published in India. Mr. Arnold has also published a metrical translation of the classical Sanskrit work "Hitopades'a" under the title of "The Book of Good Counsels;" a "History of the Administration of India under the late Marquis of Dalhousie" (1862–4); as well as a popular account, with selected passages, of "The Poets of Greece," and is a leading writer in one of the chief daily journals.

ARNOLD, Matthew, eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Arnold, D.D., Head Master of Rugby, born December 24, 1822, at Laleham, near Staines, where Dr. Arnold then resided with his pupils, was educated at Winchester, Rugby, and Balliol College, Oxford. He was elected Scholar in 1840, won the Newdigate prize for English verse (subject, "Cromwell") in 1843, graduated in honours in 1844, and was elected a Fellow of Oriel College in 1845. In 1847 the late Lord Lansdowne nominated him his private secretary, and he acted in that capacity until his marriage in 1851 with the daughter of the late Mr. Justice Wightman, when he received an appointment as one of the Lay Inspectors of Schools, under the Committee of Council on Education, a post which he still holds. In 1848 the "Strayed Reveller, and other Poems," signed "A," appeared, followed in 1853 by "Empedocles on Etna, and other Poems," subsequently acknowledged. In 1854 he published a volume of poems in his own name, consisting of new pieces and selections from the two previous volumes. This was followed by a second series, when the first two volumes were withdrawn from circulation. Mr. Arnold, who was elected Professor of Poetry at Oxford in 1857, published, in 1858, "Merope," a tragedy after the antique, with a preface, in which the principles of Greek tragedy are discussed, and in 1861, three Lectures "On Translating Homer," which he had delivered before the University of Oxford, and in which he advocated the adoption of the English hexameter as the best equivalent to the Homeric rhythm. In the same year he published the records of the educational systems of France, Germany, and Holland, which he had previously submitted to the Government in the shape of a Report, having been sent, in 1859-60, as Foreign A-sistant-Commissioner to the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of popular education, to obtain further information respecting the various plans of education adopted in those countries. Mr. Arnold, who has contributed, both in prose and in verse, to periodical literature, collected and published in 1865 some of his prose contributions, under the title of "Essays in Criticism." Mr. Arnold again visited the Continent in 1865 to procure for the Royal Commission on Middle Class Education information respecting foreign schools for the middle and upper classes, and published in 1867 a volume on this subject. In the same year he published Lectures on the Study of Celtic Literature; in 1868, "New Poems;" in 1869, a collected edition of his poems, and "Culture and Anarchy, an Essay in Political and Social Criticism;" in 1870, "St. Paul and Protestantism, with an Essay on Puritanism and the Church of England." In 1867 Mr. Arnold ceased to hold the Poetry Chair at Oxford; in 1869 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Edinburgh, and in 1870 from his own University of Oxford. He has recently had the order of Commander of the Crown of Italy conferred on him by the King of Italy, in acknowledgment of his care of the young Duke of Genoa, who lived in Mr. Arnold's family while pursuing his studies in England.

ARNOLD, Arthur, third son of Robert Coles Arnold, J.P., of Whartons, Framfield, Sussex, and Heath House, Maidstone, was born May 28, 1833. On the passing of the Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Act, 1863, to meet the necessities of the cotton famine, Mr. Arnold was appointed Assistant Commissioner, and in that capacity resided in Lancashire till 1866, during which time he wrote "The History of the Cotton Famine," of which the original edition was published in 1864, followed by a cheaper one in 1865. On the termination of the cotton famine, in 1866, Mr. Arnold retired from the district, having received the thanks of the Poor-Law Board and of a large number of the local authorities for his zealous and efficient services. After two years of subsequent travel in the south and east of Europe and in Africa, Mr. Arnold returned to England in 1868, when he published "From the Levant," in two vols., containing letters descriptive of his tour. He then became the first editor of the *Echo*, a journal which, under his direction and control, has attained an enormous success and circulation. In years anterior to those to which we have alluded, Mr. Arnold wrote two novels, one of which was published under the name of "Ralph; or, St. Sepulchre's and St. Stephen's," the other being entitled "Hever Court." Mr. Arnold married, in 1867, Amelia Elizabeth, only daughter of Captain Hyde, late 96th Regiment, of Castle Hyde, county Cork.

ARNOTT, James Moncrieff, F.R.S., son of the late Robert Arnott, Esq., of Chapel, in the county of Fife, was born in 1794, received his education at the High School and University of Edinburgh, and there entered on the study of his profession, which he subsequently pursued in London, Paris, and Vienna. In 1817 he settled in London, was many years surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, and was Professor of Surgery in King's College, London. In 1840 he was appointed one of the council of the Royal College of Surgeons, and some years afterwards a member of the Court of Examiners of that body, of which he has been twice President. In 1860 he was elected representative of the College in the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom.

ARNOTT, Neil, M.D., F.R.S., &c., of a Scottish family resident near Montrose, born about 1788, received his early education at the Grammar School at Aberdeen, and afterwards entered the University, to study for the medical profession. Having graduated M.A., he came to England, and was appointed a surgeon in the East-India Company's naval service. In 1811 he commenced practice in London, and was soon after appointed physician to the French and Spanish embassies. In 1827 he published, under the title of "Elements of Physics," the substance of a series of lectures which he had delivered on Natural Philosophy and its bearings on his profession. This work was published at first in parts, and the concluding chapters on Electricity and Astronomy belong only to the edition of 1864. It has reached a seventh edition, and has been translated into several European languages. Dr. Arnott is Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, and a member of the Senate of the London University; and his name is well known in connection with the "Arnott stove" (which obtained the Rumford medal from the Royal Society in 1854), and other useful inventions, such as the water-bed, &c., which bear his name. In 1861 he published "A Survey of Human Progress." In 1869 he gave to each of the universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and St. Andrew's a donation of £1,000, for the promotion of the study of experimental physics among the medical students. He also placed at the disposal of the Senate of the University of London £2,000 to found a scientific scholarship.

ARNOULD, SIR JOSEPH, eldest son of the late Joseph Arnould, M.D., of Whitecross, near Wallingford, was born at Camberwell in 1815, and educated at the Charter House, and at Wadham College, Oxford, where he gained the Newdigate prize for English verse in 1834, and graduated as a first-class in classics in 1836. He afterwards became Fellow of his college, was called to the Bar in the Middle Temple in 1841, and went the Home circuit. For many years he was connected with the periodical press, and more especially with the *Daily News*. Sir Joseph, who has published a "Treatise on Marine Insurance," which is considered a standard authority on the subject of which it treats, was appointed a puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Bombay in 1859, when he received the honour of knighthood. In June, 1862, he was re-appointed, under the new Act of Parliament, as Judge of the High Court of Judicature. On the expiration of his term of office in 1869, the wealthy natives of Bombay, to mark the character of Sir Joseph Arnould as a judge, especially his desire to deal out even-handed justice without reference to caste or colour, resolved to institute a scholarship, which will bear his name, in the University of Bombay.

ARRIVABENE, GIOVANNI, economist, born at Mantua in 1801, was cast into prison in 1821, at Venice, for not having denounced Silvio Pellico, and remained incarcerated seven months. Fresh persecutions induced him to take refuge in France, whence he proceeded to England. In his absence judgment went by default, and in 1824 he was condemned to death. Having settled in Belgium in 1827, he was naturalized in 1840. His labours as an economist have been chiefly directed towards the amelioration of the condition of the working classes, a subject upon which he has written a number of articles and treatises. Among his numerous contributions to journals are papers "Sur les Sociétés de Bienfaisance," "Des Moyens les plus propres à améliorer le Sort des Ouvriers," "Situation économique de la Belgique."

ARROWSMITH, JOHN, F.R.G.S., an eminent geographer, son of the late Mr. Arrowsmith, whose name is well known in every school and college in the kingdom by his atlases of ancient and modern geography, was born early in the present century, and following actively in his father's steps, he produced the "London Atlas of Universal Geography" (folio, 1832–7). Amongst the numerous works of modern travels which he has illustrated with maps, &c., we may particularly mention Leichhardt's "Journal of an Overland Expedition in Australia," and Dr. Livingstone's "Narrative of Missionary Travels in Africa." Mr. Arrowsmith is a Fellow of the Geographical and other learned societies.

ARTHUR, TIMOTHY SHAY, was born near Newburgh, Orange County, New York, in 1809. His parents removed to Baltimore, Maryland, when he was about eight years of age, and his early advantages of education were small. He was apprenticed to a trade, was for several years a clerk, and in 1833 visited the West as agent of a banking company. During the years of his youth and early manhood he had been a diligent student during every leisure moment; and on his return to Baltimore, about 1835, he became assistant-editor of a newspaper, and commenced the publication of works of fiction having a special moral purpose. He has continued his connection with the periodical press from that time to the present, having removed to Philadelphia in 1841. He is now the editor of *Arthur's Magazine* and of the *Children's Hour*, a juvenile monthly, both of which have a high reputation. His popular tales, or novellettes, which are very numerous, have all been directed to the moral improvement of some classes of society, and have attained an immense circulation. His "Temperance

Tales," "Lights and Shadows of Real Life," "Tales for Rich and Poor" (6 vols.), "Library for the Household" (12 vols.), and "Good Time coming," have been sold by the hundred thousand, and many of them reprinted in Europe, and translated into other languages.

ARTHUR, The Rev. William, Wesleyan minister, was born in Ireland, 1819, and educated at Hoxton College. In 1839 he went to India, where he was engaged for some years in missionary work. He resided in France from 1846 to 1848, since which time he has held the office of Secretary to the Methodist Missionary Society. For some years Mr. Arthur was President of the Methodist College at Belfast, which office he vacated in 1871. Mr. Arthur is author of "A Mission to the Mysore, with Scenes and Facts illustrative of India, its People, and its Religion" (1847); "The Successful Merchant: sketches of the life of Mr. Samuel Budgett" (1852)—this has been translated into Welsh; "The Tongue of Fire, or true Power of Christianity" (1856); "Italy in Transition: public scenes and private opinions in the spring of 1860, illustrated by official documents from the Papal archives of the revolted Legations" (1860); and numerous pamphlets.

ASCHBACH, Josef, historian, born at Höchst (Nassau), April 29, 1801, received his classical education in the Lyceum of Heidelberg, and, with the intention of entering holy orders, studied theology and philosophy in the university of the same city. Under the advice of Schlosser, he became a teacher, and devoted himself entirely to historical pursuits. After having held in Frankfort (1823) a chair of history, he was called to the University of Bonn in 1842, to fulfil the same functions. Aschbach has devoted his attention principally to the annals of Spain in the times of the barbarians and of the Moors, and his works are considered the best which have been written on those epochs. Amongst these may be mentioned, "The History of the West Goths" (Frankfort, 1827); "History of the Ommayades in Spain" (Frankfort, 1830); and the "History of Spain and Portugal under the Rule of the Almoravides and the Almohaes" (Frankfort, 1833-37). He is also the author of a "History of the Emperor Sigismund" (Hamburg, 1838-44); and of the "History of the Herulæ and Gepidæ" (Hamburg, 1835), a contribution to a history of the Germanic migrations.

ASSOLLANT, Jean-Baptiste Alfred, a well-known author, born at Aubusson Creuse, in 1827, entered the Normal School in 1847, and quitted it in 1850. After acting as Professor for some years, he left the university and visited the United States. On his return to France he contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* an article upon "Walker and the Americans;" and published two novels, "Acacia" and "Les Buterfly." In 1858 he published what he termed une fantaisie Américaine, under the title of "Scènes de la Vie des États-Unis." In 1859 he published "Deux Amis en 1792," and "Brancas;" in 1860, "La Mort de Roland" and "Histoire fantastique du célèbre Pierrot;" in 1861, "Les Aventures de Karl Brunner, docteur en théologie," and "Marcomrir, Histoire d'un Étudiant;" in 1862, "Jean Rosier," "Rose d'Amour," &c. Many of his romances appeared in *La Presse*, *Le Journal pour Tous*, and other periodicals. In consequence of the tone of some of his articles in the *Courrier du Dimanche*, that journal was suspended for two months in August, 1864, and received a warning in March, 1865. M. Assollant has collected his principal articles under the titles "D'Heure en Heure;" "Vérité! Vérité!" and "Pensées diverses, Impressions intimes, Opinions, et Paradoxes de Cadet Bordiche." He also published two interesting pamphlets, "A Ceux qui Pensent Encore" in 1861, and "Cannoniers, à vos Pièces!" in 1862. At the general election of 1869 he stood as a candidate for the fifth circonscription of Paris, but only succeeded in polling 93 votes.

ASTON, or MEIER, Louise, authoress, was born about 1820, near Halberstadt. At an early age she was married to a rich English merchant, but the union did not prove a happy one, and separation took place in a few years. In 1846 this authoress settled at Berlin, and during the Schleswig-Holstein war, attended the wounded in the hospitals with much devotion. In 1851 she married Dr. Meier, of Bremen. Her principal works are "Meine Emancipation, Verweisung, und Rechtfertigung" (1846), several romances under the title of "Aus dem Leben einer Frau" (1847), "Lydio" (1848), "Révolution et Contre-révolution" (1849), and some poems.

ATHERSTONE, Edwin, poet and novelist, born at Nottingham, April 17, 1788, was a friend of Southey, Professor Wilson, John Martin, &c., and is the author of several works. His first poem, "The Last Days of Herculaneum," appeared in 1821, followed by "A Midsummer Day's Dream" in 1824. The first six books of "The Fall of Nineveh" appeared in 1828, and seven additional books of the same poem in 1830. "The Sea Kings of England," an historical romance of the time of Alfred, appeared in 1830. "The Fall of Nineveh," completed in thirty books, appeared in 1847 (2nd edition, 2 vols., 1868), and "The Handwriting on the Wall," a tale, in 1858. His latest work is "Israel in Egypt," a poem, in twenty-seven books, published in 1861. Mr. Atherstone is in receipt of a literary pension from the Crown of £100 a year.

ATHLUMNEY (Lord), The Right Honourable Sir William Meredyth Somerville, eldest son of the late Sir Marcus Somerville, Bart., born in 1802, is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Meath. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the Liberal interest for Wenlock in January, 1835; was returned for Drogheda in August, 1837, and represented that borough in the House of Commons till July, 1852, when he was defeated. He was elected one of the members for Canterbury in August, 1854, and retired in 1865. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1847, raised to the Irish peerage as Lord Athlumney, December 14, 1863, and created a peer of the United Kingdom, as Baron Meredyth, May 3, 1866. He was Under-Secretary for the Home Department from 1846 till 1847, and Chief Secretary for Ireland from 1847 till 1852.

ATKINSON, The Rev. John Christopher, was born at Goldhanger, in Essex, in 1814, and received his education at Kelvedon, in that county, and at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1838). He was appointed vicar of Danby, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and Domestic Chaplain to the late Viscount Downe in 1847, and Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1851. Mr. Atkinson is the author of "Walks, Talks, &c., of Two Schoolboys," 1859; "Play-hours and Half-holidays," 1860; "Sketches in Natural History," 1861; "Eggs and Nests of British Birds," 1861; "Stanton Grange; or, Life at a Private Tutor's," 1864; "A Glossary of the Cleveland Dialect," small 4to., 1868; "Lost; or, What came of a Slip from Honour Bright," 1869; besides many papers on archæological and philological subjects in the "Proceedings" of various learned societies. He is now engaged in preparing a work on "The Place and Person Names of Ancient Cleveland."

ATLAY, The Right Rev. James, D.D., Bishop of Hereford, was born at Wallerley, Northamptonshire, in 1817, and after a preliminary training at Grantham and Oakham schools, entered St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He was vicar of Madingley, near Cambridge, from 1846 to 1852; Queen's Preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, from 1856 to 1858; vicar of Leeds, 1859; canon of Ripon, 1861; and in 1868 was nominated by the Crown to the see of Hereford.

AUCKLAND, Bishop of. (*See* Cowie.)

AUER, Alois, Director of the National Printing-office at Vienna, was born May 11th, 1813, at Wels, in Austria, and entered a printing establishment in that town, going through all the grades of his profession. Having passed his examination at the University of Vienna, he became, in 1837, professor of Italian at Luiz, and about this time published theoretical and practical grammars of the French and Italian languages. In 1839 he travelled through Germany, Switzerland, France, and England. In 1841 he was appointed Director of the Imperial Printing Establishment in Vienna. Under his care this has been greatly improved and enriched in its collections of types. Amongst the varied publications of this office which have appeared under his superintendence, are the Lord's Prayer in 608 languages (1844), in Roman types; and the same in 200 languages, with their national alphabets, in 1847. M. Auer, who has also paid much attention to photography and galvanoplasty, has made known a discovery which he terms "spontaneous impression," in a work entitled "Die Entdeckung des Naturselbstdruckes" (1864). He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences of Vienna in 1847, and is decorated with several orders.

AUERBACH, Berthold, writer and poet, was born of Jewish parents, at Nordsteten, in the Black Forest of Würtemberg, February 28, 1812. He commenced his studies in Jewish theology at Hechingen and Carlsruhe, and completed his course at the Gymnasium at Stuttgardt in 1832. From this period until 1835 he studied at Tübingen, Munich, and Heidelberg, but soon abandoned Jewish theology, and devoted himself to philosophy, history, and literature. His first work, "The Jewish Nation and its Recent Literature," was published at Stuttgardt in 1836. His "Poet and Merchant" appeared in 1837, and "Spinoza" in 1839; and his attachment to the doctrines of that philosopher induced him to publish a biography of him in 1841, accompanied by a translation of his complete works. The reputation of Auerbach rose still higher when he began to treat of matters of more general interest; and his "Educated Citizens: a Book for the Thinking Middle Classes," published in 1842, and the "Village Tales from the Black Forest," in the following year, obtained great popularity, the latter having been translated into English, Dutch, and Swedish. One of his most finished poems was inserted in the novel, "The Professor's Wife," which first appeared in the *Urania*, in 1848, was afterwards included in a new edition of the "Village Tales," and subsequently dramatized by Madame Birch-Pfeiffer. In 1845-6 Auerbach prepared and published an almanack, under the title of "The Godfather," after the manner of Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanack," which was read by both gentle and simple. Since 1845 he has resided principally at Weimar, Leipsic, Breslau, and Dresden, and has zealously advocated the cause of education. A new work by Auerbach, a novel entitled "Das Landhaus am Rhein," appeared in 1869. It met with extraordinary success in Germany, and was translated into English under the title of "The Country House on the Rhine" (Lond., 3 vols., 1870). The late war between France and Germany produced in 1871 a contribution from Auerbach, who, under the title of "Wieder unser; Gedenkblätter zur Geschichte dieser Tage," gave a well-written summary of the current opinions and of the different circumstances which marked the commencement of the war and its continuance.

AUERSPERG (Prince), Adolph Wilhelm Daniel, Prime Minister of Austria, son of Prince Wilhelm Auersperg, was born July 21, 1821, and began life as a soldier, entering the service at an early age, and continuing in it as major in the Prince Eugène Dragoons up to a comparatively recent date. His name was definitely struck from the Army List only in the spring of 1870, on his appointment to the governorship of Salzburg. The Minister's political career commenced in Feb., 1867, when he was returned as member of the Bohemian Diet by the landed interest of that province. Ten months later, on Count Hartig's resignation, he was appointed President of the Bohemian Diet (Oberstland Marschall), continuing in that office till 1870, and distinguishing himself by competent and energetic administration, siding, however, strongly with the Germans. In January, 1869, he was nominated life member of the Upper Chamber, in the discussions of which he has since taken a conspicuous part. His appointment to the governorship of Salzburg (March 17, 1870) caused great dissatisfaction to the allied party of federalists and clericals, who emphatically demanded his dismissal. Throughout his term of office he has remained strictly faithful to the Constitution, and opposed even the slightest deviation from the established laws. He was appointed President of the Austrian Ministry on the retirement of Count Beust in Nov., 1871. His brother, Prince Carlos, has been Prime Minister before him.

AUFRECHT, THEODOR, PH.D., M.A., an orientalist, born at Leschnitz, Silesia, Jan. 7, 1822, and educated in the University of Berlin. He was appointed Professor of Sanscrit and Comparative Philology in the University of Edinburgh in 1862. Professor Aufrecht has published "A Complete Glossary to the Rig Veda, with constant reference to the Atharva Veda;" "De Accentu Compositorum Sanscritorum," Bonn, 1847; "Halayudha's Abhidhanaratnamala: a Sanscrit Vocabulary, edited with a Complete Sanscrit-English Glossary;" "The Hymns of the Rig Veda, transcribed into English Letters," 2 vols., Berlin; and "Ujjvaladatta's Commentary, the *Unadisutras*," from a manuscript in the Library of the East-India House (Lond., 1859).

AUGIER, GUILLAUME-VICTOR EMILE, dramatic poet, born at Valence (Dôme), Sept. 17, 1820, and destined for the Bar, soon, however, devoted his attention to literature. His first piece, "La Ciguë," a two-act drama, in verse, refused in 1844 by the directors of the Théâtre Français, on account of the youth of the author—he was only twenty-four—was received at the Odéon. The directors of the Théâtre Français, made aware of their mistake (1845), admitted "La Ciguë" into its repertory, and it is still played with success. In 1849 appeared "Gabrielle," which gained the Monthyon prize from the Academy. In 1858 he published a collection of "Poésies," containing some pretty idylls. Among his later works, "Les Effrontés" in 1861, "Le Fils de Giboyer" in 1862, "Maître Guérin," a comedy in five acts, "Paul Forestier," a comedy in four acts, performed from 1864 to 1868, have achieved the greatest success. M. Augier has been called the "poet of good sense," in contradistinction to some of his contemporaries. He was elected to succeed M. Salvandy in the French Academy, Jan. 28, 1858, received the Legion of Honour in 1850, was made Grand Officer, June 19, 1858, and Commander Aug. 15, 1868.

AUGUSTENBURG, FREDERICK-CHRISTIAN-AUGUST, DUKE OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN-SONDERBURG and AUGUSTENBURG, son of the Duke Christian-August, who died March 12, 1869, was born July 6, 1829, became Major of the 1st Infantry Regiment of the Prussian Guards, and married, Sept. 11, 1856, Adelaide-Victoria, daughter of Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. Upon the death of the late king of Denmark, in 1863, he proceeded to assert his right to the dukedom of Schleswig-Holstein, of which his father had been deprived by the peace of 1851, and was received everywhere with acclamation by the population of the Duchies. The Austrian and Prussian Governments in their arrangements (1865) for the division of the spoil, did not recognize his claims.

AUMALE (Duc d'), Henri-Eugène-Philippe-Louis d'Orléans, prince of the family of Orleans, born in Paris, Jan. 16, 1822, the fourth son of the late king Louis-Philippe and his queen Marie-Amélie, was educated, like his brothers, in the Collége Henri IV., and at the age of seventeen entered the army. In 1840 he accompanied his brother, the duke of Orleans, to Algeria, took part in the campaign which followed, returning to France in 1841, and he completed his military education at Courbevoie. From 1842 to 1843 he was again in Algeria, where, at the head of the subdivision of Medeah, he conducted one of the most brilliant campaigns of the war, capturing the camp and all the correspondence of Abd-el-Kader, together with 3,600 prisoners and an immense treasure, for which service he was made a lieutenant-general, and appointed to the command of the province of Constantine. In 1844 he directed the expedition against Biskara, and in the same year married Marie Caroline Auguste de Bourbon, daughter of Prince Leopold, of Salerno, who was born April 26, 1822. She died at Twickenham Dec. 6, 1869. In 1847 the duke succeeded Marshal Bugeaud as Governor-general of Algeria, which position he filled upon the surrender of Abd-el-Kader to the French authorities. On receiving the news of the revolution of Feb., 1848, he resigned his command to General Cavaignac, and joined the ex-royal family in England. With his brother, the Prince de Joinville, he protested against the decree banishing his family from France, and has since resided chiefly in England, devoting himself to literary pursuits. At the commencement of 1861, a pamphlet, addressed by him to Prince Napoleon Buonaparte, excited great sensation, and led to a species of political persecution by the French authorities, who condemned the printer and publisher of it to fine and imprisonment, which sentence was appealed against. The duke challenged Prince Napoleon, whose refusal to meet him excited great indignation in France. The same year the Literary Fund of London invited the duke to preside at their annual dinner, on which occasion his speech also excited attention. The Duc d'Aumale, who, as heir of the great house of Condé, possesses an ample fortune, in addition to a beautiful seat on the banks of the Thames, near Twickenham, owns a fine estate in Worcestershire, where he formerly occupied his time as a practical agriculturist. He returned to France in 1871, on the repeal by the Assembly of the law banishing the Orleans family, and was elected a member of the Assembly, though he did not take his seat, in consequence of an arrangement he had entered into with the Government. In Oct., 1871, he was elected President of the Council-General of the Oise. The first two volumes of his "Histoire des Princes de la Maison de Condé" appeared in 1869, and were translated into English by Mr. Robert Brown-Borthwick, under the title of "History of the Princes de Condé in the Sixteenth and Seventeeth Centuries," 2 vols., 1871. His eldest son, Louis-Philippe-Marie-Léopold d'Orléans, prince de Condé, born in 1845, died in June, 1866. His second son, François-Louis-Marie-Philippe d'Orléans, duke of Guise, was born in 1854.

AURELLES DE PALADINE, a French general, born about 1804, was educated at the military school, speedily obtained his epaulettes, and was for a long time commandant of a battalion of the 64th regiment of the line. In 1855 he was engaged in the Crimean war, and, leaving France a General of Brigade, he soon won his promotion to the rank of General of Division, in which capacity he commanded one of the best bodies of infantry engaged at the siege of Sebastopol. After his return to France he was, for several years, in command of the military division of

Marseilles; and when the Italian war broke out, in 1859, his care and assiduity in this locality contributed in no small degree to the regular dispatch of the numerous parties and trains which were sent to Genoa and the Italian peninsula. At a later period he held a command in the east of France, and, in recompense of his long services, he received, on the occasion of his being placed on the retired list, in 1869, the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. On the declaration of war with Prussia the general offered his services to the Government, and, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Loire, he gave a rude check to the Germans on Nov. 10, 1870, when he attacked and defeated General Von der Tann, near Orleans, and re-occupied that city. On the 5th of December, however, a portion of his army was defeated, with heavy loss, by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and a series of battles ensued along the Loire, resulting in the retreat of the French. The result was that on the 8th of December the Government at Tours issued a decree removing General d'Aurelles to the command of the Camp of Instruction at Cherbourg, and appointing General Bourbaki to the chief command of the First Army of the North. After the conclusion of peace General d'Aurelles was nominated (March 4, 1871) Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of the Seine.

AUSTRIA, Emperor of. (*See* Francis-Joseph.)

AUZOUX, Théodore Louis, anatomist, born at St. Aubin d'Ecroville (Eure), about 1797, took the degree of doctor at Paris in 1822, and is best known in his own country and throughout Europe by the pains he has bestowed in seeking to popularize the study of anatomy by the means of casts taken from the organs of the dead subject. For this purpose he employs a paste which, when dried, is as hard as wood, impervious to moisture, rendering every vein and fibre to which it has been applied as distinctly as it is possible to conceive. The great advantages of his models are that they are composed of separate elements representing distinct organs, or distinct portions of the same organ, and are capable of being mounted or dismounted at pleasure, so as to show the relation of the different parts, and of different organs amongst themselves. His system he calls "clastic anatomy" (from κλάω, to break). For the preparation of these anatomical moulds in his native town, M. Auzoux has a large factory, which is highly spoken of, not only for the wholesome moral and economical discipline which marks it, but also for the artistic education which it gives to a number of the people in the district, in anatomy, modelling, and painting. Among his many distinguished publications we may cite "Un Mémoire sur la Vipère," "Considérations Générales sur l'Anatomie," and "Un Mémoire sur le Choléra-Morbus, son Siége, sa Nature, son Traitement." M. Auzoux received, at each of the French Expositions of 1834, of 1839, and of 1849, a gold medal, and the Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1833.

AVERILL, Major-Gen. William W., was born at New York, in 1834; graduated at West Point Academy in 1855; and was appointed Second Lieut., United States Mounted Rifles, in the same year. From 1857-61 he was engaged in border fighting with the Indians, and was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. In 1861 he was appointed Colonel of the 60th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and in 1862 commanded his regiment during M'Clellan's Peninsular campaign, being appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers Sept. 26. In the months of April and May, 1863, he made some raids around the Confederate army, served with General Hunter in his advance on Lynchburg, Virginia, was appointed Major-Gen. August 7, 1864, and served with Sheridan in his campaigns in the valley of Virginia in Sept., 1864.

AWDRY, Sir John Wither, Knt.,

eldest son of the late Jonn Awdry, of Notton House, Wilts, born in 1795, and educated at Winchester and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated, in 1816, as a first-class in classics, and in 1819 was elected to a Fellowship at Oriel College. He was called to the Bar in 1822, and in 1830 was appointed a Puisne Judge and Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court at Bombay, from which he was promoted, in 1839, to the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of that Presidency. Having resigned in 1841, he soon afterwards returned to England. He was appointed one of the Commissioners for the Reform of the University of Oxford in 1854.

AYRTON, The Right Hon. Acton Smee, M.P., son of Frederick Acton, Esq., formerly of Gray's Inn, and late of Bombay, was born at Kew in 1816, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1853. In 1857 he was returned to the House of Commons by the Tower Hamlets in the Liberal interest, and he still continues to represent that constituency. Mr. Ayrton was Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury from Dec. 1868 to Oct. 1869, when he was appointed First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings, in succession to Mr. Layard. He was sworn of the Privy Council Nov. 11, 1869.

AZEGLIO (Marquis d'), Victor-Emanuel-Taparelli, son of a nobleman who died in 1862, and nephew of the late Marquis d'Azeglio, was born about 1815. His early tastes led him to study art; but he embraced the diplomatic profession, and, after filling various subordinate positions, he was appointed, Nov. 13, 1850, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Turin to the Court of St. James's, and afterwards Ambassador of the King of Italy to her Britannic Majesty. He was recalled from London in 1869.

B.

BABINGTON, Charles Cardale, F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., F.G.S., son of the late Rev. Joseph Babington, M.A. and L.M., and grandson of Thomas Babington, of Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, was born in 1808, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1830, and proceeded M.A. in 1833. He is Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge. Mr. Babington is well known as a naturalist, and has published "Flora Bathoniensis," "The Flora of the Channel Islands," a "Manual of British Botany," which has passed through six editions, and "Flora of Cambridgeshire;" also many botanical articles in the scientific journals. In addition to these works, Mr. Babington contributed "Ancient Cambridgeshire," and other papers, to the publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

BABINGTON, The Rev. Churchill, B.D., F.L.S., M.R.S.L., son of the late Rev. Matthew Drake Babington, rural dean of Ackley, Leicestershire, was born in 1821, and took a first class in classical honours in 1843, at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow in 1846. He held the chapelry of Horningsea, Cambridgeshire, from 1848 to 1861, was elected Disney Professor of Archæology in 1865, and was presented by his college to the rectory of Cockfield, in Suffolk, in 1866. He obtained the Hulsean Prize Essay in 1846, on "The Influence of Christianity in Promoting the Abolition of Slavery in Europe," and controverted, in a separate publication, in 1858, some of Macaulay's statements in reference to the clergy of the seventeenth century; and in 1866 published his introductory Lecture on Archæology, delivered before the University of Cambridge. He has edited, from MSS. recently discovered, "The Oration of Hyperides, against Demosthenes," "The Orations of Hyperides for Lycophron and Euxenippus," "The Funeral Oration of Hyperides," and "Bishop Peacock's Repressor;" also "Higden's Polychronicon" (with two ancient English versions), in the series of English historical works which have been brought out under the authority of her Majesty's Government. He reprinted, in fac-simile, with an introduction, the "Beneficio di Cristo." Mr. Babington is the author of the classical portion of the catalogue of MSS. belonging to the University Library at Cambridge, of annotated catalogues of the Greek and English coins exhibited in the Fitzwilliam Museum; and has contributed largely on subjects connected with natural history to Sir W. Hooker's "Journal of Botany," "The Botanist's Guide to England and Wales," &c.; wrote the Ornithology, and, jointly with the Rev. A. Bloxam, the Botany for Potter's "History of Charnwood Forest," and the Lichens for Hooker's "Flora of New Zealand," and "Flora of Tasmania." Contributions from his pen will be found in the "Cambridge Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology," in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature," in the publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, and in the "Numismatic Chronicle." He was a public Examiner at Cambridge in Theology in 1857-8, and in Natural Science in 1863-4; was elected Corresponding Fellow of the Historico-Theological Society of Leipsic, and of the Archæological Society of Rome; and has, at various times, been a member of the Council of the Royal Society of Literature, and of the Numismatic Society.

BACH, BARON ALEXANDER, statesman, born at Loosdorf (Lower Austria) Jan. 4, 1813, became a member of the Vienna bar upon the death of his father, who was a well-known lawyer. In 1848 he was admitted into the Council of the States of Lower Austria, which chose him as delegate to the Central Committee of the Provincial States of the Austrian empire. He took part in the first Liberal cabinet as Minister of Justice, and assisted in the re-organization of the judicial system. He claimed for the Crown the right of *veto*, and opposed the suppression of feudal labour. In consequence of the insurrection of Oct. 6, 1848, he retired first to Salzburg, and afterwards to Olmutz, in order to be near the emperor. Having become unpopular, he was sent as Plenipotentiary to Rome, Aug. 21, 1859. His mission to the Holy See terminated at the close of the year 1865.

BACHMAN, JOHN, D.D., LL.D., naturalist, was born Feb. 4, 1790, in Dutchess County, State of New York. In early life Dr. Bachman was associated with Audubon, whom he assisted in the preparation of his great work on Ornithology; and was the principal author of "Quadrupeds of North America," illustrated by Audubon and his sons. Dr. Bachman has been pastor of the German Lutheran Church in Charleston, South Carolina, for nearly fifty years, and has published a controversial work in defence of the morals and character of Martin Luther; though he is better known as a writer by his "Examination of Professor Agassiz's Sketch of the Natural Provinces of the Animal World, and their relation to the different Types of Men," published in 1855; by his "Characteristics of Genera and Species, as applicable to the Doctrine and Unity of the Human Race," in 1854; and his "Catalogue of Phænogamous Plants and Ferns growing in the vicinity of Charleston, South Carolina." He has also discussed, both in the *Medical Journal* of South Carolina and in some published volumes, the bearings of modern science upon revealed religion.

BACK, ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE, F.R.S., D.C.L., a distinguished Arctic navigator, born at Stockport in 1796, and having entered the Royal Navy on board the *Arethusa* in 1808, was made prisoner and sent to France in 1809, where he remained five years. On regaining his liberty he joined the fleet at Flushing, and was afterwards employed on the Halifax station. He passed his examination in 1817, joined H.M.S. *Bulwark*, and in 1818 volunteered for, and was appointed to, the *Trent*, hired brig, Lieut.-Commander John Franklin. Having accompanied Captain David Buchan on a voyage of discovery to the neighbourhood of Spitzbergen, latitude 80° 36′ N., he was, early in 1819, selected to attend Lieut.-Commander Franklin in his overland expedition from Hudson's Bay to the Coppermine River, and along the coast eastward. In this bold and hazardous undertaking, in the prosecution of which the adventurers performed their journey, a distance of 1,104 miles, from Fort Enterprise to Fort Chippewyan and back (chiefly in canoes and on foot, their supplies being exhausted) in the depth of winter, with a temperature of 57° below zero, Mr. Back displayed that perseverance and indifference to fatigue and danger which have marked his career as an Arctic traveller, and Franklin attributed the safety of the expedition to his personal exertions. Having, in 1821, been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and having served in H.M.S. *Superb* in the West Indies, he in 1825 accompanied Captain Franklin on another expedition to the Arctic regions, for the purpose of co-operating with Captains Beechy and Parry in their attempts to discover, from opposite quarters, a North-west Passage. The particulars of this remarkable mission are fully detailed in Captain Franklin's "Narrative of a Second Expedition to the Shores of the Polar Sea in 1825-7." Lieut. Back extended his researches to latitude 70° 24′ N., longitude 149° 37′ W., and was again instrumental in saving the party. He was promoted, in 1825, to the rank of Commander; and when Captain Franklin, on the return of the expedition, set out in advance with five of his party, from Great Bear Lake, Back was left at Fort Franklin in charge of the remaining officers and men, the boats, collections of natural history, rough notes, and astronomical and meteorological observations; with instructions to proceed, on the breaking up of the ice, to York Factory, and thence to England, which he reached in 1827. From that time Captain Back remained unemployed until 1833, when, having volunteered, he was appointed to conduct an expedition fitted out for the purpose of instituting a search for Sir John Ross, who had left England in 1829, on a voyage to the Polar Seas. Captain Back published an account of this expedition, entitled a "Narrative of the Arctic Land Expedition to the Mouth of the Great Fish or Back River, and along the Shores of the Arctic Ocean, in 1833-5." On his return to England, in 1835, Captain Back obtained post rank, by "order in council," and in 1836 was appointed to the *Terror*, in which he sailed soon afterwards for Papa-Westray, one of the Orkney Islands, in command of a new Arctic expedition, fitted out with every appliance that seemed likely to insure success. Captain Back published an account of this voyage, "Narrative of the Expedition in H.M.S. *Terror*, undertaken with a view to Geographical Discovery on the Arctic Shores, in 1836-7." From that period, with the exception of a temporary appointment under the Treasury, to examine and report upon the condition of Holyhead harbour, Captain Back has remained upon half-pay. In 1837 the Geographical Society conferred upon him both its medals. He received the honour of knighthood in 1839, and the gold medal of the Geographical Society of Paris, together with a service of plate from the subscribers to the Arctic Land Expedition. Sir G. Back attained flag rank in 1857, and that of Admiral in 1867.

BACON, Sir James, is the eldest son of the late Mr. James Bacon, barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple. He was born in 1798. He was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1827, and afterwards became a member of Lincoln's Inn, of which he is a Bencher. He obtained a silk gown in 1846, and in 1868, on the death of Mr. Commissioner Goulburn, was appointed Commissioner of Bankruptcy for the London District, and continued to hold that office till December 31, 1869, when he was appointed Chief Judge in Bankruptcy. In August, 1870, he succeeded to the Vice-Chancellorship, vacated by Sir William Milbourne James, on his appointment as Lord Justice of Appeal; and on Jan. 14, 1871, he received the honour of knighthood.

BACON, Leonard, D.D., LL.D., born in Detroit, Michigan, Feb. 19, 1802. His father was a missionary to the Indians. The son graduated from Yale College in 1820; studied theology at Andover, Massachusetts; entered the ministry as a Congregationalist clergyman, and was installed pastor of the Centre Church, New Haven, Connecticut, in 1825. He continued in the pastoral charge of this church till 1868, when he resigned, and accepted, first a temporary, and, in 1871, a permanent, professorship of Church History in the Yale Divinity School at New Haven. Dr. Bacon early entered the fields of theological and political controversy, discussing the question of slavery in a series of trenchant essays, from 1833 to 1846; making careful researches into the early history and doctrines of Congregationalism, and defending with great ardour, in numerous publications, what was known for many years as the New School Theology, and publishing a volume of Historical Discourses in 1847 or 1848. He had been one of the editors of the *Christian Spectator*, and in 1850, in connection with Rev. Drs. Stons and Thompson, founded, and edited for a long time, the *New York Independent*. He has published a great number of essays, special sermons, and occasional addresses. Two of his sons, the Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, now of Baltimore, Maryland, and the Rev. George B. Bacon, of Orange, New Jersey, have won considerable distinction in literature, both in their contributions to religious and secular periodicals, and in their published works.

BADEN, Grand Duke of. (*See* Frederick.)

BAEHR, Johann Christian Felix, a German philologist, the son of a prelate, born in Darmstadt, June 13, 1798, studied at Heidelberg, and held, from 1819 to 1826, various scholastic appointments in the university of that city. In 1826 he was appointed Titular Professor of Classical Literature, and has never quitted Heidelberg, where he has been successively Chief Librarian (1833), Superior Inspector of the Lyceum (1839), and lastly, Director of the Philological Seminary (1845). The library has, under his direction, been greatly extended. His printed works include an edition of Herodotus, published at Leipsic in 1832-4, a work of great labour and erudition; a "History of Roman Literature" (Carlsruhe, 1828, 3rd edition); "The Christian Poets and Historians of Rome" (Carlsruhe, 1837); and "History of Roman Literature during the Carolingian period" (Carlsruhe, 1840). He has edited a number of Greek treatises, with dissertations and critical notes, and has contributed critical and archæological articles, several of which have been reprinted, to Ersch and Gruber's "Universal Encyclopædia." With Schlosser and Munke, he edited the "Annals of Heidelberg," from 1834 to 1847; since which time he has been sole editor. The Grand Duke of Baden has conferred on him the title of Aulic Councillor, and decorated him with the Order of the Lion of Zahringen.

BAEZ, Buenaventura, President of the Republic of St. Domingo, born at Azua, Hayti, in 1820, is a mulatto. His father took an active part in the insurrection of 1808. The son gained great influence in the island, on account not only of his talents, but also of his riches. After the expulsion of Jemines from the Presidency, and the refusal of Santana to assume that office, it was conferred upon Baez, his most intimate friend and cooperator in the work of securing the independence of the republic. At the next election for the Presidential term, General Santana was chosen, and the friendship which had before existed between him and Baez was changed into hostility. Santana was, owing to difficulties with the United States, deposed May 27, 1856, leaving the Vice-President, Reglatta Mota, acting-president. General Baez was again suggested for the Presidency, and was sworn in Oct. 6, 1856. After much dissension Baez surrendered the Government to General Santana, June 11, 1858. A convention was drawn up through the mediation of France, England, and Spain, by which Baez agreed to leave the country. Dissensions, however, broke out, and General Baez, after remaining in exile until 1865, returned to St. Domingo, and was elected, for the third time, President. Though received with much enthusiasm, he was again expelled in March, 1866, by Gen. Cabral. The latter, however, soon became extremely unpopular, partly in consequence of his arbitrary conduct, and partly because he was suspected of being too friendly with the United States, the result being that, in March, 1868, Baez landed in St. Domingo, and was again proclaimed President. In 1869 President Grant despatched a secret expedition, naval and military, to the Bay of Samana, the chief port of the island, and effected a treaty with Baez for a lease for an indefinite length of time of the Bay of Samana and its adjacent shores as a naval station for the United States; and subsequently another treaty for the sale of the whole of St. Domingo to the United States Government. These treaties were, after much controversy, rejected by the Senate at Washington, and have not yet been carried into effect.

BAGGALLAY, SIR RICHARD, eldest son of the late Mr. Richard Baggallay, of Kingthorpe House, Upper Tooting, was born at Stockwell, Surrey, May 13, 1816, and educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1839, proceeded M.A. in 1842, and gained the Franklin Fellowship at his college. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1843, he was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1861. He is a magistrate for the county of Surrey, and has been a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn since 1861. He sat in the Parliament of 1865-68, as one of the members for the borough of Hereford. He held for a short time the post of Solicitor-General under the Administration of Mr. Disraeli—viz., from September to December, 1868, when he received the honour of knighthood. Sir Richard was elected member for Mid-Surrey, in the Conservative interest, in Oct., 1870. He is counsel to the University of Cambridge.

BAILEY, THE REV. HENRY, D.D., Warden of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, and Honorary Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, son of the Rev. H. I. Bailey, vicar of North Leverton, Notts, and author of "The Liturgy compared with the Bible," born in 1815, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1839, having obtained the Crosse and the Tyrwhitt University Scholarships. He became Fellow of his college, and Hebrew Lecturer, and was appointed Warden of St. Augustine's Missionary College in 1850, in succession to Bishop Coleridge. Dr. Bailey is the author of "The Missionary's Daily Text-Book," "Rituale Anglo-Catholicum," &c. Bishop Blomfield, in 1851, appointed him Secretary to the Society for advancing the Christian Faith in the West Indies and in the Mauritius.

BAILEY, PHILIP JAMES, son of Thomas Bailey, author of the "Annals of Notts," who died in 1856, was born at Nottingham, April 22, 1816. Having been educated at various schools in his native town, he in 1831 matriculated at the University of Glasgow, where he studied two sessions under Professors Buchanan, Sir D. K. Sandford, Thomson, and Milne. n 1833 he began to study the law, was admitted a member of Lincoln's Inn in 1835, and called to the bar in 1840. Having little inclination for legal pursuits, Mr. Bailey before this time had carried on an extensive and varied course of reading in the libraries of the British Museum and Lincoln's Inn, as well as in the privacy of home.

Accustomed to the composition of verse from early years, "Festus," conceived and planned originally in 1836, and published in 1839, was well received in this country and in America, where it has passed through very many editions. It reached its eighth edition in this country in 1868. "The Angel World," a poem afterwards incorporated with "Festus," appeared in 1850; another poem, "The Mystic," in 1855; "The Age," a satire, in 1858; and "The Universal Hymn," in 1867.

BAIN, Alexander, LL.D., born at Aberdeen in 1818, entered Marischal College in 1836, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1840. From 1841 to 1844 he taught, as deputy, the class of Moral Philosophy in Marischal College; from 1844 to 1845, the Natural Philosophy class. In 1845 he was elected Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Andersonian University, Glasgow; in 1847 he was appointed by the Metropolitan Sanitary Commissioners their assistant secretary, and in 1848 became assistant secretary to the General Board of Health, which post he resigned in 1850. From 1857 to 1862 he was Examiner in Logic and Moral Philosophy in the University of London. In 1858, 1859, 1860, 1863, 1864, 1868, and 1870, he acted as Examiner in Moral Science at the India Civil Service Examinations; and in 1860 was appointed, by the Crown, Professor of Logic in the University of Aberdeen. In 1864 he was re-elected Examiner in the University of London, and continued to hold that position till 1869. His first literary production was an article in 1840, in the *Westminster Review*, to which he contributed at various times. In 1847-8 he wrote text-books on Astronomy, Electricity, and Meteorology, in Messrs. Chambers's school series, several of Chambers's "Papers for the People," and the articles on Language, Logic, the Human Mind, and Rhetoric in the "Information for the People." In 1852 he published an edition of the "Moral Philosophy of Paley," with dissertations and notes. "The Senses and the Intellect" appeared in 1855, and "The Emotions and the Will," completing a systematic exposition of the human mind, in 1859. "The Study of Character, including an Estimate of Phrenology," was published in 1861, an English Grammar in 1863, and "Manual of English Composition and Rhetoric" in 1866. In 1868 appeared "Mental and Moral Science;" and in 1870, "Logic, Deductive and Inductive." Mr. Bain contributed the articles on Logic and Mental Philosophy to Chambers's "Encyclopædia." He was created LL.D. at Edinburgh in April, 1869.

BAINES, Edward, M.P., second son of the late Edward Baines (representative of the borough of Leeds in Parliament for seven years, 1834-41), and brother of the late Right Hon. M. T. Baines, M.P., some time Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was born in 1800, and educated at the Protestant Dissenters' Grammar School, Manchester. For many years he was associated with his father as editor and proprietor of the *Leeds Mercury*, one of the most influential Liberal organs in the North of England; and he is the author of "The History of the Cotton Manufacture," "The Life of the late Edward Baines," "A Visit to the Vaudois of Piedmont," "The Woollen Manufacture of England," and other works bearing on the industrial progress and commerce of the nation. Mr. Baines, who is President of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes, was elected M.P. for Leeds in his brother's place in 1859. In 1861 his attempt to introduce into Parliament a bill to reduce the franchise in boroughs to £6 was defeated on a division by 245 to 193 votes. In 1864 and 1865 the measure was again rejected by the House of Commons. Mr. Baines was a member of the Schools Inquiry Commission (1865 to 1868), and a supporter of the Endowed Schools Act of 1869, and the Elementary Education Act of 1870. As one of the leading Dissenting members, he took an active part in opposition to Church Rates and University Tests, and in supporting the Irish Church Disestablishment Bill. He was also a decided friend of the Repeal of the Corn Laws, and every measure of Free Trade. He is a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the West-Riding of Yorkshire.

BAIRD, Spencer F., LL.D., son of the late Rev. Dr. Baird, was born in 1823 at Reading, Pennsylvania, United States, was Professor of Natural Science at Dickinson College for some years, and since 1855 has been Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, District of Columbia. Mr. Baird is editor and translator of the "Iconographic Encyclopædia," New York, 1851; is author of various papers on zoology, and of reports on natural-history collections made by Captains Stansbury and Marcy, and Lieut. Gilliss, the United States and Mexican boundary survey, and the Pacific Railroad survey. He has also published, in conjunction with the late eminent naturalist, John Cassin, "The Birds of North America" (2 vols. 4to, 1860); and "The Mammals of North America" (1 vol. 4to, 1861). He has studied with great success the various divisions of the Vertebrata and their distribution, and has made numerous and important contributions to the Journal of the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia, to the publications of the Smithsonian Institution, &c.

BAKER, John Gilbert, F.L.S., born at Guisborough, in Yorkshire, Jan. 13, 1834, and educated at schools belonging to the Society of Friends at Ackworth and York; was appointed Assistant Curator of the Herbarium of the Royal Gardens, Kew, in 1856, which office he still holds; also Lecturer on Botany to the London Hospital; and one of the assistant-editors of *Seemann's Journal of Botany*. Formerly Mr. Baker was Curator, and he is now Secretary, of the London Botanical Exchange Club. His works on descriptive botany are as follows:—"Synopsis Filicum," a descriptive catalogue of all known ferns, with plates of the genera—a work planned and commenced by the late Sir W. Hooker, 1868; "Monograph of the Ferns of Brazil," in folio, 1870, with 50 plates; "Monograph of the British Roses," 1869; "Revision of the Genera and Species of Capsular Gamophyllous Liliaceæ," 1870; Monographs of Papilionaceæ and other Orders in Oliver's "Flora of Tropical Africa," 1868-1871; Descriptions of the Plants figured in vols. i., iii., and iv. of Saunders's "Refugium Botanicum," 1869-71. The following are the titles of Mr. Baker's works on geographical botany, &c.:—"An Attempt to Classify the Plants of Britain according to their Geological Relations," 1855; "North Yorkshire: Studies of its Botany, Geology, Climate, and Physical Geography," 1863; "A new Flora of Northumberland and Durham, with Essays on the Climate and Physical Geography of the Counties" (aided by Dr. G. R. Tate), 1868; "On the Geographical Distribution of Ferns through the World, with a Table showing the Range of each Species," 1868.

BAKER, Sir Samuel White, K.C.B., eldest son of the late Samuel Baker, Esq., of Thorngrove, Worcestershire, was born June 8, 1821. At an early age he showed a strong predilection for travel, and has spent a greater portion of his life in Asia and Africa. With his brother, Col. Baker, in 1848, he undertook the organization of an extensive agricultural settlement at Newera Ellia, a station about 100 miles from Colombo, the capital of Ceylon, of which country he gives an interesting account in his "Eight Years' Wanderings," published in 1855. In 1861 he made preparations for an expedition to Africa, in the hope of meeting Captains Speke and Grant at the sources of the Nile. Having explored the tributaries of the Atbara, a task which occupied some months, he proceeded to Khartoum in order to organize his expedition to the Great White Nile. In Dec., 1862, he started from Khartoum with a numerous train of assistants, and shortly after entered upon a waste of swamp and reeds, losing, in consequence of fever, his only European attendant. At Gondoroko the party was joined by Speke and Grant, when the former told Sir S. Baker that he was assured by the natives that a large lake existed to the west, which was believed to be a second source of the Nile. Capt. Speke had traced the river leading thereto, as far as 2° 20′ N., when it diverged to the west, and he relinquished, very unwillingly, his task, which was at once undertaken by Sir S. Baker, who was accompanied by his wife. The organization of the expedition was a matter of great difficulty, as he could only induce about seventeen natives to go east, and none would go south. Finding that it was the intention of those he had engaged to desert him, Sir S. Baker and wife, nothing daunted, prosecuted their journey and overtook the traders, arriving in the Latooka country, 110 miles east of Gondoroko, March 17, 1863. After a sojourn in this part they made their way to Kamrasis country, lying between the Sobat and White Nile rivers. Descending the valley Asua, they, on the eighteenth day after leaving Kamrasis country, March 14, 1864, and tracking the river upwards, sighted the desired lake, lying very low in a depression of the country. Descending the cliff for 1,500 feet, Sir S. Baker and his wife reached the shore of the lake, which he named the Albert N'Yanza, and drank of its waters. The western shore is distant sixty miles, and is lined by mountains 7,000 feet in height. This lake, and the Victoria N'Yanza, constitute the two great reservoirs of the Nile. In Sept., 1869, he undertook the command of an expedition to Central Africa under the auspices of the Khedive, who placed at his disposal a force of 1,500 picked Egyptian troops. A letter from him dated Dec. 6, 1870, at Tewfi Keeya, states that during his stay at that station he had entirely suppressed the slave trade of the White Nile. Sir S. Baker published "The Rifle and Hound in Ceylon" in 1853, "The Albert N'Yanza" in 1866; and "The Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia" in 1871. He is a F.R.S. and F.R.G.S., and received the honour of knighthood Nov. 10, 1866.

BAKER, THOMAS BARWICK LLOYD, of Hardwicke Court, Gloucestershire, well known for his exertions in the reformatory movement, the only son of Thomas J. Lloyd Baker, of Hardwicke Court, was born in 1807. His mother was a niece of Granville Sharp, distinguished for his efforts in the cause of negro emancipation. Mr. Baker, who was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of his native county, where he has established a reformatory institution, at first at his own expense, but now wholly paid for by the Government, and under his own management, in which the labours of the inmates are utilized for purposes of agricultural improvement. His pen has also been employed in advocating some important changes in the apportionment of sentences to habitual criminals.

BALDWIN, JOHN D., poet, author, and politician, born in North Stonington, Connecticut, Sept. 28, 1810. He was matriculated at Yale College, but did not complete his collegiate course; studied law, but never practised; about 1832 commenced the study of theology, and in 1835 or 1836 was ordained as a Congregationalist clergyman, and settled at North Branford, Connecticut, as pastor. During his pastorate here he devoted much attention to literary pursuits, writing much for the magazines, and publishing a volume entitled "Raymond Hill, and other Poems." In 1839 Yale College conferred on him the honorary degree of A.M. Possessing strong literary tastes, and being withal an ardent reformer, Mr. Baldwin, in 1852, determined to withdraw from the ministry and devote himself to literature and politics. He purchased the *Charter Oak*, an anti-slavery paper, at Hartford, Conn., changed its name to *The Republican*, and edited it for three or four years, when he removed to Boston, and became editor and publisher of the *Boston Commonwealth*, writing at the same time for the *Boston Advertiser*. About 1857 he purchased the *Worcester Spy*, and has since that time made Worcester, Mass., his home. In 1862 he was elected a member of Congress for the Worcester District, and served in that capacity, by repeated elections, until 1869. In that year he published a work on which he had long been engaged, and which indicated a very wide range of historical research and considerable originality, entitled "Prehistoric Nations."

BALFOUR, John Hutton, M.D., F.R.S, F.L.S., &c., Professor of Medicine and Botany in the University of Edinburgh, related to Dr. James Hutton, author of the Huttonian theory of the Earth, born Sept. 15, 1808. He took the degree of M.A. in the University of Edinburgh, and M.D. in 1831, and was Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow from 1841 to 1845. He is the author of the "Manual of Botany," "Phyto-Theology, or Botany and Religion," "The Class-book of Botany," "Outlines of Botany," "The Plants of Scripture," "The Botanist's Companion," "Elements of Botany for Schools," "Illustrations of Botany by means of large coloured drawings, with handbook," &c.; contributed the article on Botany to the 8th edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and papers to the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and of the Botanical Society. Dr. Balfour is a member of many learned societies on the Continent, is Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and Dean of the Medical Faculty of the university in that city.

BALL, The Right Hon. John Thomas, M.P., LL.D., eldest son of Major Benjamin Marcus Ball, born at Dublin in 1815, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, graduating B.A. in 1836, and LL.D. in 1844. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1840, and became successively a Queen's Counsel, Queen's Advocate, and Judge of the Provincial Consistorial Court at Armagh. At the general election of 1868 he was returned to the House of Commons in the Conservative interest by the University of Dublin, and, for a few weeks in Nov. and Dec. of that year, he was successively Solicitor-General and Attorney-General for Ireland under Mr. Disraeli's administration. In 1870 the University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. Dr. Ball proved himself to be a ready and energetic debater by his numerous speeches on the Church Bill, the Land Bill, and other measures affecting Ireland.

BALLANTINE, James, born in Edinburgh, June 11, 1808, and educated in his native city; was appointed by the Royal Commissioners on the Fine Arts to execute the stained glass windows for the House of Lords. Mr. Ballantine is the author of "The Gaberlunzie's Wallet," published in 1843; "The Miller of Deanhaugh," in 1844; "A Treatise on Stained Glass, showing its applicability to every style of Architecture," in 1845; an Essay on Ornamental Art as applicable to Trade and Manufactures in 1847; a volume of Poems in 1856; one hundred Songs, with Music, in 1865; and "The Life of David Roberts, R.A.," in 1866.

BALLANTINE, William, Serjeant-at-law, born about 1814, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1834, and goes the Home Circuit. He was created a Serjeant-at-law in 1856, and received a patent of precedence in 1863. He has several times sought election to Parliament in the Liberal interest, but without success.

BALSTON, The Rev. Edward, D.D., Vicar of Bakewell, Derbyshire, fifth son of William Balston, of Springfield, near Maidstone, Kent; born in 1817, and educated at Eton as a King's scholar; passed thence to King's College, Cambridge, was Davies' University Scholar, and Browne's Medalist in 1838 and 1839. He returned to Eton as an assistant-master soon after taking his B.A. degree, was elected Fellow in 1860, and appointed to the Head Mastership in 1862, on the elevation of Dr. Goodford to the Provostship; was re-elected Fellow in 1868.

BALTARD, VICTOR, architect, member of the Institute, born in Paris in 1805, son of Pierre-Louis Baltard, the well-known architect and engraver, who died in 1846. Having studied under his father, and carried off the first great prize for architecture in 1833, he went to Italy, and was appointed, on his return to France, architect to the Government and to the city of Paris. To him was intrusted the restoration of the churches of Saint Germain des Prés, Saint Séverin, and Saint Eustache, and the completion of the Hôtel du Timbre, commenced by Lelong. M. Baltard has enriched with numerous illustrations, after the originals, a remarkable work, printed under the auspices of the duc de Luynes, "Les Recherches sur les Monuments de l'Histoire des Normands et de la Maison de Souabe dans l'Italie méridionale," the text of which is by M. Huillard-Bréholles. He has edited the historical text and drawn all the illustrations for a splendid monograph of the "Villa Medicis" (1847-48). One of his latest works is the design for the cradle or cot of the Prince Imperial, ordered by the city of Paris. To the Universal Exposition of 1855 he sent the "Theatre of Pompeii," a study made in 1837, and to the Salon de Peinture of 1859, a design for the restoration of Saint Eustache. He obtained in 1855 a third-class medal, was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, Dec. 20, 1854, and elected a member of the Academy of Fine Arts (architectural section), Feb. 7, 1863.

BANCROFT, GEORGE, born Oct. 3, 1800, at Worcester, Massachusetts, where his father, the Rev. Aaron Bancroft, the author of "A Life of Washington," was a leading Unitarian minister; graduated at Harvard College, with honours, in 1817. Mr. Bancroft sailed for Europe the same year, and studied at Göttingen and Berlin, under Heeren, Schlosser, Wolf, Schleiermacher, and Hegel, receiving the degree of Ph. D. at Göttingen in 1820. After an absence of five years, during which he travelled in England, Switzerland, Germany, and Italy, he returned to the United States, and became Tutor of Greek in Harvard College. His destination in life was the pulpit; but a love of intellectual independence and the desire to engraft upon the academic system in New England the German method of education, led him to labour in a different field of instruction, which he pursued for some time in the interior of New England, but afterwards abandoned for duties of a more public and permanent character. In intervals of leisure Mr. Bancroft furnished many contributions to American literature, derived especially from stores of German intellect, then but little known in the United States. He early adopted decided political opinions, attaching himself to the Democratic party. In 1823 he published a small collection of poems, and soon afterwards a translation of one of Heeren's "Historical Treatises." In 1826, in a public oration which he afterwards printed, he announced as his creed "universal suffrage and uncompromising democracy;" and in the ranks of the Democratic party he rose to political preferment and distinction. In 1834 Mr. Bancroft published the first volume of his "History of the United States," a work to which he had long devoted his thoughts and attention, and by which his name is best known. The first three volumes of the work, comprising the colonial history of the country, bring out in a forcible manner the ideas and principles of American history. In 1838 Mr. Bancroft received from President Van Buren the appointment of Collector of the port of Boston, a post of more responsibility than profit, which he held until 1841. He was the Democratic candidate for the office of governor of the state of Massachusetts in 1844, and, though in a minority, obtained a heavier vote than any Democratic candidate before or since. In the spring of 1845 Mr. Bancroft was nominated by President Polk Secretary of the Navy (and, of course, a member of the Cabinet), and to his efforts may be attributed the foundation of the Nautical School at Annapolis, and the improvements in the Astronomical Observatory at Washington. In 1846 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, and represented the United States in this country until he was succeeded by Mr. Abbott Lawrence in 1849, in which year the University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. On his return he fixed his residence in New York, and resumed his historical labours. The fourth volume of his History, which appeared early in the year 1852, includes the opening scenes of the drama of American Independence; the fifth, comprising the history of the causes of dispute between Great Britain and her colonies, 1763–1766, appeared in 1853; the sixth, bringing the History down to the very verge of the revolution, 1766–1774, in 1854; and the seventh, being the first volume of the actual revolution, in 1858; the eighth was published in 1860, and brings this momentous struggle up to July, 1776; the ninth in 1868; and the tenth in 1869. In February, 1866, he delivered at Washington, before Congress and the diplomatic corps, an oration in honour of Abraham Lincoln, which attracted much attention. In 1867 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin, and negotiated a treaty with the North German Confederation, by which Germans emigrating to the United States and becoming naturalized, are released from their allegiance to the German Government; and hence, if they return for a visit, are not liable to military duty. In 1870, the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. Bancroft's Doctorate of Philosophy was celebrated by his friends at Berlin. In 1871 he resigned his position as Minister. Mr. Bancroft was for some years a leading contributor to the *North American Review*. His History has been translated into several Continental languages.

BANCROFT, Mrs., *née* **Marie Effie Wilton**, the popular actress, is a native of Doncaster. After acting from early childhood throughout England, she first appeared in London in Sept., 1856, at the Lyceum Theatre. Subsequently she fulfilled various engagements at many London houses, becoming manager of the Prince of Wales's Theatre, London, at Easter, 1865. Shortly afterwards Miss Wilton gave up burlesque acting and devoted her entire attention to the production of English comedies, chiefly written by the late T. W. Robertson. She was married to Mr. S. B. Bancroft in Dec., 1867.

BANGOR, Bishop of. (*See* Campbell.)

BANKS, Nathaniel Prentis, statesman, and major-general of volunteers in the late civil war in the United States, was born at Waltham, Massachusetts, Jan. 30, 1816, was educated in a common school, and worked in a cotton factory under his father, who was its overseer. Though he qualified himself for the trade of a machinist, a strong literary bias led him to lecture at political and social meetings, to become editor of the village paper, and finally to study law. President Polk appointed him to a post in the Boston Custom-house, and in 1849 he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, of which, in 1851, he became speaker in the "Coalition" interest, which united the Democrats and the "Free-soilers" against the old Whigs. In 1853 he was president of the Convention appointed to revise the constitution of the state. Being elected to Congress in 1852, he voted against the Democratic party on the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and in 1854 was re-elected in the "Know-Nothing" interest. In Dec., 1855, he became a candidate for the speakership, and was elected, after a keen contest extending over two months. At the close of that Congress he received a vote of thanks for the manner in which he had discharged his duties. In 1857 he was chosen Governor of Massachusetts, and re-elected in 1858 and 1859. His third term expiring Jan. 1, 1861, he took strong Union ground in the then impending war; and in April, 1861, was appointed brigadier-general, and in May major-general of volunteers. He served at first in Baltimore and its vicinity; next in the Shenandoah Valley, and in Dec., 1862, was appointed to the command of the Department of the Gulf as successor to General Butler. In this capacity he conducted a successful campaign in the "Teche country," besieged and finally captured Port Hudson, commanded the disastrous Red River expedition, and subsequently an expedition into Texas. After spending some time in New Orleans he returned to the north, and was elected to Congress in 1865, and by successive re-elections has remained in that body, being returned in 1868 to the forty-first Congress.

BARA, Jules, a Belgian statesman, born at Tournai, Aug. 21, 1835, was educated in his native town, and afterwards admitted an advocate. At an early age he was appointed a professor in the University of Brussels. While occupying that position he composed a series of "Essays on the Relations between the State and Religions, from a Constitutional Point of View." In 1862 he was elected a deputy for Tournai in the Liberal interest, and he soon distinguished himself in the Chamber of Representatives by his skill in debate and by his zealous advocacy of M. Frère-Orban's policy. In Nov., 1865, he was nominated Minister of Public Justice in the place of M. Victor Tesch, resigned. He held this office until the Conservative party came into power.

BARAGUEY-D'HILLIERS, Achille, Comte, Marshal of France, born Sept. 6, 1795, son of one of Napoleon's generals, began his career in 1806 by entering, nominally, the 1st regiment of dragoons, but actually proceeding to the Prytanée Militaire. In 1812 he left the Prytanée, joined the 1st regiment of Chasseurs, accompanied his corps in the expedition against Russia, and was present at the battle of Moskowa. In the struggles of 1814-15, Baraguey d'Hilliers fought valiantly for the Emperor, and at Champaubert, Brienne, Montmirail, and Quatre-Bras, was always at the post of danger. In 1833 he was appointed Governor of the Military School of St. Cyr, and with great energy suppressed a republican conspiracy there. In 1841 he proceeded to Africa, and assisted Marshal Bugeaud in carrying out his plans for subjugating the Arabs of Algeria. His principal service in this country consisted in leading the expedition against the south of Médéah. In 1844 he was promoted to the rank of General of Division, having been made a Major-General in 1836. During the revolution of 1848 he was commander of the sixth division of the army, and had his head-quarters at Besançon. He recognized the Republic, and was confirmed in his command. In 1849 the Prince President sent him to Rome on a mission to the Pope, appointing him at the same time commander of the French army in the State of the Church. After passing a year in Italy, he returned to France, was elected to the Legislative Assembly as representative of the Doubs, and received the chief command of the troops in the third military division, Jan. 9, 1851. He resigned this post before the accomplishment of the *coup d'état*, and only took office when Louis Napoleon's new system of government was fairly established. He was then made a member and Vice-President of the Senate. In November, 1853, he was appointed to succeed M. Lacour as ambassador of France at Constantinople. This post he held until April, 1854, when he was recalled at his own request. The Emperor compensated the old soldier by giving him the command of the French corps sent to the Baltic to co-operate with the fleets of the allies. The troops landed on one of the Aland isles, Aug. 8, 1854, and by the 16th the defences of Bomarsund had fallen, and its garrison and commander were prisoners to the allies. For this service Baraguey d'Hilliers was rewarded with a marshal's bâton, and at a later period, after having commanded a military division in the south of France, was nominated a Senator. He has been for many years in command of the division which has its head-quarters at Tours. The Empress summoned him to Paris during the agony of the empire, but being found too blunt-spoken a soldier for the atmosphere of the court, he was sent back to Tours. In Oct., 1871, he was appointed President of the Court of Inquiry charged with the investigation of the conduct of the French generals who surrendered fortified places to the enemy during the late war. He was made Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, Dec. 11, 1850, and he rendered important service in the Italian campaign of 1859.

BARBET, AUGUSTE, a French economist, born about 1800, engaged in commercial pursuits, and became Receiver-general of Finances. Admitted as a member, in 1830, of the "Société libre d'Émulation," of Rouen, he read before that society (March 7, 1831) a paper entitled "Essai sur la Régénération morale des Prisonniers," which was published in 1838. M. Barbet, whose political opinions are strongly democratical, is the author of the following works:—"Réforme politique, Organisation d'une nouvelle Force unitaire et gouvernementale," published in 1840; "Système social et Responsabilité de l'Homme," in 1845; "Mystères de l'Homme et de sa Responsabilité, ou de la Nécessité du Prêt par l'État," in 1846; and "Du Peuple de Moïse à Louis-Philippe," in 1847. After the revolution of 1848, M. Barbet took part in founding M. de Lamennais' journal, the *Peuple Constituant*, to which he contributed. In 1850, under the title of "Questions financières," he addressed a letter to the Minister of Finance, M. Fould.

BARBIER, HENRI AUGUSTE, a French poet, born at Paris, April 28, 1805, was bred to the law; but, abandoning that profession for literary pursuits, he composed, conjointly with Alphonse Royer, "Les Mauvais Garçons" (1830), an historical novel, illustrative of French manners in the Middle Ages. At the time of the Revolution of July he discovered that satirical poetry was his true forte. His "Iambes" attracted much attention, and in his celebrated poem "La Curée," which first appeared in the *Revue de Paris*, in August, 1830, he severely lashed the seekers for office who besieged the new government. These works were followed by "Le Lion," "Quatre-vingt-treize," "Varsovie," and "La Population," in which he attacked, with great asperity and trenchant wit, the corruption of public morals, the ambition of public men, and the mania for committing suicide. In "Il Pianto" (1832) he vividly sketched the political abasement of Italy; while in "Lazare" (1833) he drew attention to the misery and social degradation of the English people. M. Barbier published, in 1837, "Érostrate" and "Pot-de-Vin," two satires which were not so favourably received as his former productions. He wrote for M. Berlioz, in conjunction with Léon de Wailly, the opera of "Benvenuto Cellini;" and he likewise composed the words of the "Hymne à la France," performed under the direction of M. Berlioz at the great festival in the Industrial Exposition of 1855. His more recent works are remarkably inferior to those produced at the outset of his career. Among them may be mentioned "Chants Civils et Religieux," 1841; "Rimes Héroïques," 1843; a metrical translation of Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar," 1848; "Silves, Poésies diverses," 1864; a collection of "Satires," 1865; and a volume of tales under the title of "Trois Passions," 1867. On April 29, 1869, M. Barbier was elected to the stall in the French Academy rendered vacant by the decease of M. Empis.

BARDSLEY, SIR JAMES LOMAX, M.D., born at Nottingham, in 1801, graduated M.D. at Edinburgh in 1823, has practised for many years as a physician at Manchester, where he enjoys a very high reputation, and is Consulting Physician to the Manchester Infirmary. Sir James, who is the author of able articles in the "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine," and of "Hospital Facts and Observations," is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for the county palatine of Lancaster.

BARING, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES, D.D., Bishop of Durham, younger son of the late Sir T. Baring, Bart., was born in 1807, and graduated in high honours at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1829. Having held a small curacy in Oxford, and the incumbencies of All Souls, Langham-place, and of Lympsfield, Surrey, he was consecrated Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol on the death of Dr. Monk, in 1856, and translated thence to the See of Durham, on the death of the Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. H. Montagu Villiers, in 1861. The income of the See of Durham is £8,000 a year, and the patronage consists of 71 livings.

BARING, THOMAS, M.P., next brother to the late Sir Francis Baring (who was raised to the peerage as Lord Northbrooke, Jan. 4, and died Sept. 6, 1866), born in 1800, was educated at Winchester School. He early engaged in those mercantile pursuits in which several members of his family have won a name, and in 1835 was elected for Great Yarmouth, which he continued to represent till 1837. In 1843, upon the death of Sir Matthew Wood, he contested the City of London with Mr. Pattison. At the close of the poll, Mr. Baring was in a minority of 156. On the elevation of Sir Frederick Pollock to the bench, in April, 1844, Mr. Baring was elected for the borough of Huntingdon, which he still represents in the Conservative interest. It is generally understood that in 1852, and again in 1858, Lord Derby offered him the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. Mr. Baring acted as one of the Commissioners of the International Exhibition of 1862, and is a deputy-lieutenant of London. In March, 1868, he resigned the chairmanship of Lloyd's, which office he had held since 1830.

BARING-GOULD, THE REV. SABINE, M.A., born at Exeter, in 1834, eldest son and heir presumptive of Edward Baring-Gould, Esq., of Lew-Trenchard, Devon, was educated at Clare College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1856. He was appointed Incumbent of Dalton, Thirsk, by the Viscountess Down in 1869, and Rector of East Mersea, Colchester, by the Crown in 1871. Mr. Baring-Gould is the author of "Path of the Just," 1854; "Iceland: its Scenes and Sagas," 1861; "Post-mediæval Preachers," 1865; "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages," 1st series 1866, 2nd series 1867; "Curiosities of Olden Times," 1869; "The Silver Store," 1868; "The Book of Werewolves," 1865; "In Exitu Israel, an Historical Novel," 1870; "The Origin and Development of Religious Belief," vol. i. 1869, vol. ii. 1870; and "The Golden Gate," 1869–70.

BARKER, THE RIGHT REV. FREDERIC, D.D., Bishop of Sydney, son of the Rev. John Barker, of Baslow, Derbyshire, born in 1808, was educated at Grantham School and Jesus College, Cambridge. He was incumbent of Upton, Cheshire; St. Mary's, Edge Hill, Liverpool; and of Baslow, Derbyshire; and was consecrated Bishop in 1854. He is Metropolitan in Australia, subject to the general superintendence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The diocese at first included the whole of Australia, and bore that name; but in 1847 it received its present title, being restricted to the central portion of the colony, in which Newcastle, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Perth form additional bishoprics. The patronage of the Bishop of Sydney includes the archdeaconry and all the livings of the diocese.

BARKLY, Sir Henry, K.C.B., is of Scottish extraction, being the only son of the late Æneas Barkly, Esq., of Ross-shire, an eminent West-India merchant in London, where he was born in 1815. Having received a sound commercial education at Bruce-Castle School, Tottenham, he applied himself to business, in which he obtained that practical experience which has placed him in the foremost rank of our colonial administrators. In 1845 he was elected M.P. for Leominster, which constituency he represented till 1849 as a "firm supporter of Sir R. Peel's commercial policy." In 1849 he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the settlement of British Guiana (where he owned estates), and during his governorship laid before Parliament some valuable information respecting the colony; advocating the introduction of Coolies and Chinese as labourers. Sir Henry also endeavoured to develop the resources of the colony by the introduction of railways, and by reconciling the factions which had retarded its advancement. As Governor of Jamaica, from 1853 to 1856, he was equally successful. Sir William Molesworth, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in 1856 appointed him to the important and wealthy governorship of Victoria, for which his business habits and his large commercial experience peculiarly fitted him; and in 1863 he was appointed Governor of the Mauritius. In Aug., 1870, he was appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. Sir Henry Barkly was created a K.C.B. (Civil division) in 1853, on returning home from British Guiana.

BARNABÒ, Cardinal Alexander, a member of a noble Italian house, was born at Foligno, March 2, 1801. Having held some inferior offices in the Papal States, he was, in June, 1856, raised to the dignity of a cardinal priest under the title of St. Susanna, and is officially described in the "Catholic Directory" as "Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda." In this capacity he superintends the foreign missionary relations of the Papacy.

BARNARD, Frederick Augustus Porter, D.D., LL.D., was born at Sheffield, Massachusetts, in 1809; was educated at Yale College, where he graduated with the highest honours in 1828. He was Master of the Latin department of the Hopkins Grammar School at Hartford, for a year or two; tutor in Yale College, and author of one or two mathematical works; and from 1831 to 1838 an instructor of deaf mutes, first in the American Asylum, and subsequently in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. During his connection with this institution he prepared some excellent text-books for the instruction of deaf mute and other children. In 1838 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the University of Alabama, and ten years later Professor of Chemistry in the same university. In 1854 he resigned, to accept the chair of Mathematics and Astronomy in the University of Mississippi, and in 1856 was elected President and Chancellor of that university. During all this period of nearly twenty years he was actively engaged outside of his immediate duties as a professor, in promoting the cause of public education, both primary and higher; encouraging and assisting in all departments of scientific research, and promoting literary culture by his own abundant contributions to the best literary periodicals, and by a vast amount of editorial labour. He had become widely known as an accomplished scholar and organizer of collegiate instruction throughout the South; and both in the University of Alabama and that of Mississippi he was instrumental in effecting many beneficial and preventing many destructive changes of organization. His "Letter on College Government" is the ablest treatise on higher education yet published in the United States. The war having for the time broken up the University of Mississippi, and his position having become unpleasant in consequence of his known attachment to the Union, Dr. Barnard (who had received orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1856) went to New York in the autumn of 1861, and was soon afterwards elected President of Columbia College, New York city, which position he still holds. He is recognized as one of the most eminent scientific men in America, is a member and has been President of the National Academy of Science, and also of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and has published some very able essays on scientific topics.

BARNARD, Henry, LL.D., born at Hartford, Connecticut, United States, in 1811; graduated at Yale College in 1830, received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1851, from Harvard and Union Colleges in 1852. Mr. Barnard devoted himself to the cause of public school education almost from the date of his graduation. Though he acquired a legal education, he never attempted the practice of the law; yet his legal training was of advantage to him in framing systems of school laws. After extensive travel in the United States he made a two years' tour of Europe (1835-37), giving special attention to educational institutions and methods. He was from 1837 to 1840 a member of the Connecticut Legislature, and, in addition to other measures, carried through that body a complete reorganization of the common school system, and was for four years a member and secretary of the Board of Education created by it. Displaced by a political change in 1842, he spent more than a year in an extensive educational tour through the United States, with a view to the preparation of a History of Public Schools in the United States. He was called from the prosecution of this work to take charge of the public schools of Rhode Island; and after five years of excessive labour, returned to Hartford. In 1850 a State Normal School was established in Connecticut, and Mr. Barnard appointed Principal, with the added duties of State Superintendent of Public Schools. After five years of severe labour he retired from this work with impaired health, but soon commenced the publication of his *American Journal of Education*, in 1855, which has now reached its twentieth volume. Dr. Barnard has been President of the American Association for the Advancement of Education, was elected in 1856 President and Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin, which office he resigned in 1859; was President in 1865-7 of the St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, and United States Commissioner of the Department of Education in 1868-70. Besides his "Journal of Education," he has published "Tribute to Gallaudet, with History of Deaf Mute Instruction;" "School Architecture;" "Normal Schools in the United States and Europe;" "National Education in Europe;" "American Teachers and Educators," 2 vols.; and "Benefactors of Education."

BARNARD, John G., born in Essex County, Massachusetts, May 19, 1815. He was educated at West Point Military Academy, graduating in 1833, second in rank; received a commission in the engineers, and for the next eighteen years was employed upon the sea-coast defences, chiefly of the Gulf, residing for ten years of the time in New Orleans. From 1851 to 1855 he was employed mainly on engineering duties for private organizations, and as member of consulting boards of engineers. He was Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy from March, 1855, to Sept., 1856; and from 1856 to 1861 was in charge of the defences of New York. He had attained the rank of captain of engineers in 1838, brevet-major in 1848, and major in 1858. During the war he was actively engaged in engineer duty, being Chief Engineer of the Army of the Potomac; and from June, 1864, to the close of the war, Chief Engineer of the Armies in the Field, on the staff of Lieutenant-General Grant. During this period he had been promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of engineers and brigadier-general and brevet major-general of volunteers, and been offered but declined the promotion to be brigadier-general and chief of engineers in the regular army. He became colonel and commander of corps of engineers, Dec. 28, 1865, and since that time has been engaged in the duties of his office. General Barnard is an accomplished mathematician and man of science. He has published "Survey of the Isthmus of Tchuantipic," 1852; "Phenomena of the Gyroscope," 1857; "Dangers and Defences of New York," 1859; "Notes on Sea-coast Defence;" and, since the war, several able works on engineering and fortifications.

BARNES, The Rev. William, B.D., of Winterbourne Came, Dorchester, poet and philologist, born at Rushhay, Bagber, a hamlet of Sturminster Newton, in the vale of Blackmore, Dorset; is descended from a family who, in the time of Philip and Mary, held Mageston, in the parish of Gillingham, and to one of whom (William Barnes) land in Gillingham was granted in the 31st of Henry VIII., though later generations had lost their lands and were dairy-farmers at East Stower and Manston. Mr. Barnes kept, for some years, a school at Dorchester; was appointed to the curacy of Whitcombe, Dorset, in 1847; and was instituted to the rectory of Winterbourne Came in 1862. He is the author of three volumes of "Poems of Rural Life, in the Dorset Dialect;" "A Grammar and Glossary of the Dorset Dialect;" "A Philological Grammar, grounded upon English, and formed from a comparison of more than sixty Languages: being an Introduction to the Science of Grammars of all Languages, especially English, Latin, and Greek;" "Tiw; or, a View of the Roots and Stems of the English as a Teutonic Tongue;" "An Anglo-Saxon Delectus, including Extracts from Anglo-Saxon History and the Saxon Chronicle;" "Notes on Ancient Britain and the Britons: being the result of his Collections for a Course of Lectures on this subject;" "Views of Labour and Gold;" "Early England and the Saxon English;" and "Rural Poems in common English," of which a handsome illustrated edition has been printed in America; "The Elements of Linear Perspective and the Projection of Shadows," with woodcut diagrams by himself; "A School-book of Geography and Ethnology;" and "Exercises in Practical Science."

BARNUM, Phineas Taylor, an American showman and speculator, born at Bethel, Connecticut, July 5, 1810. Early manifesting an aptitude for trade, his father allowed him to manage a small country store or shop when he was but thirteen years of age. At the age of eighteen he established himself in a fair country business at Bethel, and, taking advantage of the mania for lotteries then prevailing, went largely into the business of selling lottery tickets, and realized considerable sums. About 1830 he commenced editing the *Herald of Freedom*, a country weekly paper published at Danbury, Connecticut. His boldness and freedom of speech involved him in libel suits, which reduced him to poverty. He removed to New York in 1834, and the next year purchased Joyce Heth, an old negro woman, reputed to have been the nurse of General Washington, and to be about 160 years of age. By exhibiting her as the oldest person living, he realised large sums until her death in 1836, when the deceit in regard to her age was exposed. For the next five years he was most of the time very poor, but in 1841 he succeeded in purchasing "Scudder's American Museum," and by shrewd management and judicious advertising, soon made a fortune out of it. The famous dwarf, Charles S. Stratton (General Tom-Thumb), proved a source of vast income to him, and was exhibited in Europe and the West Indies, as well as the United States. He had secured also several other great attractions, such as the "Happy Family of Birds and Animals," the "Fejee Mermaid," and the "Woolly Horse." In the summer of 1850 he succeeded in effecting an arrangement with Mdlle. Jenny Lind, the celebrated cantatrice, to visit America, and give 150 concerts. The engagement was concluded after ninety-three concerts had been given, in June, 1851, but the gross receipts were over $700,000. In 1855 Mr. Barnum retired from the active management of his museum, built himself an extensive villa at Bridgeport, Connecticut, published his autobiography, and engaged largely in real estate speculations. But the failure of a large manufacturing company for whom he had endorsed, with other losses, reduced him to bankruptcy. After about two years he succeeded in effecting a settlement with his creditors, and resumed the management of his museum with great profit. The museum was twice burned to the ground, and, though owing to the great advance in property, he lost but slightly, he resolved, after the second conflagration, in March, 1868, to withdraw from the business, and announced his intention of founding a gigantic free museum for New York city. After some experience in politics, he again commenced his career as a showman, with an extensive circus and menagerie in 1871. He had, meantime, published two other works,—one on the "Art of Money-making," and the other a new and *greatly enlarged* edition of his *autobiography*.

BARROT, **CAMILLE-HYACINTHE *ODILLON***, born at Villefort, France, July 19, 1791, became a barrister, and practised in the Court of Cassation from 1814 to 1831. Though very young when he first entered the Chamber of Deputies in the reign of Louis XVIII., he had acquired a high reputation as an eloquent pleader. He had everything in his favour—countenance, figure, voice, gesture, and great tact united with energy, and soon exercised such an amount of influence in the Chamber, that he was regarded as the Demosthenes of the Liberal Opposition. M. Odillon Barrot was a most active member of the party which brought about the revolution of July, 1830; and when at one time matters wore so gloomy an aspect that the number of the deputies who countenanced and encouraged the insurrection was reduced to eight, Barrot remained firm, and was one of the three commissioners appointed by the Provisional Government to intimate that the crown jewels would be restored to the royal family, on condition of their immediate departure for Cherbourg. The proposal was accepted, and M. Odillon Barrot accompanied the king to his embarkation. On his return he was nominated Prefect of the Seine. Under Louis Philippe, M. Odillon Barrot was amongst the first to raise his voice in the Chamber of Deputies against a reactionary policy. During a visit to Great Britain, in 1839, he frequently expressed his desire that a permanent alliance should subsist between England and France. He was the leader of the agitation in favour of reform, and attended several of the provincial banquets which led to the revolution in 1848, and the downfall of Louis Philippe. It is evident he did not foresee the results to which the agitation, partly aroused by himself, was destined to lead, for he halted midway, accepted the task of forming a cabinet in company with M. Thiers, and supported the right of the Count de Paris to the throne, and that of the Duchess d'Orléans to the regency. Under the Presidency of Louis Napoleon he was for some time a minister, and conducted the government of France with success until 1851, when he retired from active political life. Since that period, however, he has published several pamphlets, especially "De la Centralisation et de ses Effets," 1861. In 1864 he temporarily emerged from his retirement, and took part in the public conferences held at Paris in favour of Poland.

BARROT, Victorin Ferdinand, a brother of M. Odillon Barrot, and an advocate by profession, born in 1805, became a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1845. He first attracted attention by his skill in dealing with the affairs of Algeria; and on the fall of Louis Philippe, in 1848, was elected to represent that colony in the Constituent Assembly. Having acted as counsel for Louis Napoleon in the legal proceedings that arose from the attempts upon Strasburg and Boulogne, that prince, on his election to the Presidency, made him his secretary, and he acted as one of his ministers from October, 1849, to March, 1850. He was then appointed Ambassador at Turin, a post he held till the famous *coup d'état*, which inaugurated the Second Empire. Under the new *régime*, he was successively appointed a Councillor of State and a Senator, but he has not taken a very prominent part in either capacity. M. Ferdinand Barrot was made Commander of the Legion of Honour, Dec. 8, 1852, and Grand Referendary of the French Senate in Jan., 1867.

BARRY, The Rev. Alfred, D.D., D.C.L., second son of the late eminent architect, Sir Charles Barry, born in 1826, was educated at King's College, London, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as Fourth Wrangler, second Smith's prizeman, and seventh in the first class of the Classical Tripos in 1848, obtaining a Fellowship in the same year. Dr. Barry, who was ordained in 1850, held for eight years the Head Mastership of the Grammar School at Leeds, which he raised to a very high position by his energy and ability; and in 1862 he was appointed to the Principalship of Cheltenham College. In 1868 he became Principal of King's College, London; in 1869 Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Bath and Wells; and in 1871 a Canon of Worcester. He is also a member of the London School Board. Dr. Barry is the author of an "Introduction to the Old Testament," "Notes on the Gospels," "Life of Sir C. Barry, R.A.," "Cheltenham College Sermons," "Sermons for Boys," and "Notes on the Catechism."

BARRY, The Right Hon. Charles Robert, born at Limerick, in 1834, received his academical education at Trinity College, Dublin, was called to the Irish Bar 1845, was made a Queen's Counsel 1849, and was the first Crown Prosecutor in Dublin from 1859 to 1865. Mr. Barry was law adviser to the Crown from 1865 to 1869, during which period he represented Dungarvan in the House of Commons. He was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1869, and Attorney-General in Jan., 1870, succeeding, in the latter office, Mr. Sullivan, who had been appointed Master of the Rolls in Ireland. In Dec., 1871, he was appointed a Judge of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, in the room of the Right Hon. John George, deceased.

BARRY, Edward Middleton, R.A., third son of the late Sir Charles Barry, was born in 1830. He was educated at King's College School, London, and studied architecture under Professor Donaldson at University College, London, in the office of Mr. T. H. Wyatt, and afterwards under his father, the late Sir Charles Barry, whom he succeeded as architect of the Houses of Parliament in 1860, and in that capacity completed the building. Mr. Barry is the architect of Covent Garden Theatre, which was built from his designs in 1857 in the short space of eight months. He has carried out numerous architectural works, and among them may be mentioned St. Giles's Schools, Endell Street; restoration of Crewe Hall, Cheshire; the Opera House at Malta; the Charing Cross Hotel, and the

Eleanor cross in front of it; the great hotels at Cannon Street, and the Star and Garter, Richmond; the Floral Hall, Covent Garden; the Grammar School at Leeds, the Birmingham and Midland Institute, St. Saviour's Church Haverstock Hill; works at the Exchange, Bristol, and the completion of Halifax Town Hall, which was left unfinished by Sir Charles Barry. In 1867 Mr. Barry submitted designs in competition for the new National Gallery, and his design was deemed the best by the judges. In the same year Mr. Barry also competed for the new Law Courts, and was again successful; as the judges selected his design and that of Mr. G. E. Street as the two best of those submitted to them, and recommended the joint appointment of these two architects. Mr. Disraeli's government, however, did not comply with this recommendation, but determined to appoint Mr. Barry to the National Gallery and Mr. Street to the Law Courts. Mr. Barry is a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and has filled the office of Vice-President; he is an honorary member of the Imperial and Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Vienna, and an honorary member of the Society of Architecture at Amsterdam, and other societies. He is an associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and has served on the Council of that body. He was elected Associate of the Royal Academy in 1861, and was made a Royal Academician in 1870.

BARRY, SIR REDMOND, son of the late H. G. Barry, of Barryclough, co. Cork, born in 1813, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, was called to the Irish Bar in 1838. In 1850 he was appointed Solicitor-General for the colony of Victoria, and was promoted in 1851 to a judgeship in the Supreme Court. He was knighted by patent in 1860, and was Commissioner from the colony of Victoria to the International Exhibition of 1862. Sir Redmond Barry has taken the deepest interest in the cause of education in Australia. Though a Catholic, he was appointed Chancellor of the New University at Melbourne, and has published a volume of "Essays" and "Inaugural Addresses," delivered in that capacity.

BARTHÉLEMY-SAINT-HILAIRE, JULES, member of the Institute, born in Paris, Aug. 19, 1805; was at first attached to the Ministry of Finance; but this did not prevent him from writing in the *Globe*, and he signed the protestation of the journalists, July 28, 1830. After the revolution he founded the *Bon Sens*, and, as a Liberal, took an active part in politics; but towards the close of 1833 he showed signs of a desire to renounce political life, and to apply himself to literature. In 1834 he was made tutor of French literature in the Polytechnic School, and undertook about the same time a complete translation of the works of Aristotle, which served as a pendant to the translation of Plato, published by Cousin. For this service he was in 1838 appointed to the chair of Greek and Latin Philosophy in the College of France, and was admitted into the Academy of the Moral and Political Sciences. The revolution of February again drew him into the political arena, and he entered the Constituent Assembly, and became one of the chiefs of the republican *tiers-parti*. He favoured the candidature of Louis Napoleon, and supported the administration of M. Odillon Barrot. After the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, and the downfall of the parliamentary system, he refused to take the oath, and resigned his chair in the College of France, but was reappointed in 1862. At the general election of 1869 he was returned to the Corps Législatif as deputy for the first circonscription of Seine-et-Oise. His principal works are:—"Politique d'Aristote" (Paris, 1837; 2nd ed. 1848); "De la Logique d'Aristote," a memoir which received the prize of the Institute (1838); "La Logique d'Aristote," translated into French for the first time (1839-44); "Psychologie d'Aristote: Traité de l'Ame" (1846); and

"Opuscules," translated for the first time (1847); "De l'École d'Alexandrie," report to the Institute, preceded by an "Essai sur la Méthode des Alexandrins et le Mysticisme" (1845); "De Vedas" (1854); "Du Bouddhisme" (1855); and "Le Boudha et sa Religion" (1866).

BARTHOLOMEW, VALENTINE, a celebrated flower-painter, born Jan. 18, 1799, and married in 1827 Evelina Charlotte, only sister of Charles Hullmandel, well known in connection with the introduction of lithography into England. This lady died in Jan., 1839, and Mr. Bartholomew in 1840 married Anne Charlotte, daughter of Mr. Arnall Fayermann, niece of the Rev. Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, and widow of Mr. Walter Turnbull, the composer of "Deck not with Gems," and other popular songs. This lady, a member of the Society of Female Artists, who was the authoress of a volume of poems, called "The Songs of Azrael," of a play, which was brought out about 1829, under the title of "The Ring, or the Farmer's Daughter," and of a farce, "It's only my Aunt," died in August, 1862. Mr. Bartholomew has been for upwards of thirty years a member of the Society of Water-Colour Painters.

BARTLE, THE REV. GEORGE, D.D., PH.D., a writer on educational topics, was educated in connection with the universities of Giessen, Jena, and Dublin, graduating Ph.D. at Giessen, and D.D. at Jena. Afterwards he became a clergyman of the Church of England, and was appointed principal of Walton College, Liverpool. He is the author of "A Synopsis of English History;" "An Analysis and Exposition of the Church Catechism;" "Six Discourses on the Intermediate State;" "Treatise on Arithmetic;" "Vulgar Fractions Made Easy;" and "Epitome of English Grammar."

BARTLETT, JOHN RUSSELL, a writer on ethnology, born Oct. 23, 1805, at Providence, Rhode Island, was educated at New York, and at different schools in Canada. After filling various mercantile situations in his native state, he removed to New York in 1837, and became a partner in a mercantile firm. This firm succumbed in the commercial crisis; and after making other attempts, Mr. Bartlett entered the book trade, in partnership with Mr. Welford, with whom he carried on a successful business for ten years. Mr. Bartlett devoted his leisure hours to the study of history and ethnology. In conjunction with Mr. Gallatin he founded the American Ethnological Society, and was for many years Secretary of the New York Historical Society. Retiring from business in 1849, he was appointed in 1850 Commissioner for the survey of the boundary-line between the United States and Mexico, in pursuance of the provisions of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. With a corps of engineers and a party consisting altogether of about 300 persons, he traversed the vast regions of prairie and desert which lie between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific, as well as a large portion of Texas and New Mexico, a distance in all of some 5,000 miles. The results of this survey, which occupied three years, and embraced observations in astronomy, ethnology, and natural history, were published by the United States Government in 1857-58. Mr. Bartlett, in 1855, was elected Secretary of State of Rhode Island, and has been continued in that office by repeated elections to the present time. Among his literary works are "The Progress of Ethnology: an Account of Recent Archæological, Philological, and Geographical Researches, tending to elucidate the Physical History of Man" (1847); "Reminiscences of Albert Gallatin" (1849); "Dictionary of Americanisms: a Glossary of Words usually regarded as peculiar to the United States" (1848, new edition in 1866); "Personal Narrative of Explorations and Incidents in Texas, New Mexico, California, Sonora, and Chihuahua, connected with the United States and Mexican Boundary in the years 1850, 53-54;" "A Bibliography of Books and Pamphlets relating to the Civil War" (1868); and several volumes of Historical Collections, Documents, &c., relative to the early history of Rhode Island.

BARTLETT, THE REV. THOMAS, M.A., born in 1789, and educated at St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1813, and M.A. in 1816, is the author of a "Memoir of the Life and Writings of Joseph Butler, Bishop of Durham;" also of "Discourses on the Confession of the Church of England;" "Sermon preached at the Primary Visitation of Archbishop Howley," and of various sermons, letters, controversial tracts, &c. The Rev. T. Bartlett was ordained, in Dec., 1812, as curate to Dr. Marsh, of Basildon, near Reading. In 1814 he removed to London, as curate to Bishop Wilson, at St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row. In 1816 he became rector of Kingstone, near Canterbury. In 1851 he was presented by Archbishop Sumner to the rectory of Chevening, near Sevenoaks. From thence he removed, in 1854, to Luton, Beds, as the incumbent of that parish, and in 1857 was inducted to the rectory of Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire. He was appointed one of the six preachers of Canterbury Cathedral in 1832. In 1814 he married Catherine Sarah Cowper, the great great niece of the distinguished prelate, whose memoirs he afterwards published; and after that lady's decease, Lucinda Grace, daughter of the Rev. Henry Hoare, vicar of Framfield and rural dean.

BARYE, ANTOINE-LOUIS, sculptor, born at Paris, Sept. 24, 1795, before he was fourteen years of age entered the atelier of M. Fourier, an engraver on steel. In 1812 he was drawn in the conscription, and served a year in the topographical brigade of the engineers, and afterwards in the sappers of the same corps. After the peace of 1814 he returned to his profession as a chaser, studying at the same time drawing and modelling, in both of which he greatly improved in the ateliers of M. Bosio and Baron Gros. His first exhibition at the competition of the École des Beaux Arts was in 1819, when he gained honourable mention for an engraving, the subject of which was "Milon of Crotona devoured by a lion," and in 1817 and 1820 obtained second prizes for sculpture. M. Barye commenced exhibiting his sculptures at the Salon des Beaux Arts in 1827, and continued to do so regularly until 1836. The jury in the latter year having refused several of his works, he ceased exhibiting until 1850. From 1848 to 1851 he occupied the post of keeper and director of the plaster casts at the Louvre, and in 1850 was appointed to superintend the course of drawing relating to natural history at Versailles, and in 1854 to a similar post in the Museum of Natural History. He has exhibited a large number of sculptures, bronzes, &c., many of which are worthy of the highest commendation. At the Paris Exhibition of 1855, he obtained a grand medal of honour — the only one awarded in Class XVII. of artistic bronzes. In 1861 he was appointed a member of the jury which decided as to the claims for admission of works of art into the London Exhibition. M. Barye, created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, May 1, 1833, was promoted to be an officer of the same in Nov., 1855.

BASCOM, JOHN, born at Genoa, New York, May 1, 1827. He was educated at Homer Academy, New York, and Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, graduating B.A. in 1849, with high honours. After teaching for a year he commenced the study of law, but in 1851 went through a course of theological study at Andover, Massachusetts; was a tutor in Williams College in 1852–3, and the following year resumed his studies at Andover, where he graduated in 1855. He was called the same year to the professorship of rhetoric in Williams College, which he still retains. He has written a very able treatise on "Political Economy," 1861; a "Treatise on Æsthetics," 1862; a "Textbook of Rhetoric," 1865; "Elements of Psychology," 1869; "Science, Philosophy, and Religion," 1871. He was called in the winter of 1869–70 to deliver the Lowell Institute Lectures at Boston, and chose for his topic the "Relations of Science to Religion." Professor Bascom has also given much attention to the subject of public school education.

BASTIDE, JULES, born at Paris, Nov. 22, 1800, was one of the earliest members of the French Carbonari. After the revolution of July, 1830, Bastide, who had fought gallantly, and who is said to have been the first to plant the tricolor on the roof of the Tuileries, opposed the party of the Duke of Orleans. In 1832, Bastide was chief of a squadron of artillery, and fought against royalty. At the close of the insurrection of June 5, the artillery of the National Guard was disbanded, and Bastide, having been condemned to death, fled to England, whence he returned at the end of eighteen months. Some time afterwards he started the *National*, in which he dealt more especially with questions of foreign policy. After having directed it almost single-handed for some time, he obtained the assistance of M. Armand Marrast. In 1846 he left that paper, and in 1847 he established, in conjunction with M. Buchez, the *Revue Nationale*, intended to support republican doctrines. The revolution of 1848 carried him to power. Under M. Lamartine, he filled the post of Secretary-General to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, receiving the portfolio itself after the opening of the National Assembly. He held it until General Cavaignac retired from office. After the election of Dec. 10, he protested against the French intervention in the affairs of Rome. M. Bastide, in 1847, published a work entitled "De l'Éducation publique en France," contributed to the second edition of "L'Histoire Parlementaire de la Révolution Française," by M. Buchez (1845–47), and wrote the first volume of "Histoire de l'Assemblée Législative," 1847. This work was to have formed twenty-five volumes, but was not continued. M. Bastide, in Oct., 1858, published "La République Française et l'Italie en 1848," and in 1859, "Guerres de Religion en France," for the "Bibliothèque Utile." He was formerly one of the editors of the *Revue de Paris*.

BATEMAN, KATE JOSEPHINE, daughter of Mr. Henry Bateman, born at Baltimore, U.S., in 1842, was a precocious child, and first appeared in public as one of the "Bateman Children," who performed in London in 1851. After completing that engagement, she spent much time in private study, preparing for the stage, and she reappeared in 1859, playing, in succession, in the leading American theatres, the parts of Evangeline, founded on Longfellow's poem; of Geraldine, in a play written for her by her mother; of Julia, in Sheridan Knowles's "Hunchback;" of Pauline, in the "Lady of Lyons;" and of Juliet and Lady Macbeth. Miss Bateman arrived in England in the autumn of 1863, and appeared in the character of the Jewish maiden Leah, in an adaptation of the German play "Deborah," at the Adelphi Theatre, Oct. 1. This very successful engagement closed with the 210th performance of the character, June 11, 1864, and after a provincial tour, Miss Bateman reappeared at the Adelphi, playing Julia in the "Hunchback," and other characters. She took a farewell of the English public at her Majesty's Theatre, in the character of Juliet, in "Romeo and Juliet," Dec. 22, 1865, and was married to Mr. George Crowe, brother of Mr. Eyre Crowe, the historian, at New York, in Oct., 1866. Mrs. Crowe returned to the stage in 1868, retaining her stage name of Kate Bateman, and has come to be recognized as one of the best *tragédiennes* of the time. She has made the character of Leah in "Deborah" peculiarly her own, and in her performance of this and some other characters no other English or American actress has been so successful.

BATH AND WELLS, BISHOP OF. (*See* HERVEY, LORD ARTHUR CHARLES.)

BATHURST, Bishop of. (*See* Marsden.)

BAUER, Bruno, biblical critic, was born at Eisenberg, in the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, Sept. 6, 1809. Educated in the schools and University of Berlin, he, in 1834, obtained a professorship of theology. His earliest writings are his review of the "Life of Jesus," by Strauss (1835); his "Journal of Speculative Theology" (1836), and his "Critical Exposition of the Religion of the Old Testament" (1838). In what may be termed the second period came the two works, "Dr. Hengstenberg" (1839), and "The Evangelical Established Church of Prussia and its Doctrine" (1840). Advancing gradually to a bolder and more rationalistic position in his "Review of the Gospel History of John" (1840), and "Review of the Gospel Narrative" (1840), he argues that evangelical history is a free product of human self-consciousness, and the Gospels are a free literary production. Upon the publication of these views, he was forbidden to deliver theological lectures in Bonn, where he had been a tutor since 1839. His next work was "The Jewish Question," in which he attacked the vagueness of the pretensions of liberalism, and rejected Jewish emancipation. His principal work in this period is "A General Critical Review" (1843–44), in which he analyzes the German radicalism of 1842, and its consequent socialistic theories. In connection with Jungnitz and his brother Edgar, he published "Historical Memoirs of Events since the French Revolution and the Reign of Napoleon" (1846). During the political disturbances of 1848 he availed himself of the opportunity for ventilating his peculiar views in a work on "The Civil Revolution in Germany," and "The Fall of the Frankfort Parliament" (1849). He published "A Review of the Gospels, and History of their Origin" (1850), to which "*Apostolical* History" is a *supplement*. In his "Review of the *Epistles* attributed to St. Paul," he attempts to show that the four leading epistles, which have never before been questioned, were not written by the apostle Paul, but are the production of the second century. He is the author of "Western Dictatorship," "The Actual Position of Russia," "Germany and Russia," "Russia and England," and numerous pamphlets on miscellaneous subjects.

BAVARIA, King of. (*See* Louis II.)

BAXTER, Sir David, born at Dundee, in 1793, is the head of the spinning and manufacturing house of Baxter Brothers & Co. In conjunction with two unmarried sisters, he presented the people of Dundee with a park, at a cost of £50,000. Sir David is Deputy-Lieutenant of Fife. In recognition of his acts of munificence to the public he was created a baronet in 1863.

BAXTER, Robert Dudley, son of Mr. Robert Baxter, the eminent London solicitor, born at Doncaster, Yorkshire, in 1827; was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1849 and M.A. in 1851. He was admitted a solicitor in 1852; and since 1866 he has been a member of the council of the Statistical Society of London. His works are "Railway Extension and its Results" (1866); "National Income of the United Kingdom" (1868); "Taxation of the United Kingdom" (1869); "English Parties and Conservatism" (1870); "National Debts" (1871); besides many statistical and political letters to the *Times*.

BAXTER, William Edward, was born at Dundee, in 1825, and after passing through the High School of that town, studied in the University of Edinburgh. In 1855 he succeeded the late Mr. Joseph Hume as M.P. for the Montrose burghs, which he has represented ever since. He was offered office under Government more than once, but declined, until Mr. Gladstone in 1868 formed an administration pledged to economy, when he accepted the appointment of Secretary to the Admiralty. In March, 1871, he succeeded Mr. Stansfeld as Secretary to the Treasury. Mr. Baxter, who carries on business as a foreign merchant in Dundee, was a conspicuous supporter of the North during the American war, and is a well-known opponent of Church establishments. He is the author of "Impressions of Central and Southern Europe, being notes of successive journeys in Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, and the Levant" (1850); "The Tagus and the Tiber: or, Notes of Travel in Portugal, Spain, and Italy, in 1850–51" (2 vols., 1852); "America and the Americans" (1855); "Hints to Thinkers: or, Lectures for the Times" (1860).

BAYNES, THE RIGHT REV. ROBERT HALL, Bishop of Madagascar, was born at Wellington, Somersetshire, March 10, 1831. After receiving a preliminary education at Bath, he was sent to St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1856 and M.A. in 1859. Having taken holy orders, he was appointed vicar of St. Paul's, Whitechapel, London, 1858; vicar of Holy Trinity, Maidstone, 1862; vicar of St. Michael and All Angels, Coventry, 1866; and Bishop of Madagascar, 1870. He is author of "A Companion to the Communion Service of the Church of England" (1859); "The Canterbury Hymnal: a Book of Common Praise adapted to the Services in the Book of Common Prayer" (1863); "Autumn Memories and other Verses" (1869); "Lyra Anglicana;" "English Lyrics;" "Book of Sacred Poems;" "Manual of Family Prayers;" and Sermons.

BAZAINE, FRANÇOIS ACHILLE, a Marshal of France, was born Feb. 13, 1811. Having finished his studies in the École Polytechnique, he entered the army in 1831, served in Africa in 1832, was promoted to the grade of lieutenant in 1836, and received the Cross of the Legion of Honour on the field of battle. In 1837 he was engaged in the campaigns in Spain against the Carlists, and returned to Algeria with the rank of captain in 1839. He took part in the expeditions of Milianah, Kabylia, and Morocco, was chosen, in 1853, at the outbreak of the war in the East, to command a brigade of infantry, and during the siege of Sebastopol was honourably mentioned in the despatches of Marshals Canrobert and Pelissier. He subsequently was made a general of division, and commanded the French portion of the expedition which reduced Kinburn. In 1856 he was appointed inspector of several divisions of infantry. In 1862 he accepted a command in the French expedition to Mexico, where he greatly distinguished himself, succeeding Marshal Forey in the supreme command in 1863. He was created a Marshal of France Sept. 5, 1864, having been previously nominated Commander of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 16, 1856, and Grand Cross July 2, 1863. While holding the supreme command in Mexico he drove back President Juarez to the furthermost frontiers of the country (1864); made himself master of the fortified city of Oajaca, the garrison of which, consisting of 7,000 men, surrendered to him unconditionally (Feb. 8, 1865); and organized against the partisans of the Republic a system of guerilla warfare, which was carried into effect with much bravery and barbarity, under the direction of the famous Colonel Dupin. Fatal misunderstandings arose, however, between the Emperor Maximilian and the leader of the French expedition, who was also greatly embarrassed by the obstinate resistance of the natives and the policy pursued by the United States. At length, in Sept. 1866, Marshal Bazaine, finding the maintenance of the Empire impossible, commenced preparations for conducting his troops back to France. He concentrated them on Vera Cruz, and prepared for a general embarkation, while vigorously repelling to the last the attacks of the natives. On March 12, 1867, he quitted Vera Cruz with the whole of the expeditionary forces. The same year he was appointed to the command of the Third Army Corps stationed at Nancy, and on Oct. 15, 1869, he was nominated Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard. During the earlier stages of the diastrous war between France and Germany, Marshal Bazaine acted a most conspicuous part. On the capitulation of Sedan he retired to the fortress of Metz, which was immediately invested by the German forces under Prince Frederick Charles. After a siege of seven weeks the place capitulated, on which memorable occasion three marshals, 50 generals, over 6,000 officers, and 173,000 men, laid down their arms. Marshal Bazaine left Metz on the day of the capitulation, on account of his unpopularity and the insecurity of his life. After staying in England for some months, he was, in August, 1871, summoned to Versailles by the Military Commission of the National Assembly.

BAZALGETTE, Joseph William, C.B., civil engineer, of French extraction, born in 1819, was educated at private schools, and, having been articled as a pupil to Sir John MacNeil, commenced business on his own account in 1842. He first became known to the public in 1848, when, having executed some drainage works in the North of Ireland, and having practised as a civil engineer in London, he succeeded Mr. Frank Forster as Engineer to the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers. At that time he took a prominent part in the controversy between the General Board of Health and the engineering profession as to the best system of drainage and water supply of towns. On the passing of the Metropolitan Management Act, having previously designed and constructed three hundred miles of sewer in London, he was appointed by public competition Engineer-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and in that capacity has planned and executed the extensive Main Drainage Works of London. As Consulting Engineer he has issued reports on plans for the improved drainage of Port Louis, Mauritius (for the Colonial Government), Pesth (Hungary), Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, Brussels, Oxford, Cambridge, St. Leonards, Folkestone, Norwich, Cheltenham, Weston-super-Mare, and other places. He first introduced subways for carrying the gas and water pipes and telegraph wires under the new metropolitan thoroughfares which he has constructed, to prevent the breaking up of the pavements and the obstruction of the traffic. He designed and constructed the Thames embankment, on the north side of the river from Westminster to Blackfriars Bridge, a new street thence to the Mansion House, and an embankment on the south side of the Thames from Westminster Bridge to Vauxhall, and is now constructing a Thames embankment from Chelsea Hospital to Battersea Bridge. He laid down a code of regulations for the construction of bridges and the alterations of streets, which are incorporated into all metropolitan railway bills, and it is his special province to protect the public interests with respect to all engineering works constructed within the metropolitan area.

BAZLEY, Sir Thomas, Bart., M.P., born at Gilnow, near Bolton, in 1797, was educated at the Bolton Grammar School. At an early age he was apprenticed to learn cotton-spinning at the factory of Ainsworth & Co. (once the establishment of Sir Robert Peel & Co.). In 1818 he started in business at Bolton, and in 1826 removed to Manchester. He became the head and sole proprietor of the largest fine cotton and lace thread spinning concern in the trade, employing more than one thousand hands, and he established, in connection with his factories, schools and lecture and reading-rooms. Mr. Bazley was one of the earliest members of the Manchester Anti-Corn-Law Association, and of the Council of the League; and in 1837, with Messrs. Richard Cobden and John Brooks, he opened the Free-trade campaign at Liverpool, on which occasion he made his first public speech. In 1845 he was elected president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, which post he held till 1859. Mr. Bazley was one of the Royal Commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851, he served upon the Royal Commission for promoting the amalgamation of the Laws of the United Kingdom, and in 1855 was a Commissioner of the Paris Imperial Exhibition. In 1858 he was elected M.P. for Manchester, without a contest. His business and parliamentary duties pressing severely upon his time and attention, in 1862 he retired from the former, and disposed of his extensive mills and concerns, determining to devote his time to public life. In 1859 and in 1865 he was re-elected for Manchester at the head of the poll; but in 1868 he came in second, polling 14,192 votes against 15,486 recorded in favour of Mr. Birley, the Conservative candidate. He was created a baronet in Oct., 1869.

BEALE, Lionel Smith, M.D., F.R.S., Physician to King's College Hospital, and Professor of Pathological Anatomy in King's College, London, formerly Professor of Physiology and General and Morbid Anatomy, born in London, in 1828, and educated in King's College School, was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1859, is an Hon. Fellow of King's College, a Fellow of the Medical Society of Sweden, of the Microscopical Societies of New York and California, the Royal Medical and Chirurgical, the Microscopical, and the Pathological Societies, the Quekett Club, &c., and the author of several works on medicine, physiology, medical chemistry, and the microscope. Among them are "The Microscope, in its Application to Practical Medicine;" "How to Work with the Microscope;" "The Structure of the Tissues of the Body;" "Protoplasm: or, Life, Matter, and Mind;" "Disease Germs, their supposed and real Nature, and on the Treatment of Diseases caused by their Presence;" "Life Theories, their Influence upon Religious Thought" (1871); "The Mystery of Life: Facts and Arguments against the Physical Doctrine of Vitality, in reply to Dr. Gull" (1871); "The Anatomy of the Liver;" "The Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man," in conjunction with the late Dr. Todd and Mr. Bowman. He has contributed several memoirs to the Royal Society, on the structure of the liver, on the distribution of nerves to muscle, on the anatomy of nerve-fibres and nerve centres, &c., which are published in the "Philosophical Transactions," and in the "Proceedings" of the Royal Society. He is the editor of the "Archives of Medicine," and has also contributed to the *Lancet*, the *Medical Times and Gazette*, the *Medical and Chirurgical Review*, the *Microscopical Journal*, &c.

BEALE, Thomas Willert, born in London, in 1831, is the author of several hundreds of musical compositions, duets, quartets, and songs. He is also engaged in general literature, fiction, and criticism, and has contributed to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, *Once a Week*, and other periodicals. Mr. Beale also published a book called "The Enterprising Impresario," containing personal reminiscences of Grisi, Mario, Viardot, Meyerbeer, Rossini, and Lablache.

BEALES, Edmond, M.A., was born at Newnham, a suburb of Cambridge, July 3, 1803, being a son of the late Mr. Samuel Pickering Beales, a merchant of that town, who obtained much local celebrity by his zeal as a political reformer. He was educated at Bury St. Edmund's Grammar School, and next at Eton, where he was a contemporary of Praed and Moultrie, and also of Mr. Spencer Walpole, with whom he was destined many years afterwards to come into memorable collision in public life. While at Eton he was one of the contributors to the *Etonian*, a periodical which made some noise in its day. From Eton he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was a leading member of the "Union" debating society, with Austen, Macaulay, Cockburn, Lytton, Benbow, and others. He was elected to a scholarship at Trinity in 1824, graduating B.A. in 1825, and M.A. in 1828. Called to the bar at the Middle Temple, June 25, 1830, he practised as an equity draughtsman and conveyancer. During several years Mr. Beales took a prominent part in foreign politics. He earnestly promoted the earliest demonstrations on behalf of the Polish refugees, was a member of the "Polish Exiles' Friends Society," of the "Literary Association of the Friends of Poland," founded by Thomas Campbell, and afterwards presided over by Lord Dudley Stuart; was President himself subsequently of the "Polish National League;" Chairman of the Circassian Committee; member of the Emancipation Society during the American Civil War, of the Jamaica Committee under Mr. John Stuart Mill, and of the Garibaldi Committee. It was in connection with Garibaldi's visit to England, in 1864, that Mr. Beales's name first became known to the general public. He then defended the right of the people to meet on Primrose Hill, and a conflict with the police occurred. He at that time published a pamphlet on the Right of Public Meeting. But it is as President of the Reform League that Mr. Beales is best known. In 1864 an effort was put forth for a great political agitation in connection with Trades Societies, started by Messrs. George Odger, W. R. Cremer, and George Howell. The first public meeting of the new association was held in the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. Beales, who, from that time until his promotion to the judicial bench, was identified with the principles of Manhood Suffrage and the Ballot. The outbreak of the American war, and other circumstances, prevented for a time the active working of the Association; but in the spring of 1865 it developed itself under the name of the Reform League. On Jan. 16, 1866, a deputation waited upon Earl Russell, and received from him a promise to introduce a Reform Bill early in the coming session, and to stand or fall by the result. This was followed by a conference in St. Martin's Hall, and many large meetings throughout the country. Then came the Government bill, which the League earnestly supported, and, after a protracted debate, its rejection by the House of Commons. The League now recommenced its agitation for Manhood Suffrage and the Ballot. Then followed gigantic meetings in Trafalgar Square, which the Conservative Government in vain endeavoured to suppress. Sir Richard Mayne, the First Commissioner of Police, issued a notice to the effect that the meeting announced for July 2, 1866, would not be permitted. Mr. Beales, however, stated his full determination to attend the meeting, and hold the Government responsible for all breaches of the peace. This step led Sir Richard Mayne to withdraw the prohibition, and the meeting of 69,000 persons was held without a single breach of the law. Then came the memorable 23rd of July, and the immense gathering at Hyde Park, when Mr. Beales exhibited great courage and coolness. On July 25th he was requested by Mr. Walpole, the Home Secretary, to go to the park and get the people out, which Mr. Beales accordingly did. The mission of the League was virtually at an end when Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill passed in 1867; Mr. Beales resigned the Presidency March 10, 1869, and three days later the League was formally dissolved. Mr. Beales was a revising barrister for Middlesex from 1862 to 1866, when, in consequence of the active part he had taken in political agitation, the Lord Chief Justice, Sir Alexander Cockburn, declined to reappoint him. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Tower Hamlets in 1868. In Sept., 1870, Lord Chancellor Hatherley appointed him judge for the County Court Circuit No. 35, comprising Cambridgeshire, the Isle of Ely, Huntingdonshire, and parts of Bedfordshire and Essex. Mr. Beales is the author of various pamphlets on Poland and Circassia, and Parliamentary Reform; also of a work on the Reform Act of 1867. Several of his speeches on the subject of Reform and the Elective Franchise have been published in a pamphlet form.

BEATSON, Lieut.-General William Ferguson, entered the Bengal army in 1820. Whilst on furlough, and captain of the 54th Bengal Infantry, he served with the British Auxiliary Legion in Spain, in which corps he was made Lieut.-Colonel, Nov. 14, 1835, and was appointed to the command of the 10th regiment, July 18, 1836. He returned to India in 1867, and received the thanks of Government for the capture of Jignee, in Bundelkund, in 1840, and of Chirgong in 1841. Having distinguished himself in recovering for the Gwalior government various forts and strongholds in Kuchwahagar, and by his services in the Bundelkund Legion for Scinde, in 1844, he was honourably mentioned in Sir Charles Napier's despatch, in March, 1845, relative to the campaign in the Boogtee Hills, and received the approbation of the Government of India in July, 1848, for taking Jagheer and Fort of Rymowa. In February, 1851, he took the fort of Dharoor; and in March, 1851, upon his resignation of the command of the Nizam's cavalry, a general order was issued by the Resident, expressing his high opinion of the valuable services rendered by General Beatson. He was ordered to proceed to Turkey, May 1, 1854, on particular service, and received, for his campaign in the Danube, the gold medal from the Sultan. Whilst employed in Turkey he received the local rank of Major-General. He organized a body of 4,000 Bashi-Bazooks, and in 1855 was with the Heavy Brigade at Balaklava and Inkermann, for which he received the British and Turkish silver medals, and the rank of Lieut.-General in the Turkish army. He returned to India on the breaking out of the mutiny in 1857, and raised and organized two regiments of cavalry in six months. For services rendered with this brigade, he received the thanks of Sir Hugh Rose. He is decorated with the Cross of the first class of the National and Military Order of San Fernando, conferred upon him by the Queen Regent of Spain.

BEATTIE, William, M.D., was born at Dalton, Dumfriesshire, and entered, in 1807, Clarencefield Academy, in that county. He graduated at the University of Edinburgh in 1818; prosecuted his studies in France, Italy, and Germany; settled in London, and became Licentiate and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. He is author of illustrated histories of "Scotland," "Switzerland," "the Waldenses," "Castles and Abbeys of England," "Three Residences at German Courts," "The Pilgrim in Italy," "Polynesia," and other works. Among his publications on subjects connected with his profession are a Latin treatise "On Pulmonary Consumption," "The Danube," "Home Climates," "Worthing," &c. Several of his works have been translated into French and German. Dr. Beattie was the literary executor of the poet Campbell, and editor of his "Life and Letters." He was for three years physician and secretary, and for nine years physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV. He was also a personal friend of the poets Rogers and Campbell, both of whom he attended in their last hours; and by his exertions a statue was erected to the former in the "Poets' Corner," Westminster Abbey. Dr. Beattie is Foreign Secretary to the British Archæological Society, Fellow of the Ethnological Society, Member of the Historical Institute, and of the Institut d'Afrique, Paris, &c.

BEAUCHESNE, Alcide Hyacinthe du Bois de, a French biographer and poet, born at Lorient, March 31, 1804, of an ancient Breton family, pursued his studies at Noyon and Douai, was appointed Chef de Cabinet in the department of the Fine Arts in 1825, and a gentleman of the King's Bedchamber in 1827. The duties of this office he discharged till the revolution of 1830. At a later period he spent two years in Germany, and in 1853 he was appointed to an office in the Hôtel des Archives, when he was enabled to pursue his historical researches. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1828, and promoted to the grade of officer in 1865. His chief literary productions are "Souvenirs Poétiques" (1830); "Louis XVII.: sa Vie, son Agonie, sa Mort" (2 vols., 1852, 4th ed. 1866), his principal work, which was "crowned" by the French Academy; "Le Livre des jeunes Mères," a volume of poems (1858, 2nd ed. 1860), which was also "crowned" by the Academy; and "La Vie et la Légende de Saint Notburg, et l'Établissement de la Foi Chrétienne dans la Vallée du Neckar," 1867.

BEAUFORT (DUKE OF), HENRY CHARLES FITZROY SOMERSET, P.C., Marquis and Earl of Worcester, Earl of Glamorgan, Viscount Grosmont, &c., was born Feb. 1, 1824, and married, July 3, 1845, Georgiana Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Earl Howe, by whom he has issue. His Grace, who is a Conservative in politics and succeeded his father as eighth duke Nov. 17, 1853, is Lieut.-Colonel in the army, was Master of the Horse under Earl Derby's second administration, 1858–9, and was re-appointed to that office under Earl Derby's third administration, in July, 1866.

BEAUREGARD, PIERRE GUSTAVE TOUTANT, a Confederate general in the American civil war, was born at New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1821. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1838, and was at first assigned to the artillery, whence he was subsequently transferred to the corps of engineers. He served in the Mexican war, was twice wounded, and commended for his gallantry in General Scott's dispatches. He was promoted to a captaincy of engineers in 1853, and was on duty, superintending the erection of Government buildings in New Orleans and fortifications on the Gulf coast till Jan., 1861, when he was for five days (Jan. 23–28) Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point. He resigned Feb. 20, 1861, joined the Confederates, and commenced the civil war by the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861. He commanded the Southern troops at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, in which the Federals experienced so diastrous a reverse; for this service he was made General. He was second in command at the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburgh Landing, Tennessee, April 6, 1862; and in the summer and autumn of 1863 successfully defended Charleston and its outworks when besieged by Gen. Gillmore. He was subsequently connected with the army of Gen. Johnston up to the time of that general's surrender, in April, 1865. Since the termination of the war, General Beauregard has resided in the Southern States, and he is at present occupied with railroad interests in New Orleans, being president of the "New Orleans, Jackson, and Mississippi Railroad."

BEAVEN, THE REV. JAMES, D.D., born about 1800, was educated at St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1824. Having held a parochial charge in the diocese of Lincoln, the curacy of Leigh, Staffordshire, and the vicarage of Welford, Northamptonshire, in 1842 he was appointed Professor of Divinity in the University of Toronto. He is the author of "An Account of the Life and Writings of St. Irenæus" (1841), a small work on "Catechising," and a treatise on "Intercourse between the Church of England and the Eastern Churches" (1842).

BECHER, ELIZABETH, LADY, daughter of the late Mr. John O'Neill and of his wife, *née* Featherstone (both members of the theatrical profession), is a lady of Irish extraction, who for some years enjoyed the highest reputation on the English stage as a tragic actress. She was born about 1791, and made her *début* in London in October, 1814. The characters in which Miss O'Neill achieved the greatest success were those of Juliet, Mrs. Haller, Belvidera, Jane Shore, and Mrs. Beverley. In Dec., 1819, she became the wife of W. Wrixon-Becher, Esq., M.P., of Ballygiblin Castle, co. Cork, created a baronet in 1831, and since deceased, by whom she is the mother of the present baronet and of other children.

BECKER, Charles Ferdinand, organist and musical composer, born at Leipsic, June 17, 1804, studied music in his native city, and became at the age of fourteen years organist of the church of St. Nicholas. His first work was published in 1828, and was quickly followed by others; amongst which may be named a "Choral-book," a collection of psalm and hymn tunes (1844); "Choral Melodies" (1841); "On the Choral Collections of various Christian Churches" (1841); "The Choral Compositions of the XVIth and XVIIth Centuries" (1847); and "The Composers of the XIXth Century" (1849). His library of music is one of the most extensive in Germany.

BECKLES, The Right Rev. Edward Hyndman, D.D., son of the late John Alleyne Beckles, Esq. (descended from the Beckles family of Durham), was born in Barbados, in 1816, received his education at Codrington College, Barbados, and, after holding different cures in the West Indies, was consecrated Bishop of Sierra-Leone in 1859. He resigned that see in 1870, being succeeded in it by Dr. Cheetham. In the same year he was appointed rector of Wootton, Dover.

BECKR, Peter John, General of the Jesuits, was born at Sichem, in Belgium, Feb. 8, 1795, and educated for the priesthood. Shortly after receiving priest's orders he was admitted into the Society of Jesus, at Hildesheim, in Oct., 1819. His superiors soon perceived that he possessed rare abilities, and employed him on several delicate missions. When the Duke Ferdinand of Anhalt-Köthen became a convert to the Catholic religion, young Beckr was appointed his confessor, and he officiated for some years as priest of the new Catholic church which was built at Köthen. After the decease of the Duke he continued at the court with his widow, the Countess Julia, whom, at a later period, he accompanied to Vienna. In 1847 he was appointed procurator for the province of Austria, and in this capacity he went to the college of procurators at Rome. In the following year the Jesuits were temporarily driven from Austria, and consequently Father Beckr, being unable to return to that country, repaired to Belgium, and was nominated rector of the college belonging to his order at Louvain. When the Jesuits were re-established in Austria, he zealously supported the projects of the Government, which were highly favourable to the interests of the Church. He lent his powerful aid to the primate of Hungary, Cardinal Szeitowsky, who succeeded in obtaining the reinstatement of the Jesuits in that portion of the empire, and founding the noviciate at Tyrnan. Being sent to the assembly summoned at Rome in 1853, to choose a successor to Father Roothan, he was elected Superior of the Order. The success of the Jesuits since that time, especially in non-Catholic countries, is due, in no slight degree, to the ability and foresight of Father Beckr. Besides some minor writings and occasional discourses, he has published a "Month of Mary" (Vienna, 1843), which has passed through numerous editions, and been translated into many languages.

BECQUEREL, Antoine César, physican and member of the Institute, born at Châtillon-sur-Loing (Loiret), March 7, 1788; quitted the Polytechnic School in 1808 as officer of engineers, and served in Spain under General Suchet. On his return in 1813 he was made Inspector of the Polytechnic School. In 1814 he again served in the French army, and in 1815 quitted the military service, after having resigned his commission as *chef de bataillon* of the engineers. His first publications related to geology and mineralogy, but electricity soon absorbed his attention. In 1829 he was elected into the Academy of Sciences, became Professor of Physics in the Museum of Natural History, and was made officer of the Legion of Honour, May 1, 1831. M. Becquerel has been a voluminous writer on chemistry and electricity, and his industry in the collection of facts is very remarkable. His principal works are, "Traité de l'Électricité et du Magnétisme" (Paris, 1834–40); "Traité d'Électro-Chimie;" "Traité de Physique appliquée à la Chimie et aux Sciences Naturelles;" and, in conjunction with his son Alexandre-Edmond Becquerel (born in Paris, March 24, 1820), "Éléments de Physique terrestre et de Météorologie" (1847); "Traité de l'Électricité et du Magnétisme" (1855), &c. He invented a new psychometer in 1866.

BEECHER, CATHERINE ESTHER, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Lyman Beecher, born at East Hampton, Long Island, New York, Sept. 6, 1800, was educated under her father's direction, at Litchfield, Connecticut. After leaving school she sustained a great loss by the death of Professor Fisher, of Yale College, to whom she was betrothed. From this great affliction she slowly emerged, and gradually found comfort in a life of activity and usefulness. In 1822 she established a female seminary at Hartford, Connecticut, where she remained ten years, during which period she published a "Manual of Arithmetic," and a series of elementary books of instruction in theology and mental and moral philosophy. In 1832 she removed with her father to Cincinnati, and for two years was principal of a female seminary in that city. Having been compelled by failing health to resign this, she devised a plan for female Christian education, to be promoted through a national board, with normal schools and competent teachers. The completion of this scheme has been the object of her life, and for its promotion she has written several of her best works. She has published "Domestic Service;" "Duty of American Women to their Country;" "Housekeeper's Receipt Book" (New York, 1845); "The True Remedy for the Wrongs of Women" (Boston, 1851); "Treatise on Domestic Economy;" "Truth stranger than Fiction;" "Letters to the People on Health and Happiness;" "Physiology and Calisthenics" (1856); "Common Sense applied to Religion" (1857), and several essays and treatises on the Education of Women, and the best means of attaining their true place in society. She has been for several years past actively engaged in the effort to establish a university for women, which should be amply endowed and provided with all the means for imparting the highest instruction. She is, unlike several of the members of her family, strongly opposed to woman-suffrage.

BEECHER, THE REV. CHARLES, son of the late Dr. Lyman Beecher, and pastor of a church at Newark, New Jersey, has published "The Incarnation; or Pictures of the Virgin and her Son," with an introduction by his sister, Mrs. Beecher-Stowe (New York, 1849); "Review of the Spiritual Manifestations" (New York, 1853); and "Pen Pictures of the Bible" (New York, 1855). He accompanied Mrs. Beecher-Stowe on her visit to England, and is said to have contributed to "Sunny Memories."

BEECHER, THE REV. EDWARD, D.D., eldest son of the late Dr. Lyman Beecher, born in 1804, was educated at Yale College, where he graduated in 1822. He studied divinity at Andover and New Haven, and was appointed to a tutorship in Yale College in 1825. He filled the office of Pastor at Park-street Chapel, Boston, from 1826 to 1831; that of President of Illinois College, Jacksonville, from 1838 to 1844; and that of Pastor at Salem-street Church, Boston, from 1846 to 1856. He has been since 1856 pastor of a Congregational church at Galesburg, Illinois. He is the author of "Baptism: its Imports and Modes;" "The Conflict of Ages;" and "Papal Conspiracy exposed."

BEECHER, THE REV. HENRY WARD, born June 24, 1813, at Litchfield, Connecticut, is a son of the late Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher. He graduated at Amherst College in 1834, and studied theology under his father at the Lane Seminary, near Cincinnati, Ohio. He first settled as a Presbyterian Minister at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, in 1837, removed in 1839 to Indianapolis, and became pastor of the Plymouth Congregation Church at Brooklyn, New York, in 1847. From the date of his settlement in Brooklyn, Mr. Beecher has drawn around him the largest permanent congregation of any preacher in America. His church edifice, which has seating capacity for nearly 3,000 persons, has not only always been full both in fair weather and foul, when it was known that he would preach, but the aisles and vestibules are also filled, and often hundreds go away from inability to find a foothold within the church. This has continued for twenty-four years, and his popularity increases every year. His church has a membership of over 2,000, and the revenue derived from the rental of the pews exceeds $50,000 (£10,000). This extraordinary attendance is the result of Mr. Beecher's fine oratorical powers, his remarkable ability in description and illustration, his originality, his strongly sympathetic nature, and his intense earnestness. But so large is the measure of his vitality and his capacity for work, that during his whole career as a clergyman he has mingled to a greater extent than almost any other preacher and pastor of his denomination in matters not directly professional. In Indiana he was editor of an agricultural paper, and cultivated flowers extensively. In Brooklyn he was soon known as an earnest opponent of slavery, and an advocate of temperance, peace, and other reforms, and very early came to be in demand as a platform orator and lecturer, not only on these but other popular topics. From the date of the establishment of the *Independent* newspaper to 1868, he was a constant contributor to its columns, and for a year or two its chief editor. He has been since 1870 the editor in chief of the *Christian Union*, a weekly religious paper of large size, and is a constant contributor to several other papers and periodicals. He has found time to write numerous books; among them a novel of New England life, and has nearly completed an elaborate "Life of Christ." He is an art connoisseur, and has collected a very fine gallery of paintings and some choice sculptures; retains his intense fondness for flowers and for rural life, and at his country seat at Peekskill, New York, has one of the finest and best-regulated farms and flower-gardens in the United States. Mr. Beecher has twice visited Europe, and the last time (in 1864) addressed large audiences in the principal cities of Great Britain on the questions evolved by the Civil War, then raging in the United States. Of the fourteen or fifteen books bearing Mr. Beecher's name, the earliest was "Lectures to Young Men," delivered and published in Indianapolis; two or three were made up of his contributions to the *Independent;* six or seven are either composed of his sermons stenographically reported, his public prayers reported in the same way, or extracts, passages, or illustrations taken from them. His novel "Norwood" had an extensive sale, and a volume of his other newspaper articles has been collected. In 1869 Mr. Beecher's popularity among the more sober and respectable classes in America received a severe shock by his uniting with Mr. Frothingham, a Unitarian preacher, in performing a blasphemous parody of the marriage ceremony between a Mrs. Macfarlane and a Mr. Richardson, who had been mortally wounded by the husband of the woman in revenge for her seduction. Mr. Beecher published several apologies for this act, but they were generally considered unsatisfactory.

BEESLY, Edward Spencer, was born at Feckenham, Worcestershire, in 1831, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford. He was appointed Assistant Master of Marlborough College in 1854, and Professor of History in University College, London, in 1860. Professor Beesly is the author of several review articles, pamphlets, &c., on historical, political, and social questions, treated from the Positivist point of view.

BÉHIC, Armand, statesman, born at Bayonne, in 1808, appointed at an early age to the Administration of Finances, was attached to the Treasury of the Army in the expedition to Algiers, and became Inspector of Finances, in which position he made several journeys to the colonies, especially the Antilles. He quitted this department to join the Ministry of Marine, and became Secretary-General. He entered the Chamber as Deputy for Avesnes in 1846, and was charged with the examination of the law relating to the railway from Paris to Lyons. In 1849 he was named a representative of the people, and shortly afterwards entered the Council of State, in which he remained until 1851, when he undertook the superintendence of the foundries of Vierzon. In 1853 he became Inspector-General of the Maritime service of the Messageries Impériales, and afterwards Director. He took an active part in the matter of transports for the Crimean expedition, and gave great impulse to the Indo-China service, and to all the details of the administration. He has been successively a member of the council of administration for public buildings, president of the commission for the organization of colonial banks, member of the Council-General of Bouches-du-Rhône for the canton of Ciotat. He was created a Commander of the Legion of Honour, Oct. 3, 1860, and succeeded M. Rouher as Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, June 23, 1863, which office he held till Jan., 1867, when he was appointed a Senator. and received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

BEKE, Charles Tilstone, Ph.D., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., &c., the representative of an ancient family long settled at Bekesbourne, East Kent, born in London, Oct. 10, 1800; received a commercial education, and afterwards studied law in Lincoln's Inn; but eventually resumed mercantile pursuits in London and in Mauritius, where he resided several years. He married first a grand-niece of Sir William Herschel, the astronomer, and secondly, in 1856, Emily, daughter of Mr. William Alston, of Leicester. Having devoted much attention to ancient history, geography, philology, and ethnography, he published the results in "Origines Biblicæ; or, Researches in Primeval History" (vol. i., London, 1834), styled in the *Quarterly Review* "the first attempt to reconstruct history on the principles of the young science of geology." His historical and geographical studies of the East led him to consider the great importance of Abyssinia for commercial and other intercourse with Central Africa, and with this object, and also with a view to geographical discovery, he proceeded to Shoa, in Southern Abyssinia, which country he reached in the beginning of 1841, several months before the party under Major Harris. Shortly after the arrival of the latter, Dr. Beke quitted Shoa, and went alone into the interior, where he explored Godjam and the countries lying to the west and south, previously almost entirely unknown in Europe. The results of these researches appeared partly in the Geographical and other journals, and in "A Statement of Facts," &c. (1st edit., Lond., 1845; 2nd edit. 1846). Having returned to Europe, he excited the attention of geographers by his publications: "An Essay on the Nile and its Tributaries" (London, 1847); "On the Sources of the Nile in the Mountains of the Moon" (1848); "On the Sources of the Nile" (1849); and "Mémoire Justificatif en Réhabilitation des Pères Paez et Lobo" (Paris, 1848); and in "An Inquiry into A. d'Abbadie's Journey to Kaffa" (1850), he disputed the authenticity of this journey for the alleged discovery of the Source of the Nile (1843–44). In addition to many essays on ethnography and geography, Dr. Beke has published a treatise "On the Geographical Distribution of Languages in Abyssinia" (Edinburgh, 1849); and whilst in Mauritius he wrote "The Sources of the Nile, with the History of Nilotic Discovery" (London, 1860), in which work he incorporated the results of his previous labours on that particular subject. In 1835, after the appearance of "Origines Biblicæ," the author received from the University of Tübingen the diploma of Dr. of Philosophy, and on his return from his Abyssinian travels the Geographical Societies of London and Paris gave him their gold medals. From 1836 to 1838, being then resident at Leipsic, Dr. Beke was Acting British Consul in Saxony; and from 1849 to 1853, in London, he acted as Secretary of the National Association for the Protection of British Industry and Capital. In 1861 Dr. and Mrs. Beke undertook a journey to Harran, near Damascus, which place he had in his "Origines Biblicæ" identified with the residence of the family of the patriarch Abraham, mentioned in the books of Genesis and Acts; and they thence travelled over Mount Gilead into the Holy Land, in the footsteps of the patriarch Jacob. In 1865 Mrs. Beke, with the co-operation of her husband, published a narrative of this journey, under the title of "Jacob's Flight, or a Pilgrimage to Harran," &c. Dr. and Mrs. Beke again left England, Nov. 4, 1865, on a fruitless mission to obtain the release of the Abyssinian captives; and he published a second edition of "The British Captives in Abyssinia" in 1867. In 1870 Dr. Beke received a Civil List pension of £100, in consideration of his geographical researches, and especially of the value of his explorations in Abyssinia.

BELCHER, Sir Edward, C.B., F.R.S., and F.G.S., vice-admiral, son of Andrew Belcher, Esq., and grandson of Jonathan Belcher, Esq., chief justice and afterwards governor of Halifax, was born in 1799, entered the navy in 1812, and became lieutenant in 1818. After the usual routine of service, in the course of which he was present at the battle of Algiers, he was appointed in 1824 to act as assistant-surveyor to Capt. Beechy in the *Blossom*, then about to sail on a voyage of discovery to Behring's Straits. In 1829 Mr. Belcher was promoted to the rank of Commander, whilst serving under Rear-Admiral Owen. In 1830 he was appointed to command H.M.S. *Ætna*, employed on the survey of the coast of Africa; and also in the river Douro, 1832-3, for special and delicate service, acting a neutral part between the forces of Don Pedro and Don Miguel. He shortly afterwards fitted H.M. ships the *Terror* and *Erebus* for Arctic service. From Nov., 1836, to Aug., 1842, Commander Belcher was employed in H.M.S. *Sulphur*, surveying the Pacific, subsequently in the war operations of China; and of this voyage round the world he has given an interesting account in his well-known Narrative. During this latter service, in 1841, he executed a series of brilliant services in China, having sounded and explored the various inlets of the Canton river, and made a reconnaissance which contributed greatly to the successes of Sir Hugh (afterwards Lord) Gough and Sir Humphrey Le Fleming Senhouse. On that occasion he destroyed twenty-eight Chinese war vessels. In recognition of these services he was promoted to the rank of Captain, with the Companionship of the Bath, and in 1843 the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. Sir E. Belcher, who was afterwards employed in the *Samarang*, on surveying service in the East Indies, was severely wounded in an action with the pirates of Gilolo. He commanded the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin from 1852 to 1854, and, in pursuance of his instructions, withdrew the crews of the ice-bound vessels, bringing them to England in October, 1854. He attained flag rank in 1861.

BELCREDI, COUNT RICHARD, Austrian statesman, of an ancient noble family, was born Feb. 12, 1823. In March, 1861, he was appointed to an important political position in Silesia, and in 1862 was promoted to the post of governmental chief in that province. In May, 1863, he was Vice-President of the Bohemian Government, and an imperial decree of May 27, 1864, appointed him Viceroy of Bohemia, conferring upon him the dignity of a Privy Councillor. In all these capacities Count Belcredi showed himself to be possessed of considerable administrative talent and great powers of work, and it is generally admitted that during his administration in Bohemia he was upon the best possible terms with both Germans and Czechs. Count Belcredi, appointed Minister of State for Austria, and President of the Council of Ministers at Vienna, July 27, 1865, resigned in Feb., 1867.

BELGIANS, KING OF THE. (*See* LEOPOLD II.)

BELL, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR GEORGE, K.C.B., appointed by the duke of York to the 34th regiment, in March, 1811; served with the duke of Wellington, until the termination of the war in the Peninsula in 1814. He was first engaged in the action of Arroyo-de-Molinos, in Spain, capturing the 34th regiment of French infantry, with Prince d'Arembergh, General Lebrun, 40 other officers, and 1,500 men. He served at the second and final siege of Badajoz; capture of Fort Napoleon, and bridge at Almaraz on the Tagus; the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Pass of Maya, and Roncesvalles; the retreat from Burgos and Madrid; the actions of July 30 and 31 against D'Erlong's corps, near Pampeluna; the battles of Nivelle, Nieve, Bayonne, St. Pierre, Orthes, Tarbes, and Toulouse, and various skirmishes. He was afterwards employed at Ceylon and in the East Indies, and served in Ava during the first Burmese war. In 1837–8 he served in Canada, and was actively employed during the rebellion there, particularly in the capture of St. Charles and St. Eustace. He commanded the fort and garrison of Couteau-du-Lac, an important position in the river St. Lawrence, and received the thanks of the commander of the forces, the late Lord Seaton, and his Brevet-Majority for his services. He served in Gibraltar, Nova Scotia, the West Indies, Mediterranean, Turkey, and in the Crimean campaign of 1854–5, commanding the Royal regiment in the battles of the Alma and Inkermann. At the siege of Sebastopol he was wounded, and honourably mentioned in the despatches of Lord Raglan. Lieutenant-General Bell, who served in the Royal regiment for thirty years, having previously seen much service in the 34th and 45th regiments, has received the War Medal, with seven clasps, for Badajos, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nieve, Orthes, and Toulouse (slightly wounded); the Indian medal for Ava; the Crimean medal with three clasps, for Alma, Inkermann, and Sebastopol, and the Turkish medal. He is a C.B., a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and has been decorated with the Imperial Order of the Medjidie. He received the Colonelcy of the 104th regiment (Bengal Fusiliers), Oct. 23, 1863, and was transferred in 1867 to the 32nd regiment of the line, and subsequently was appointed to his old corps, "the Royal Regiment," as Colonel in Chief. His "Rough Notes by an Old Soldier during Fifty Years' Service," containing an account of his military career, appeared in 1867.

BELL, ISAAC LOWTHIAN, son of the late Thomas Bell, was born in 1816. After completing his studies of physical science at Edinburgh University, and the Sorbonne at Paris, he entered the chemical and iron works at Walker. These, under his subsequent management, were extended. In 1850 he became connected with the chemical works at Washington, in the county of Durham, then in the hands of his father-in-law, the late H. L. Pattinson, F.R.S. Under his direction they were greatly enlarged, and an extensive establishment was constructed for the manufacture of oxychloride of lead, a pigment discovered by Mr. Pattinson. Mr. Bell, then in connection with his brothers, Messrs. Thomas and John Bell, founded the Clarence Works on the Tees, one of the earliest and now one of the largest iron-smelting concerns on that river, which these gentlemen carry on in connection with extensive collieries and ironstone mines. Mr. Bell has been a frequent contributor to various learned societies on subjects connected with the metallurgy of iron, and has recently completed a very elaborate experimental research on the chemical phenomena of the blast-furnace. He is at present an Alderman of Newcastle-on-Tyne, of which town he has filled the office of Sheriff, and was twice elected Mayor, the last time in order to receive the members of the British Association at their meeting in the year 1863. Mr. Bell was a candidate for the representation of North Durham in Parliament at the last general election, but was unsuccessful.

BELL, General Sir John, G.C.B., entered the army as ensign August 1, 1805, served in Sicily in 1806 and 1807, and in the latter year obtained his lieutenancy. From July, 1808, to Feb., 1809, and again from May, 1809, to July, 1814, he served in the Peninsula and in France, and was present at the battle of Vimiera, the action at the bridge of Almeida, the battle of Busaco, all the actions during the retreat of the French from Portugal, the sieges and stormings of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajos, the action at the heights of Castrillos, the battle of Salamanca, the battles of Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse. In 1814 he became Lieut.-Colonel, and served until June, 1815, with the army employed against Louisiana. His other commissions date as follow:—Colonel, May 6, 1831; Major-General, Nov. 23, 1841; Lieut.-General, Nov. 11, 1851; General, June 15, 1860; and Colonel of the 4th (the King's Own Royal) regiment of foot, Dec. 26, 1853. He has received the Gold Cross for the battles of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse; the Silver War Medal with six clasps for other battles and sieges, and was knighted in 1860.

BELL, John, sculptor, born in Norfolk, in 1811, exhibited at the Royal Academy, in 1832, a religious group, followed by a "Girl at a Brook," "Psyche borne by Zephyrs," "Psyche feeding a Swan," and "John the Baptist." In 1837 he exhibited the model of his "Eagle-slayer," a composition which was exhibited in Westminster Hall in 1844, and again at the International Exhibition in 1851. Reduced casts in bronze were subsequently executed for the Art Union. In 1841 he exhibited his well-known and beautiful figure of "Dorothea." The first statue which Mr. Bell was commissioned to execute for the New Houses of Parliament was that of "Lord Falkland." Among his other works, which are almost wholly of the poetic class, may be mentioned "The Babes in the Wood," an "Andromeda" (a bronze), purchased by the Queen, which formed leading attractions in the sculpture of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and "Sir Robert Walpole," in St. Stephen's Hall. At Westminster Hall, in 1844, the sculptor appeared as a draughtsman with a cartoon, entitled "The Angel of the Pillar," one of a series of "Compositions from the Liturgy," which have since been published. He executed the Wellington monument in Guildhall, with colossal figures of Peace and War; and the marble statue of Armed Science at Woolwich. Among his public works are the "Guards' Memorial" in Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, and the Crimean Artillery Memorial on the Parade at Woolwich. Mr. Bell, who is the author of a "Free-hand Drawing-Book for the use of Artisans," "Primary Sensations of the Mind," "The Drama of Ivan," &c., has devoted some attention to decorative art, having introduced, twenty-five years ago, the ornamental corn-bread platters and bread-knives, which have since become a trade. Also in 1859 he received the medal of the Society of Arts for the origination of the principle of Entasis and definite proportions applied to the obelisk; and he is now one of the sculptors employed in the completion of the Prince Consort Memorial in Hyde Park, his portion being the colossal group of the United States directing the progress of America, which is to occupy the north-west angle of the base.

BELL, Sir Sydney Smith, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1848; appointed a Puisne Judge at the Cape of Good Hope in 1851; First Puisne Judge there in 1858; and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1868. He was knighted by letters patent, Oct. 9, 1869.

BELL, Thomas, F.R.S., F.L.S., &c., born Oct. 11, 1792, at Poole, Dorset, where his father was a medical practitioner; entered at Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals in 1814, became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1815, and an Honorary Fellow of that body in 1844. He was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1815, of the Geological Society in 1817, of the Royal Society in 1828, was President of the Ray Society from its institution till 1859, acted as Secretary of the Royal Society from 1848 till 1853, and was President of the Linnean Society from 1853 till 1861. He has held the chair of Zoology at King's College, London, since 1832, lectured at Guy's Hospital from 1816 to 1860, and is a member of the Cæsarian Academy "Naturæ Curiosorum," under the title of "Linnæus." He is a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia, the Natural History Society of Boston, United States, the Société d'Histoire Naturelle of Paris, and other scientific societies. He was elected a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1858, with Mr. Babbage, Sir John Bowring, Professor Faraday, Sir John Herschel, Lord Macaulay, Lord Overstone, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and Mr. Watts, of the British Museum, —the only Englishmen who have ever been chosen into that academy. Mr. Bell is well known as the author of a work on "The Anatomy and Diseases of the Teeth," "A Monograph of the Fossil Malacostracous Crustacea of Great Britain," "Natural History of British Mammalia," "Natural History of British Reptiles," "Natural History of British Crustacea," "A Monograph of the Testudinata" in folio, not completed, and of numerous papers in the Philosophical Transactions, the Transactions of the Linnean, Geological, and Zoological Societies, and other publications. He is now (1872) engaged on a new edition of Gilbert White's "Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne," at which place he resides.

BELLAIRS, The Rev. Henry Walford, M.A., was educated at Shrewsbury School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, having taken his degree of B.A. in 1835. In the same year he was ordained to the curacy of Hunsingore, in Yorkshire. He became curate of Christ Church, St. Pancras, in 1837; and in the following year incumbent of Christ Church, Chester. Next he went to Buckley parsonage, in the parish of Hawarden, and from that place to the large and important sphere of St. Thomas, Stockport, with a population of more than 10,000 souls. After four years there, in 1843, on a partial failure of health, he accepted the office of Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, offered him by the late Lord Wharncliffe, the then Lord President in Sir Robert Peel's administration.

For twenty-eight years from that time he was uninterruptedly engaged in the work of elementary education, and at different periods he inspected all the counties in the south-west of England. Besides his official duties, Mr. Bellairs has been engaged in many other works of an educational character. He is the founder of the Ladies' College at Cheltenham. In conjunction with Dr. Temple, now Bishop of Exeter, he urged on the so-called "middle-class scheme," at a time when many influential persons were pressing the Government to inspect the schools of the middle classes. Dr. Temple and Mr. Bellairs visited together, both Universities, urged upon them the importance of examinations at certain provincial centres, and finally induced them to send accredited members of their bodies to undertake these examinations. Mr. Bellairs resigned the post of Inspector of Schools in Dec., 1871, on being presented to the Crown living of Nuneaton. He is the author of the "Church and School," and some other small works.

BELLEW, John Chippendall Montesquieu, S.C.L., is the grandson of John Bellew, Esq., of Castle Bellew, Galway, cousin of the late Lord Bellew, whose daughter and co-heiress under the will of her uncle, Major-General Patrick Bellew, heir-at-law of the O'Briens, Earls of Thomond, married Captain Robert Higgin, H.M's 12th Regt. Their only child, the subject of this biography, was born at Lancaster in 1823, and on attaining his majority assumed his mother's maiden name, through whom in the female line he is now one of the only remaining descendants of the senior branch of the O'Briens, being directly descended from Teige, second brother of Donough, fourth Earl—commonly called "the Great Earl" in Irish history—brother of Daniel, first Viscount Clare. He was educated at the Grammar School, Lancaster, and entered at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, in 1842, where he became a frequent speaker at the "Union" debating society, and in 1848 he was ordained a curate of St. Andrew's, Worcester. In 1850 he became curate of Prescot, went out to the East Indies in 1851, and was chaplain of St. John's Cathedral, Calcutta, till 1855, when he returned to England, and was appointed assistant minister of St. Philip's, Regent-street. In 1857 he was appointed to the sole charge of St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, Marylebone, in which office he continued until 1862, when he became Incumbent of Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury. From 1855 to 1867 Mr. Bellew was one of the most popular of London preachers, and it is said of him by the author of "Preachers and Preaching," that "no preacher of our time has greater oratorical gifts by nature, and no man has taken more pains to improve and cultivate them." For a number of years Mr. Bellew has been well known throughout England as one of the most successful "Readers" of the period. The *Times* classed Mr. Charles Dickens, Fanny Kemble, and Mr. Bellew together as the "persons who, having devoted themselves to this particular art, are the chief objects of attention to the general public." While in India, Mr. Bellew was editor of the Calcutta *Hurkaru*. He is also understood to have been the writer of various articles, written on occasions of great public interest, in the columns of the *Morning Post*. In addition to various volumes of sermons, he is the author of "Blount Tempest," "Shakspere's Home," "The Poet's Corner," and "The Seven Churches of Asia Minor." In 1868 he retired from his duties as a clergyman, and joined the Catholic Church, to which his mother belonged. Since then he has entirely devoted himself to his Readings and to literature.

BELLOC, Madame Anne Swanton Louise, wife of the director of the French Imperial School of Design, born at La Rochelle, Oct. 1, 1796, is the daughter of an Irish officer in the French service, named O'Keefe, who gave her an excellent English education. She has made the writings of Miss Edgeworth, the "Vicar of Wakefield," &c., popular in France, and has translated Moore's "Life of "Byron" into French. Madame Belloc is best known for her labours in the cause of female education in France. Assisted by Mdlle. Montgolfier, she organised a select circulating library, designed to supplant in some measure those reading-rooms which introduced the most dangerous works to the public. The two ladies combined in editing a monthly journal for the use of families, and in the preparation of books, some of which received the honours of the Académie, intended for the young.

BELLOWS, The Rev. Henry Whitney, D.D., born at Boston, U.S., June 10, 1814, graduated at Harvard College in 1832, entered the Cambridge Divinity School in 1834, and was ordained pastor of the First Congregational (Unitarian) Society of New York in 1838. From 1846 to 1850 he was connected with the *Christian Inquirer*, for which he wrote numerous articles. His oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University, in 1853, attracted much attention. In 1854 he received the degree of D.D. In 1857 he published his "Defence of the Drama," which was sharply criticised, and delivered a series of lectures before the Lowell Institute, in Boston, on "The Treatment of Social Diseases." In 1859 he delivered an eloquent discourse, subsequently published, at Cambridge, entitled, "The Suspense of Faith," in which he foreshadowed a nearer approach to Trinitarianism than had been previously supposed. His sympathies with all great humanitarian movements had always been strong, and in 1859 and 1860 he was active in the organization of sanitary conventions for the improvement of the health of the great cities of the United States. At the commencement of the Civil War he was one of the first to perceive the necessity of an organization for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the vast army which was rapidly being called into the field, and it was due to his energetic action more perhaps than to that of any of the other professional gentlemen connected with it, that the United States Sanitary Commission was organized in May, 1861, on so broad and efficient a basis. Of that commission he was the able and hard-working president during its entire existence of about six years; and though he retained his pastoral charge during the whole period, he performed an amount of labour in connection with the commission which would have crushed most men, and had the satisfaction of knowing that the commission has been in every respect a grand success. In 1866 he visited Europe, and promoted the organization there of International Sanitary Commissions, which, in subsequent wars, proved of great benefit. After his return, he published two volumes of observations of men and things in Europe. He was, for some years, editor of the *Christian Examiner*, a Unitarian magazine, and is now the principal editor of *The Liberal Christian*, one of the organs of the Unitarian denomination.

BELPER (Lord), Edward Strutt, LL.D., F.R.S., the only son of Mr. William Strutt, a manufacturer of Derby, by Barbara, daughter of Thomas Evans, Esq., of the same place, born in 1801, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1823. In 1830 he was invited by his fellow-townsmen to represent the borough in the Liberal interest. In Sept., 1846, he accepted the post, which he resigned in March, 1848, of Chief Commissioner of Railways, being made a Privy Councillor. He was elected for Derby at every general election, from 1830 until 1847, though in the last-mentioned year he was unseated on petition, and remained out of Parliament until July, 1851, when he was elected for Arundel in the place of the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. At the general election of 1852 he was, with Mr. John Walter, returned M.P. for Nottingham. On the resignation of Lord Derby's Ministry, in Dec., 1852, Lord Aberdeen selected Mr. Strutt as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, which post he continued to hold till June, 1854, when he retired, in order to facilitate certain changes in the cabinet. He was raised to the Peerage in 1856, and was made Lord-Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire in 1864. On July 29, 1871, he was unanimously elected to succeed the late Mr. George Grote as President of University College, London.

BENDEMANN, Edward, a celebrated painter of the Düsseldorf school, was born in Berlin, Dec. 3, 1811. After receiving a good literary education, he became a student at the Düsseldorf Academy, under the well-known Schadow, who soon discovered that he had chosen his true vocation. When only one-and-twenty he exhibited at Berlin a large painting, "The Grief of the Jews," suggested by Psalm cxxxvii. It was popularized by means of lithographs, and is in the Cologne Museum. In 1833 he executed a picture, afterwards engraved by Felsing—"Two Young Girls at the Fountain," which was purchased by the Society of Arts of Westphalia. In 1837 he exhibited at Paris a large canvas, "Jeremiah amid the Ruins of Jerusalem," which gained the gold medal. This picture, of which Weiss published a good lithograph, is in the private gallery of the King of Prussia. "Harvest" followed, which was engraved by Eichens. The success of this piece led Bendemann to produce others of the same class, such as "The Shepherd and Shepherdess," from one of Uhland's idylls, and "The Daughter of the Servian Prince," from a Servian ballad. After having been appointed professor in the Academy of Arts of Dresden, he received the commission to decorate the royal palace, and undertook the grand frescoes, upon which, above all, his reputation is founded. The progress of this undertaking was interrupted by a disease of the eyes, which the artist contracted in Italy. Bendemann executed a fresco of "Poetry and the Arts;" a design for a monument to Sebastian Bach, which was afterwards erected at Sandstein; a portrait of the emperor Lothaire II. for the city of Frankfort, many other portraits of celebrated Germans, and among them that of Schadow's daughter, whom he married in 1838. In 1860 he succeeded his father-in-law as Director of the Academy at Düsseldorf.

BENEDEK, Louis von, a distinguished general in the Austrian service, was born in 1804, at Odenburg, in Hungary. After undergoing the usual course of training at the Military Academy of Neustadt, he entered the Austrian army as a cornet in 1822, and attained the rank of colonel in 1843. Two years later he exhibited his great military talents during the insurrection in Galicia, which he succeeded in completely quelling in the west, thereby enabling Gen. Cullin to carry Podgorze by assault. Ordered in 1847 at the head of the regiment Giulay to join the army in Italy, he took part in the memorable campaign of 1848 under Radetzky, distinguishing himself in the retreat from Milan, at Osone, and especially at the battle of Curtatone, for which he received the order of Maria Theresa. In 1849 he contributed to the reduction of Mortara and to the victory of Novara. After this he was transferred to Hungary, and was wounded at Raab and Szegeden. Ten years later, in the war of Italian independence, Gen. Benedek was one of the few Austrian generals who exhibited any very great military capacity, and distinguished himself at Solferino, his division being the last to leave the field. He was Governor of Hungary for a few months in 1860; and, in the critical state of affairs in Italy, was soon after appointed to the chief command of the Austrian army in that country. Summoned by the emperor to command the Austrian army in the war with Prussia, Gen. Benedek sustained a defeat at Sadowa, July 3, 1866, and was soon afterwards superseded by the Archduke Albert. In Nov., 1871, it was announced in this country that Marshal Benedek was dead; but the rumour was not confirmed.

BENEDETTI, VINCENT, a French diplomatist, of Italian extraction, born in Corsica, about 1815, was educated for the consular and diplomatic service. After having been appointed Consul at Palermo in 1848, he became First Secretary to the Embassy at Constantinople, until May, 1859, when he was appointed to replace M. Bourée as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister at Teheran. M. Benedetti, who declined to accept the office, was some months afterwards named Director of Political Affairs to the Foreign Minister; a position associated with the successful career of MM. de Rayneval and d'Hauterive, and with the names of Desages, Armand, Lefebre, and Thouvenel. It fell to the lot of M. Benedetti to act as secretary and editor of the protocols in the Congress of Paris in 1856, and he was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in June, 1845, Officer in 1853, Commander in 1856, Grand Officer in June, 1860, and Grand Cross in 1866. Having been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of France at Turin in 1861, on the recognition of the Italian kingdom by the French Government, he resigned when M. Thouvenel retired from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and was appointed Ambassador at Berlin, Nov. 27, 1864. M. Benedetti obtained great notoriety in connection with the remarkable draft of a secret treaty between France and Prussia, which was published in the *Times* on the 25th of July, 1870, at the very commencement of the war between those two Powers. The document stated that the Emperor Napoleon III. would allow and recognize the Prussian acquisitions consequent upon the war against Austria; that the King of Prussia would promise to assist France in acquiring Luxemburg; that the Emperor would not oppose a Federal re-union of North and South Germany; that if the Emperor should occupy or conquer Belgium, the King should afford armed assistance to France against any other Power that might declare war against her in such case; and that the two Powers should conclude an offensive and defensive alliance. The publication of this extraordinary document caused great consternation and excitement throughout Europe. Its authenticity was not denied, but France declared that although M. Benedetti had written the document, he had done so at the dictation of Count Bismarck; whereas the latter statesman declared that through one channel or another France had incessantly demanded some compensation for not interfering with Prussia in her projects. Both statesmen agreed in saying that their respective sovereigns declined to sanction the treaty. On the outbreak of the war, M. Benedetti was of course recalled from Berlin; and since the fall of the Empire he has disappeared from public notice. In Oct., 1871, however, he published a pamphlet, in which he threw upon Count Bismarck the whole responsibility of the draft treaty.

BENEDICT, SIR JULIUS, musician and composer, born at Stuttgart, Nov. 27, 1804, at an early age showed so much musical talent that, having commenced his studies under Hummel at Weimar, he was introduced to the notice of Weber, who, though he had always refused to take pupils, was induced to alter his resolution in Benedict's favour. From the beginning of 1821 till the end of 1824 he had the benefit of Weber's exclusive instruction, and was treated by him rather as a son than as a pupil. At the age of nineteen he was, on Weber's recommendation, engaged to conduct the German operas at Vienna, and was afterwards employed in a similar capacity at the San Carlo and the Fondo, at Naples. In 1827 his first dramatic work, an opera in two acts, called "Giacinta ed Ernesto," was produced at the Fondo; but, being essentially German in style and colour, it did not please the Neapolitan public; nor was he more successful with a grand opera afterwards performed at the San Carlo. In 1830 he returned to Stuttgart, where his opera, "I Portoghesi in Goa," which had been coldly received at Naples, found a more congenial audience. After a visit to Paris, and a second residence of several years at Naples, Benedict came to London for the first time in 1835, chiefly at the instance of his friend Madame Malibran. In 1836 he undertook the direction of the Opera Buffa at the Lyceum, an entertainment carried on for two seasons by Mr. Mitchell. Here his operetta, "Un Anno ed un Giorno," originally produced at Naples, was well received, and after this Benedict turned his attention to the English musical stage. His first English opera, "The Gipsy's Warning," was produced in 1838 with remarkable success. The German version of this opera has been received with much favour at several of the principal theatres in his native country. His subsequent operas, "The Brides of Venice" and "The Crusaders," had a long run at Drury Lane, of which theatre, when under Mr. Bunn's management, he was the musical director. He has composed music for the pianoforte, of which instrument he is a great master, and many orchestral and vocal pieces of considerable excellence. The triennial musical festival at Norwich, the London Monday Popular, and Liverpool Philharmonic concerts, have been for some time under his direction. In 1850 he accompanied Jenny Lind as conductor and pianist to the United States and Havannah, and shared in her unexampled success in a series of 122 concerts. After his return to England he formed a choral society, "The Vocal Association," and conducted the Italian operas at Drury Lane and Her Majesty's Theatre during the seasons of 1859 and 1860, when he brought out an Italian version of Weber's "Oberon," with recitatives and additions chiefly from his master's works, which was very favourably received. At the Norwich Festival in Sept., 1860, he produced a cantata, "Undine," which obtained very great success. The first performance of this work in London, towards the end of the same year, derived an additional interest from the circumstance that on that occasion Clara Novello took her farewell of the English public in the part of "Undine." In 1862 his opera, "The Lily of Killarney," was produced at Covent Garden, and has since been performed at several of the principal theatres in Germany. This was followed by a cantata, "Richard Cœur de Lion," composed for the Norwich Festival of 1863, afterwards performed in London, and in both places received with general approbation. Mr. Benedict composed an operetta, "The Bride of Song," sacred, for the Royal English Opera, Covent Garden, in 1864, followed by a cantata, entitled "St. Cecilia," for the Norwich Musical Festival of 1866, which was received most favourably, and has since been produced successfully in the metropolis and the principal towns of the United Kingdom. Benedict's last work,—The Oratorio "St. Peter," written expressly for the Birmingham Musical Festival, 1870, achieved an extraordinary success, and is considered by far his best composition. The honour of knighthood was conferred on him by the Queen, March 24, 1871. He is a corresponding member of the French Academy, and has received the decorations of the Crown of Würtemberg, of the Portuguese Order of Christ, and of the Belgian Order of Leopold.

BENFEY, Theodore, linguist, born at Noerten, near Göttingen, January 28, 1809, was educated at the university of that city, under the superintendence of Ottfried Müller and Dissen. Having spent a year at Munich, he visited several other German universities, and returned to

Göttingen in 1834, where he discharged the functions of Professor of Sanscrit and of Comparative Grammar. Professor Benfey has published "The Names of the Months in use among some Ancient Nations" (1836); a German "Translation of the Comedies of Terence" (1837); "Lexicon of Greek Roots" (1839–42), a work which carried off the Volney prize at the Berlin Institute; "Connection between the Egyptian Language and Semitic Roots" (1844); "The Cuneiform Inscriptions of Persia" (1847); an edition of "The Hymns of Sama-Veda," with a translation and a glossary (1848); "Hand-book of the Sanscrit Tongue" (1852–54), an abridgment of which, for the use of beginners, appeared in 1855; an article on "India," in the Encyclopædia of Ersch and Grüber; and "The History of Oriental Philosophy in Germany since the beginning of the Nineteenth Century" (1869). Professor Benfey, who is a corresponding member of the Institute of France, has announced for publication "A Sanscrit-English Dictionary."

BENNETT, James Gordon, a successful American journalist, born at New Mill, Keith, Banffshire, about 1800, was educated for the priesthood at a Roman Catholic seminary at Aberdeen, but did not follow out the intention of his parents. In April, 1819, he emigrated to Halifax, and after a brief engagement there as a teacher, came to Portland and Boston, United States, where he obtained a scanty subsistence as proof-reader and newspaper contributor. He next visited New York, made an engagement with a Charleston journal as translator of Spanish papers, but soon returned to New York, attempted the establishment of a commercial school, and the delivery of a course of lectures on political economy. In 1825 he made his first attempt to become proprietor of a public journal, and during the next ten years was connected with the *New York Courier* (a Sunday paper) the *National Advocate*, the *New York Enquirer*, subsequently the *Courier and Enquirer*, the *New York Globe*, and the *Pennsylvanian* of Philadelphia. In May, 1835, Mr. Bennett issued the first number of the *New York Herald*, of which he has ever since been the publisher. Though never attaining any reputation for literary merit, for political consistency, or for accuracy in its commercial and financial articles, the *Herald* has been, under Mr. Bennett's management, distinguished for its enterprise, the fulness of its correspondence and foreign intelligence, and the wide range of its reports, and other papers on subjects of popular interest. Financially it has been the most successful of the great New York daily papers. With the exception of an evening paper, *The Telegram*, which is generally supposed to be owned by him, Mr. Bennett has made no ventures in the publishing way outside of his paper, but has devoted his energies solely to increasing its circulation and influence. He still continues to conduct the *New York Herald*, which has become one of the most active and enterprising newspapers in the world.

BENNETT, John Hughes, M.D., F.R.S.E., was born in London, Aug. 31, 1812, educated at the Grammar and Mount Radford Schools of Exeter, and commenced the study of medicine in 1829, as an articled pupil of the late Mr. William Sedgwick, surgeon, of Maidstone, Kent. He entered the University of Edinburgh in 1833, and received his degree in 1837, with the highest honours, obtaining a gold medal for the best surgical report, while Sir Charles Bell recommended his thesis on the Physiology and Pathology of the Brain as worthy of another. In the autumn of 1837 he founded in Paris the "Parisian Medical Society," of which he was the first president; and after studying in that city for two years he visited the universities of Germany, where he spent another two years, especially in Heidelberg and Berlin. On returning to Edinburgh in 1841, he published a work on "Codliver Oil," being the first to recommend the use of that valuable remedy in Great Britain for cases of consumption, scrofula, &c. In the November of that year, also, he made his *début* as a lecturer by giving a systematic course of instruction on Histology and the use of the Microscope, being the first of the kind ever delivered in this country. In 1843 he was appointed Pathologist to the Royal Infirmary, and commenced a long series of investigations in histology, morbid anatomy, and clinical medicine, which appeared in various medical journals and in separate works. In 1845 he discovered a remarkable disease of the blood, which he called Leucocythæmia, or white cell-blood, and he subsequently showed, in a work on this subject in royal 8vo., with coloured plates, its great importance to our knowledge of the functions of chylification and sanguification. In the same year he published a case of poisoning by hemlock, and finally settled a question long debated by botanists and toxicologists, as to whether the poison used at the state executions of criminals in ancient Athens was the same drug as our present hemlock. He did this by pointing out that the same symptoms occurred in his case, that were so graphically described by Plato as preceding the death of Socrates. In 1848 Dr. Bennett was appointed to the chair of the Institutes of Medicine, Edinburgh University, rendered vacant by the resignation of Dr. Allen Thomson. In 1856 he completed the first edition of a work on clinical medicine, which has reached a fifth edition in this country, a fifth in the United States, and has been translated into the Russian, Hindoo, and other languages. Professor Bennett is a member of many of the scientific and medical societies of Europe and America. In addition to the works already mentioned, he has written—"On Inflammation of the Nervous Centres;" "Treatise on Inflammation;" "Cancerous and Cancroid Growths;" "Principles and Practice of Medicine;" "On the Pathology and Treatment of Pulmonary Consumption;" "Lectures on Molecular Physiology, Pathology, and Therapeutics;" and has contributed to the Royal Transactions and various medical publications. In his public and private practice as a physician he has unequivocally condemned the indiscriminate use of bleeding in inflammations, and of mercury in diseases of the liver. In a work on inflammation of the lungs ("Pneumonia," 8vo., 3rd edition), he has shown that the mortality of the former disease has, since the change of treatment, diminished from 1 death in 3, to 1 death in 30. His report on mercury will be found in the Transactions of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, for 1869.

BENNETT, WILLIAM COX, LL.D., the son of Mr. John Bennett, watchmaker, of Greenwich, where he was born in 1820, was educated at a school in his native town, from which, on account of his father's death, he was removed at the age of fourteen to assist his mother in the business. Whilst still a youth, he took an active part in the formation of a literary institution on the most popular basis, which has above 1,200 members, and in connection with which he has formed a library consisting of above 12,000 volumes. He has likewise been instrumental in establishing at Greenwich cheap baths and wash-houses, a large proprietary school, and other popular institutions. He acted as Honorary Auditor of the Association for the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge, till that great reform was effected. He has taken an active part in all the agitations for education of the people during the past thirty years; is the Hon. Sec. to the Greenwich branch of the National Education League, and a member of the London Council. Dr. Bennett printed volumes of poetry privately in 1843 and 1845. After this, he contributed poems to various periodicals, and published several volumes. Perhaps best known as a song-writer, Dr. Bennett has published, amongst other works, "Poems" (1850); "Verdicts" (1852); "Roan's School; a Chapter in the Educational History of England," which secured the reform of a large endowed school at Greenwich, and threw it open to the children of all the inhabitants irrespective of their religious beliefs; "War Songs" (1855); "Queen Eleanor's Vengeance, and other Poems" (1857); "Songs, by a Song-Writer" (1859); "Baby May, and other Poems on Infants" (1861, 1st and 2nd editions); "The Worn Wedding Ring, &c." (1861); "The Politics of the People," Parts I. and II.; "Our Glory Roll, National Poems" (1866); "Proposals for Contributions to a Ballad History of England" (1867). A collective edition of his poems appeared in 1862, in "Routledge's British Poets." Dr. Bennett is a practised political writer, and was attached to the staff of the *Weekly Dispatch*, during the years 1868–9–70, contributing leaders, essays, reviews, and fine art criticisms. He has acted as Secretary to the Refugees' Benevolent Fund during the continuance of the Franco-Prussian War. He has been for several years engaged on a "Ballad and Song History of England, and of the States sprung from Her," which he is now preparing for immediate publication. He has also ready for the press his "Recollections of the late Miss Mitford, with Selections from her Correspondence." The University of Tusculum conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1869.

BENNETT, THE REV. WILLIAM JAMES EARLY, M.A., born about 1805, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was a student, and where he graduated B.A. in 1827. He held for some years the incumbency of Portman Chapel, and that of St. Paul's Knightsbridge, but resigned the latter in 1851, in consequence of a popular outcry raised against his "Tractarian" tendencies, and almost immediately afterwards was presented to the vicarage of Frome Selwood, Somersetshire. The Rev. W. Bennett is the author of a large number of theological works, of which the best known are—"Principles of the Book of Common Prayer," "The Eucharist: its History, Doctrines, and Practice;" "Errors of Romanism," "Lives of Fathers of the Church of the Fourth Century," and various sermons and pamphlets; has edited the "Theologian," "The Old Church Porch," &c., and has contributed largely to religious periodical literature. In 1871 the case of "Sheppard *v.* Bennett" came on for hearing before the Privy Council, and it is not yet decided. In it Mr. Bennett's teaching on the subject of the Real Presence is directly impugned.

BENNETT, SIR WILLIAM STERNDALE, Mus.D., D.C.L., composer and pianist, was born at Sheffield, in 1816, where his father, Robert Bennett, an excellent musician, was organist of the principal church. Having lost both his parents in infancy, he was brought up by his grandfather, John Bennett, one of the lay clerks of the Cambridge University choir, by whom he was entered, when eight years old, as a chorister in King's College, and having remained there two years, was placed in the Royal Academy of Music. He began his regular studies on the violin, which he abandoned for the pianoforte, and received instructions from Mr. Holmes and Mr. Cipriani Potter. Soon afterwards he turned his mind to composition, and, as a pupil of Dr. Crotch, produced his first symphony in E flat, at the Royal Academy. It was followed at short intervals by his pianoforte concertos, in D minor, E flat, C minor, F minor (two), and A minor, which, with the exception of the first, were performed by invitation at the concerts of the Philharmonic Society. The intimate friendship which he had formed with Mendelssohn had so great an influence on the career of the young composer, that he went, in 1836, by Mendelssohn's invitation, to Leipsic, where several of his works (particularly his overtures to the "Naiades" and the "Wood Nymph," and his concertos in C minor and F minor, together with caprice for pianoforte and orchestra op. 22) were performed at the celebrated Gewandhaus concerts, under Mendelssohn's direction. After a sojourn of some length in Germany, where several of his principal works were published and received with great favour by the critics and the public, he fixed his residence in London, and has obtained a high position as a composer, a performer, and a teacher of music. His published works are numerous, including his overtures, the "Naiades," the "Wood Nymph," "Parisina," and "The Merry Wives of Windsor;" concertos, sonatas, and studies for the pianoforte, and songs, duets, and other vocal pieces. Sir William Bennett is one of the few English composers who have gained a European reputation, and one of the performers who have most successfully maintained the honour of the English school. In 1856 he was appointed to suceed Mr. Walmsley as Professor of Music at Cambridge, and received the degree of Doctor of Music in the same year, and that of M.A. in 1869. He succeeded Professor Wagner as Conductor of the Philharmonic Concerts in 1856, and continued to conduct them till 1868. He acted as conductor of the first Leeds Musical Festival in 1858, where his cantata, "The May Queen," was produced. At the opening of the International Exhibition, in 1862, Mr. Bennett was invited, in conjunction with Auber, Meyerbeer, and Verdi (each representing his own country), to compose a piece, when he set music to the ode of Tennyson, "Uplift a Thousand Voices," written expressly for the occasion. In the next month he composed the music to the ode by Professor Charles Kingsley, on the election of the Duke of Devonshire as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; and this was immediately followed by the production of his fantasia-overture, "Paradise and the Peri," composed for the jubilee concert of the Philharmonic Society. Mr. Bennett was appointed Principal of the Royal Academy of Music in 1868, and was knighted by the Queen at Windsor, on March 24, 1871.

BENSON, Sir John, civil engineer, is the son of a gentleman in the county of Sligo, and was born in 1812. Having received an ordinary education, he commenced practice in the south of Ireland, and in 1846 was appointed County Engineer to the East Riding of county Cork, and subsequently Consulting Engineer to the Commissioners of Cork Harbour, and to the Cork Waterworks, the Cork and Limerick Railway, and the Cork and Macroom Railway. He was chosen by public competition as the architect of the Great Industrial Exhibition of Dublin in 1852, and received the honour of knighthood from the Earl of St. Germans, then Lord-Lieutenant, upon the opening of the Exhibition.

BENTLEY, Robert, F.L.S., Honorary Fellow of King's College, London, a botanist, who has more particularly directed his attention to the applications of botany to medicine. He was born at Hitchin, Herts, in 1823, and became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1847. He is Dean of the Medical Faculty, Professor of Botany in King's College, London; Professor of Materia Medica and Botany to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; Professor of Botany in the London Institution; and was formerly Lecturer on Botany at the Medical Colleges of the London, Middlesex, and St. Mary's Hospitals. Professor Bentley has been an active member of the Council and Garden Committee of the Royal Botanic Society for many years, and was President of the British Pharmaceutical Congress in 1866 and 1867. He has contributed numerous articles to the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, of which for ten years he was one of the editors. He has written a "Manual of Botany," of which the second edition has lately been published by Churchill; and, with Dr. Farre and Mr. Warington, edited Pereira's "Manual of Materia Medica and Therapeutics," the second edition of which is now in the press.

BERESFORD, The Most Rev. and

Right Hon. **Marcus Gervais**, D.D., Archbishop of Armagh, son of the late Bishop of Kilmore, who was a nephew of the first Marquis of Waterford, was born in 1801, and educated at Richmond school, Yorkshire, under Dr. Tate, whence he passed to Trinity College, Cambridge. Having graduated and taken orders, he was appointed Rector of Kildallen in 1825, afterwards held the vicariates of Drung and Lara, and was also Vicar-General of Kilmore and Archdeacon of Ardagh. In 1854 he was consecrated to the united sees of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh, and in 1863 was translated to Armagh. His Grace is Primate of all Ireland, Lord Almoner of Ireland, and Prelate of the Order of St. Patrick. The see of Armagh is of the annual value of £14,500.

BERESFORD, The Right Hon. William, only son of the late Marcus Beresford, Esq., and cousin of the Marquis of Waterford, was born in 1798, and educated at Oxford, where he graduated from St. Mary's Hall in 1819 as a second class in classics. He served for some years in the army, in which he holds the rank of a major, and entered Parliament in 1841, in the Conservative interest, as M.P. for Harwich. In 1847 he was chosen for North Essex, and continued to represent that constituency until the general election of 1865, when he was defeated by Sir Thomas B. Western. He held the office of Secretary-at-War under Lord Derby's first administration in 1852.

BERGHAUS, Henry, geographer, born at Cleves, May 3, 1797, served as a volunteer in the army during the campaign of 1815, and at the end of the war, having obtained a situation as topographical engineer at Berlin, was engaged in the trigonometrical survey of Prussia. Through the influence of the Minister of War, he was in 1821 appointed to a post in the Berlin Academy of Architecture, and three years afterwards received the appointment of Professor of Applied Mathematics in the Berlin School of Civil Engineering, which he has since held. Berghaus has contributed to the improvement made in the construction of maps since the beginning of the present century, has written on a variety of geographical subjects, and has published a number of useful maps. He assisted the late Dr. Alexander Keith Johnston in the preparation of the "Physical Atlas."

BERKELEY, The Hon. George Charles Grantley Fitz-Hardinge, a younger son of the late Earl of Berkeley, and heir presumptive to that title, born in 1800, was presented at the age of sixteen by his godfather, George IV. (then Prince Regent), with a commission in the Coldstream Guards, from which he retired on half-pay shortly after coming of age. He represented the Western Division of Gloucestershire, in the Liberal interest, from 1832 to 1847. In 1836 he published his novel entitled "Berkeley Castle," and feeling much annoyed at the severe strictures passed upon it in *Fraser's Magazine*, committed a violent assault upon the publisher. For this an action was brought by Mr. Fraser, who obtained a verdict with £100 damages. Dr. Maginn, who declared himself the author of the article which had given offence, was challenged by Mr. Berkeley, and was slightly wounded by him in the duel that ensued. Mr. Berkeley, who has been a master of stag and fox hounds, is well known as a proficient in all kinds of field sports, and is the author of "Laudon Hall;" "Reminiscences of a Huntsman;" "A Month in the Forests of France;" "The English Sportsman in the Western Prairies;" "My Life and Recollections," 1864; and "Tales of Life and Death," 2 vols., 1869. His best-known book is a volume of reminiscences, entitled "The Upper Ten Thousand at Home and Abroad." He has also written "Love at the 'Lion,'" and other poems, and has been a frequent contributor to periodical literature on subjects more or less connected with field sports.

BERKELEY, The Rev. Miles Joseph, F.L.S., M.A., born at Biggin, in the parish of Oundle, in 1803, was educated at Rugby and at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in honours in 1825, and after holding the curacy of Margate, was appointed, in 1833, to the incumbency of two small parishes near Wansford, Northamptonshire, and rural dean for a portion of the deaneries of Oundle and Weldon. He was presented to the vicarage of Sibbertoft in 1868. He is a Fellow of the Linnæan Society, Honorary Fellow of the Royal Agricultural Society of London, a member of the Academy of Sciences of Sweden, and the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum, Corresponding Member of the Agricultural Societies of Paris and Lille, and of the Society de Biologie of Paris. The Rev. M. J. Berkeley is the author of "Gleanings of British Algæ" (1833), and of the concluding volume of the "English Flora" (1836), as well as of articles "On the Diseases of Plants," in the "Encyclopædia of Agriculture;" a series of papers on Vegetable Pathology, in the *Gardener's Chronicle;* an introduction to "Cryptogamic Botany," "Outlines of British Fungology," "Handbook of British Mosses," and of numerous papers in Transactions of the Linnæan Society, "Zoological Journal," "Hooker's Journal of Botany," "Hooker's Himalayan Journal," and the "Antarctic and New Zealand Flora."

BERNARD, Aristide Martin, called Martin Bernard, born at Montbrison (Loire), Sept. 17, 1808, fought at the barricades in July, 1830, was member of various secret societies, and the associate of MM. Barbès and Blanqui. For his share in the insurrection of May, 1839, he was condemned to deportation, and passed several years at Mont Saint-Michel. The revolution of Feb., 1848, restored him to liberty, and he was named representative of the people. After the insurrection of June, 1849, in which he took a prominent part, he made his escape, seeking refuge in Belgium, and afterwards in England. The vicissitudes of his political life are detailed in "Dix Ans de Prison au Mont Saint-Michel et à la Citadelle de Douellens," first published in 1851-2.

BERNARD, Auguste Joseph, a French antiquary, brother of Aristide Martin Bernard, was born at Montbrison, Jan. 1, 1811. Brought up as a printer, he went to Paris in 1828, and was employed first in the establishment of MM. Didot, and next at the Royal Printing Office, where he became a corrector of the press. He devoted his leisure time to the collection of materials illustrative of the history of several French provinces and of the art of printing. M. Bernard is one of the most active members of the Society of Antiquaries of France. In 1862 he was appointed Inspector-General of the publishing and printing office. Of his numerous works we have only room to mention:—"Histoire du Forez" (2 vols., 1835–36); "Biographie Forézienne," a supplement to the preceding work; "Les d'Urfé" (1839); an edition of the "Poésies" of Honoré d'Urfé; "Cartulaire des Abbayes de Savigny et d'Ainay" (2 vols., 1853); "De l'Origine et des Débuts de l'Imprimerie en Europe" (2 vols., 1853); "Description du Pays des Ségusiaves" (1858); "Le Temple d'Auguste et la Nationalité Gauloise" (1864); and "Histoire de l'Imprimerie Royale du Louvre" (1867).

BERNARD, The Hon. and Right Rev. Charles Brodrick, Bishop of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry, son of the second earl of Bandon, born Jan. 4, 1811, and educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, was ordained in 1835. He was made Vicar of Bantry in 1840, Rector of Kilbrogan, Senior Prebendary of Cork, and Rural Dean, in 1842, and was consecrated Bishop of this see in 1867. The annual value is £4,600. He is the author of "Sermons and Lectures," published by request.

BERNARD, Claude, physiologist, member of the Institute, born at St. Julien, near Villefranche (Rhône), July 12, 1813, completed his medical studies in Paris, and was made Doctor in 1843. In 1855 he was elected into the Academy of Sciences, and in 1856 appointed Professor of Experimental Physiology in France, succeeding Magendie. M. Bernard has given a new direction to experimental physiology by his important discoveries. He has recalled the attention of the learned to a great number of fundamental questions which were regarded as already solved, and has shown how much still remains to be done to explain the essential functions of animal organization. His views on this subject are explained in "Leçons de Physiologie expérimentale, appliquée à la Médecine" (1855), and "Mémoire sur la Chaleur animale" (1856). He was made a Member of the Academy of Medicine in 1861, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, July 31, 1862, and Commander 1867.

BERNARD, William Bayle, dramatist, son of a once popular English comedian, was born in 1808 at Boston, U.S. He prepared for the press his father's "Recollections of the Stage," and is the author of many popular plays, the best known of which are "The Nervous Man and the Man of Nerve," "The Irish Attorney," "His Last Legs," "The Boarding-School," and "Life's Trials."

BERNARD, The Right Hon. Montague, D.C.L., born at Tibberton Court, Gloucestershire, Jan. 28, 1820, was educated at Sherborne School and Trinity College, Oxford, where he was a scholar. He graduated in 1842, in the first class in classics and second class in mathematics. He became Scholar and afterwards Fellow on the Vinerian foundation; was called to the Bar in 1844, and practised till 1859, when he was elected Chichele Professor of International Law and Diplomacy in the University of Oxford. He became Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, Oxford; was appointed Secretary of the Commission for inquiring into the Studies and Management of Public Schools, and afterwards was Secretary of the Commission appointed to inquire and report upon the Cattle Plague; in 1869 he was one of the Commissioners on the Law of Naturalization and Allegiance; in Feb. 1871 was one of the High Commissioners for treating with the United States of America, and in that character signed the Treaty of Washington, May 8, 1871; was made D.C.L. of the University of Oxford by diploma, June 1871; was sworn of the Privy Council June 29, 1871; and was appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Nov. 24, 1871.

BERNERS (Lord), The Right Hon. Henry William Wilson, eldest son of the fifth lord, born Feb. 23, 1797, was educated at Eton and Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He succeeded in 1851 to the title, which was in 1832 revived, after having been in abeyance nearly a century. His lordship, who is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Leicestershire, and a Magistrate for the counties of Rutland and Norfolk, is well known in the agricultural world as an extensive breeder of cattle and farming stock, and as one of the best and most scientific landlords in the kingdom. He was President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England in 1859, and of the Smithfield Club in 1860 and 1861.

BERNSTORFF, Albert Count of, German Ambassador to the Court of Great Britain, born March 22, 1809, studied at the Universities of Göttingen and Berlin, and early adopted the diplomatic profession, in which he successively represented Prussia at all the great courts of Europe. Count Bernstorff was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Prussia to that of St James's, May 1, 1854. From July 1861 to October 1862 he was Minister of Foreign Affairs at Berlin. In October, 1862, after having resigned that post, he returned to England in the capacity of Ambassador, and in the Conference at London on the Dane-German question, in 1864, he showed himself a vigorous advocate of German interests. In February, 1867, Count

Bernstorff was appointed Ambassador for the North German Confederation, and since January, 1871, he has represented the whole of Germany at the Court of St. James's as Ambassador of the Emperor of Germany. In July, 1871, the Emperor of Germany instructed the Crown Prince to remit to Count von Bernstorff, the Order of the Black Eagle. This was accompanied by an autograph letter from the Emperor, in which His Majesty acknowledged, in the most flattering terms, the services rendered by the Count, especially during the Franco-German war and the London Conference.

BERTHERAND, Alphonse François, a French military surgeon, born at Bazeilles (Ardennes), on Feb. 9, 1815, entered the service at the age of nineteen, and obtained his doctor's degree in 1837. He became surgeon-major in 1846, and was successively appointed principal physician of the hospitals of Algiers, director of the preparatory school in that town, and correspondent of the Academy of Medicine. Dr. Bertherand was appointed a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1841, and promoted to the rank of officer in 1854. His works are: "Des Pansements des Plaies sous le rapport de leur Fréquence et de leur Durée" (1851); "Des Plaies d'Armes à Feu de l'Orbite" (1851); "Notice Biographique sur feu le Docteur Moreau" (1852); "Traité des Maladies Idiopathiques, et spécialement de celles du Col" (1852); "Précis des Maladies Vénériennes" (1852); "Alger, son Climat et sa Valeur Curative au point de vue de la Phthisie" (1858); "Études sur les Eaux Minérales de l'Algérie" (1859); "Campagnes d'Italie" (1859); "Lettres Médico-chirurgicales" (1860); and "Campagnes de Kabylies" (1862).

BERTINI, Henry Jerome, the celebrated pianist, was born in London, Oct. 28, 1798, of French parents, who had emigrated to this country at the time of the Revolution. While quite a child he was taken to Holland, where he was educated by his father; and, at the early age of twelve, he gave concerts in different parts of the Netherlands, meeting everywhere with a most flattering reception. After a professional tour through England and Scotland, he settled in France, and acquired a high reputation, both as an instrumentalist and as a composer. His works consist of "Studies," "Trios," "Serenades," "Sextuors," "Fantaisies," "Rondeaux," "Variations," two "Masses," some minor pieces of church music, the "Preludes and Fugues of Sebastian Bach," arranged for four hands; a didactic work entitled "Le Rudiment du Pianiste;" and articles in the "Encyclopédie Pittoresque de la Musique" (1833). M. Bertini has lived in retirement at Grenoble for many years.

BESCHERELLE, Louis Nicolas, a French grammarian, born at Paris, June 10, 1802, studied at the Bourbon College, and became librarian of the Louvre in 1828. He devoted his attention to a critical study of the French language. He published three very able works, in which he showed that general usage and the authority of standard writers were at variance with the arbitary rules laid down by modern theorists. The titles of these works are, "Le Participe Passé ramené à sa véritable Origine" (1820). "Revue Grammaticale, ou Réfutation des principales Erreurs des Grammairiens" (1829); and "Réfutation Complète de la Grammaire de MM. Noël et Chapsal" (1838). M. Bescherelle is also the author of a number of grammars and dictionaries for use in schools. The best known of these are:—"Grammaire Nationale" (2 vols., 1834–38, 5th edit. 1852); "Dictionnaire Usuel de tous les Verbes Français" (2 vols. 1842–43); "Dictionnaire National, ou Grand Dictionnaire Critique de la Langue Française" (2 vols. 1843–46); "Grand Dictionnaire de Géographie Universelle" (4 vols. 1856–58, new edit. 1865, compiled in collaboration with M. Devars); "Petit Dictionnaire National" (1857); and "Grammaire pour Tous," (1865).

BESSEMER, HENRY, engineer, of Breton extraction, was born in Hertfordshire, in 1813. Being of an essentially inventive turn of mind, he has undertaken a variety of schemes more or less intimately connected with machinery; but his name is particularly identified with scientific improvements in the manufacture of steel, for which, and for other inventions, he has taken out many patents. His improvements are considered by persons of high authority on such subjects calculated to effect an entire revolution in the steel trade. Mr. Bessemer was elected President of the Iron and Steel Institute for 1871.

BEULÉ, CHARLES ERNEST, archæologist, born at Saumur, June 29, 1826, was educated at the Normal school from 1845 to 1848. He became Professor of Rhetoric at Moulins, and was afterwards sent to the French school at Athens. His archæological discoveries excited so much public attention, that the idea which had been entertained of giving up the school was abandoned. On his return to France in 1853, M. Beulé took the degree of Doctor, was appointed in 1854 to succeed M. Raoul-Rochette as Professor of Archæology in the Bibliothèque Impériale, and was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honour. M. Beulé caused some very important excavations to be made upon the site of Carthage. In Feb., 1860, he was elected a member of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, in place of M. Lenormant. In April, 1862, he was elected Perpetual Secretary to the Academy of Fine Arts, and protested, at the reorganization of the School of Fine Arts, towards the end of 1863, against the new condition of affairs. The following are some of his numerous works:—"An vulgaris lingua apud veteres Græcos exstiterit?" "Les Arts et la Poésie à Sparte sous la législation de Lycurge," published in 1853; "Les Frontons du Parthenon," and "L'Acropole d'Athènes," in 1854; "Études sur le Péloponnèse," in 1855 (the last two works being published by order of the Minister of Public Instruction); "Les Temples de Syracuse," in 1856; "Les Monnaies d'Athènes," in 1858; "Éloge de M. Horace Vernet," and "Phidias, Drame antique," in 1863; "Éloge d'Hippolyte Flandrin," 1864; "Histoire de la Sculpture avant Phidias," 1864; "Éloge de Meyerbeer," 1865; "Auguste, sa famille et ses Amis," 1867; "Tibère et l'Héritage d'Auguste," 1868, the two latter works being remarkable for the vivacity of their attacks against despotism. M. Beulé has also been a frequent contributor to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Journal des Savants*, the *Revue des Beaux Arts*, and other periodicals.

BEUST (VISCOUNT VON), FREDERICK CONSTANTINE, a mineralogist and geologist, born at Dresden, April 13, 1806, studied mathematics and natural science at the Academy of Freiberg, and law at the universities of Leipsic and Göttingen. Afterwards he was employed in the management of various mines, and in 1842 he received the appointment of Chief Inspector of Mines in Freiberg. His writings on special subjects brought him into public notice, and gained for him an honourable position among political economists and statesmen. In the latter capacity he became the leader of a small party in Saxony, and he was sent to the conference which commenced its sittings in London on April 25, 1864, as representative of the Diet of Frankfort. Among his writings are a "Geognostic Sketch of the principal Masses of Porphyry between Freiberg, Frauenstein, Tharandt, and Nossen" (Freiberg, 1835); "Criticism of Werner's Theory of Metallic Veins" (Freiberg, 1840); and a large number of smaller works and memoirs.

BEUST (COUNT VON), FREDERICK FERDINAND, a distinguished German statesman, brother of the above, born at Dresden, Jan. 13, 1809, studied at Göttingen and Leipsic, and entered the Foreign Office. After holding the post of Assessor of Land-survey in 1832, he spent between two and three years in visiting Switzerland, France, and England. He became Secretary of the Saxon Legation at Berlin in 1836, occupied the same post at Paris in 1838, was Chargé d'Affaires at Munich in 1841, in London in 1846, Ambassador to the court of Berlin in 1848; and Minister for Foreign Affairs for Saxony in Feb., 1849, receiving the portfolio for Agriculture in the following May. He took a prominent part in the discussions preceding the treaty of 1852, and in 1853 became Minister of the Interior, when he resigned his post as Minister of Agriculture. On the breaking out of the Danish war in 1863, Baron von Beust distinguished himself by his fidelity to Federal interests, and by a rebuke he administered to Lord Russell in answer to a despatch from the latter. He represented the Germanic Diet at the London Conference of 1864, during the continuance of which he twice visited Paris, to confer with the Emperor Napoleon, whose guest he was afterwards at Fontainebleau. After the war between Austria and Prussia, Baron von Beust was made Minister for Foreign Affairs in Austria, Oct. 30, 1866, Minister of the Household, Nov. 14, 1866, and President of the Council, with the title of Chancellor of the Empire, on the retirement of Count Belcredi, Feb. 4, 1867. The emperor of Austria, acting under Baron von Beust's advice, made great concessions to Hungary. He succeeded in completely conciliating that country, and on June 8, 1867, the coronation of the Emperor, as King of Hungary, took place at Pesth amid the acclamations of the people, the event being hailed as a pledge of lasting reconciliation with the Magyars. Baron von Beust inaugurated a Liberal policy in regard to the interior organization of the empire, and, himself a Protestant, he has invariably shown the bitterest hostility to the partisans of the Church. During his tenure of office the Jews were admitted to equal civil and religious rights with the rest of the population; the Reichsrath assented to the separation of the Church from the State, and declared all religious bodies to be equal in the eye of the law; the Concordat entered into with the Holy See in 1855 was repudiated; civil marriage was established; imprisonment for debt was abolished; and press offences were referred to the decisions of juries. Baron von Beust also directed his energies to the improvement of the financial condition of Austria, and the increase of her military strength. He accompanied the Emperor Francis Joseph to France on the occasion of the Universal Exposition of 1867. He resigned the post of Chancellor of the Empire in Nov., 1871, and shortly afterwards was appointed Austrian Ambassador at the Court of St. James's in the place of Count Apponyi. A sketch of "The Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the Policy of Count Beust, by an Englishman," was published at London in 1870. Count von Beust is Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and in Sept., 1871, the Emperor of Germany conferred on him the cordon of the Order of the Black Eagle. He has also received many other German and foreign decorations.

BEVERLEY, Catholic Bishop of. (*See* Cornthwaite.)

BIARD, Auguste François, painter, born at Lyons, June 27, 1800; after studying in the Academy of Fine Arts of his native place, visited Spain, Greece, Syria, and Egypt, and his sketches rapidly found their way into public collections and private residences. His "Arabian overtaken by the Simoom in the Desert," exhibited at Paris in 1833, was followed by the "Odalisque of Smyrna." M. Biard was, however, more successful in the delineation of comic and burlesque groupings, which, always taken from life, made him the favourite of his mirth-loving countrymen. Among these are "The Sequel of a Masquerade," "A Skirmish of Masquers with the Police," and "The Family Concert," a diverting satire upon wonderful children. His power extends to the delineation of grim subjects, such as his "Slave-market on the Gold Coast of Africa."

His love of travel led him to visit Russia, Norway, Lapland, Greenland, and Spitzbergen, whither he was accompanied by his wife, and he produced a number of sketches and studies of nature in these regions. His most celebrated picture of this period is the "Combat with Polar Bears." In 1857 he exhibited "The Bombardment of Bomarsund," and "A Ball on board an English Corvette." This artist obtained two medals of the second class in 1828 and 1848 respectively, one of the first class in 1836, and the "Order of Merit" in 1838. Many of his pictures have been engraved.

BIARD, MADAME, wife of Auguste François Biard (separated from him since 1843), devotes herself to literature, writing under the name of Léonie d'Aunet. She has contributed to the *feuilletons* of the *Siècle* and the *Presse*. Her "Voyage d'une Femme au Spitzberg," a relation of the journey which she took with her husband, has passed through two editions (1854 and 1856). She published "Un Mariage en Provence" in 1856, "Une Vengeance" (second edition, 1858), "Étiennette," "Silvère," and "Le Secret" in 1859, and has written for the stage.

BIBER, THE REV. GEORGE EDWARD, born in 1801, and educated in Germany, is Ph.D. of Tübingen, and LL.D. of Göttingen. In the earlier part of his career he was connected with the educational establishments of Pestalozzi's first disciples at Yverdun, in Switzerland, in one of which he was for some years a partner. Since 1826 he has resided in England, and in 1839 was naturalized by Act of Parliament, with a view to his admission into holy orders in the Church of England. Even then he was known, both on the continent and in England, as the author of a variety of publications, chiefly on educational subjects, the principal being a "Memoir of Henry Pestalozzi and his Plan of Education." In 1842 he was appointed by Archbishop Howley to the incumbency of the Holy Trinity, Roehampton, Surrey, which he still holds. Dr. Biber has written numerous works, chiefly theological, and many of them controversial, the principal of which are "The Standard of Catholicity" (1840); "The Catholicity of the Anglican Church vindicated, and the Alleged Catholicity of the Roman Church disproved" (1842); "Pictorial History of the Old Testament for the Use of the Young" (1844); "The Royal Supremacy over the Church considered as to its Constitutional Limits" (1848); "A Life of St. Paul, for the Use of Young Persons" (1849); "History and Present State of the Education Question" (1850); "Opinions of Sir F. Thesiger, Sir W. P. Wood, and Dr. R. Phillimore, respecting the Constitutional Powers of Convocation, and the Right of Suffragan Bishops to a Voice in the Question of Prorogation," edited for the Convocation Society (1853); "Bishop Blomfield and his Times" (1857); "A Plea for an Edition of the Authorized Version of the Holy Scripture, with Explanatory and Emendatory Marginal Readings" (1857); "The Veracity and Divine Authority of the Pentateuch vindicated in a Critical Examination of Dr. Colenso's Book" (1863); "The Communion of the Faithful essential to the Celebration of the Holy Eucharist" (1863); "The Supremacy Question considered in its successive Phases, Theocratic, Imperial or Royal, Papal, and Popular" (1865). He has published numerous sermons, many of them bearing upon the theological and social questions of the day. Of those published in volumes, the principal are "Saints' Day Sermons," "The Seven Voices of the Spirit," and "The Royalty of Christ." To periodical literature he has been a constant contributor; was one of the principal writers connected with the *English Review*, which took the place of the *British Critic* after the appearance of the Oxford Tract No. 90; and was for some years the editor of the *John Bull*. Dr. Biber, who has been connected with many of the Church movements of the day, took a leading part in the establishment of the "Society for the Revival of Convocation," from which he withdrew on finding the object of the society accomplished by the resumption of the deliberative functions of Convocation; and also for some years with the Church Union, from which he retired in 1864. The disestablishment and disendowment of the Protestant Church in Ireland called forth from Dr. Biber's pen two essays, published in 1870, by the Church Institute, and entitled "The Value of the Established Church to the Nation," and "Robbing Churches is Robbing God." At a still later period the proceedings of the Vatican Council led to a correspondence, still in progress, between Dr. Biber and Dr. Frederick Michelis, of Bransberg. The first portion of the correspondence has been published under the title of "De Unitate Ecclesiæ, et de Concilio Œcumenico libero congregando Epistolæ" (1870).

BIBESCO, GEORGE DEMETRIUS, ex-Hospodar of Wallachia, born in 1804, in the banat of Craïova, of a family originally from Little Wallachia, was educated first at Bucharest, then at Paris, where he studied for seven years (1817–1824). On his return to Wallachia, he was made Under-Secretary of State in the department of Justice, under the administration of General Kisseleff, chief secretary of foreign affairs; but shortly after the accession of Alexander Ghika he resigned, and lived sometimes at Vienna and sometimes at Paris. In 1841 he returned to Wallachia, was elected member, then secretary of the General Assembly, and became one of the chiefs of the position, which at last expelled Ghika, whom he succeeded as hospodar in 1843. The Liberal party, which had formed great hopes of him, saw in his first acts a tendency towards absolutism, and too great condescension towards Russia, and an opposition was organized against him. Bibesco obtained a firman from the Porte, and closed the Assembly. Other assemblies proved more tractable, and made great internal improvements in the country. Roads were constructed, bridges, quays, and barracks built; the forced labour of the peasants was reduced, the slaves of the monasteries were enfranchised, and an attempt was made at adopting national education. The Fanariot party, however, were dissatisfied, and the national Wallachian party, excited by the revolution of 1848, hastened the explosion. After a pacific manifestation, intended to draw from the hospodar a national constitution, an insurrection broke out in Little Wallachia, and spread to Bucharest, and the constitution of June 21 was proclaimed. Abandoned by the people and the army, Prince Bibesco adhered to twenty-two articles of the constitution, and named at the same sitting a ministry composed of the chiefs of the movement; but two days after, in consequence of the remonstrances of the agents of Russia, he resigned the hospodariat, and retired first to Transylvania, and then to Vienna. After having for some years kept aloof from politics, he was in 1857 elected a member of the Divan *ad hoc*, convened to arrange the political reorganization of Moldo-Wallachia. Bibesco, as well as his brother, Prince Stirbey, was favourable to the union of the principalities with a foreign prince for their sovereign. By his first marriage with Mdlle. Brancovano, the prince has three sons, all of whom have been educated in France, and have served with the French army. The second, Nicholas, was aide-de-camp to Marshal Randon, in Algeria, under whom he served in the campaign against the Kabyle[illegible] He was decorated with the Legion of Honour, and made grand officer April 28, 1864. The third son, Georges, for his services with the French army in Mexico, was decorated with the Legion of Honour, and was made grand officer April 28, 1864.

BICKERSTETH, THE VEN. EDWARD, D.D., the second son of the late Rev.

John Bickersteth, M.A., nephew of the late Lord Langdale and brother of the present Bishop of Ripon, was born in 1514, at Acton, Suffolk; entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1832, and graduated B.A. in honours, from Sidney Sussex College in 1836, having previously obtained the Taylor's Mathematical Exhibition. He afterwards entered as a Student in Theology at Durham University, where he gained the first prize for a theological essay in 1837; was ordained deacon at the end of that year, and priest in Jan., 1839. He served as Curate to Archdeacon Vickers at Chetton, Shropshire, in 1838–9, when he was appointed to the curacy, with sole charge, of the Abbey, Shrewsbury. Having occupied this position for nine years, he was presented by the Earl Howe in 1848 to the incumbency of Penn Street, Buckinghamshire. Dr. Bickersteth was appointed Rural Dean of Amersham, by the Bishop of Oxford, the same year; Vicar of Aylesbury and Archdeacon of Buckingham in 1853; Select Preacher before the University of Cambridge in 1861; and Deputy-Prolocutor of the Convocation of Canterbury in 1861–2. He was elected Prolocutor of the Convocation of Canterbury upon the resignation of the Dean of Bristol, and admitted to the degree of D.D., *propter merita*, by a grace of the Senate of the University of Cambridge in 1864; again elected Prolocutor at the opening of the New Convocation in 1866, and First Honorary Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. He was for the third time elected Prolocutor in Dec., 1868. He has published "Questions illustrating the Thirty-nine Articles," "Catechetical Exercises on the Apostles' Creed," "Prayers for the Present Times," Charges delivered at his Visitations in 1855, 1856, 1858, 1859, 1861, 1862, 1864, 1865, 1867, 1868, and 1870; "God's Judgments in India, a Warning to England,"—a sermon on the Fast Day, Oct. 7, 1857; "Church Music,"—a sermon; "The Convictions of Balaam,"—an Oxford Lenten sermon; "The Anthem of Creation,"—a choral festival sermon; "The Conflict with the Spirit of Expediency,"—an Oxford Lenten sermon; various tracts in the 3rd series of "Tracts for the Christian Seasons;" a paper on "Diocesan Synods," read at the York Congress in 1866; "The Authority and Responsibilities of the Christian Ministry,"—an ordination sermon preached in Ripon Cathedral in 1866; "The Victor on his Throne delivering up the Kingdom," —an Oxford Lenten sermon, 1867; a Consecration sermon in Westminster Abbey, Feb. 24, 1869; "Enoch,"—an Oxford Lenten sermon, 1869. Archdeacon Bickersteth is a member of the company appointed by Convocation to revise the New Testament.

BICKERSTETH, THE REV. EDWARD HENRY, M.A., born at Islington, Jan. 25, 1825, son of the late Rev. Edward Bickersteth, Rector of Watton, was educated at Watton and Trinity College, Cambridge. Taking orders, he became Curate of Banningham, Norfolk, in Feb., 1848; Curate of Christ Church, Tunbridge Wells, in 1852; Rector of Hinton Martell, Dorset, in the same year; Vicar of Christ Church, Hampstead, in 1855; and Chaplain to the Bishop of Ripon in 1861. Mr. Bickersteth is the editor of "Evening Hours, a Church of England Family Magazine," and the author of the following books:—"Poems," 1848; "Water from the Well-Spring," 1853; "The Rock of Ages; or, Scripture Testimony to the One Eternal Godhead of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit," 1858; "The Blessed Dead: What does Scripture reveal of their State before the Resurrection?" 1863; "The Risen Saints: What does Scripture reveal of their Estate and Employments?" 1863, also published together with the preceding work, under the title of "Hades and Heaven;" "Practical and Explanatory Commentary on the New Testament," 1864; "Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever: a Poem in 12 books," 1866; "The Spirit of Life; or, Scripture Testimony to the Divine Person and Work of the Holy Ghost," 1868; "The Hymnal Companion to the Book of Common Prayer," 1870; and "The Two Brothers, and other Poems," 1871.

BICKERSTETH, THE RIGHT REV. ROBERT, D.D., F.R.S., Bishop of Ripon, fourth son of the Rev. John Bickersteth, M.A., Rector of Sapcote, Leicestershire, and nephew of the late Lord Langdale, born at Acton, Suffolk, Aug. 24, 1816; was intended for the medical profession, but preferring the Church, entered Queen's College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. in honours in 1841, and M.A. in 1846. He was ordained to the curacy of Sapcote in 1841; was curate at St. Giles's, Reading, in 1843–4, at the parish church of Clapham in 1845, and became Incumbent of St. John's Church, Clapham, towards the close of that year. He was appointed to the rectory of St. Giles-in-the-Fields in 1851, though, from the diminution of income which he suffered by the operation of the Metropolitan Burials Act, his promotion considerably curtailed his revenue. He was appointed a Canon Residentiary of Salisbury in 1854, and was promoted to the see of Ripon in 1856. Dr. Bickersteth has written "Bible Landmarks," published in 1850; "Lent Lectures, Means of Grace," in 1851; a volume of Sermons in 1866; Charges delivered to the Clergy of the diocese of Ripon in 1858, 1861, 1864, 1867, and 1870; several single Sermons, and Lectures on various subjects. The see of Ripon, which is of the annual value of £4,500, comprises a considerable portion of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

BICKMORE, ALBERT SMITH, PH.D., was born in St. George's, Maine, March 1, 1839. He was educated at New London Academy, New Hampshire, and afterwards at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H., graduating in 1860 with high honours. In the autumn of the same year he commenced the study of natural history, under Professor Agassiz at Cambridge, Mass., and in 1861 he was intrusted with the care of the department of Mollusca in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, under that professor. Mr. Bickmore had very early in his scientific career determined to establish at New York a vast Museum of Natural History. It was partly to make collections for this and partly to supply some deficiencies in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, that after five years of close study he sailed in 1865 for the East Indies. He spent one year making collections of shells and small animals in the East Indian Archipelago; then passing from Singapore to Saigon, Cochin-China, to Hong-Kong, he traversed a large portion of China, visited and explored Japan, traced the history of the Ainos of Yesso, and passing through Manchurin to the mouth of the Amoor, crossed Siberia, visiting its mines, Central and Northern Russia, and the European countries, and returned to New York in about three years from the date of his departure. He published a volume of his "Travels in the East Indian Archipelago," in London and New York in 1869, and a German edition at Jena. He was elected Professor of Natural History in Madison University, Hamilton, New York, in 1870, and since his return has been devoting himself to the work of creating and establishing his American Museum of Natural History. He has been also a frequent contributor to the American Journal of Science, and the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society.

BIDDER, GEORGE PARKES, F.R.S., civil engineer, the son of a working man, born about 1800, affords an instance of what may be effected in the way of "self-help" by one of the humbler classes. Having early in life shown considerable aptitude for calculating, he exhibited his powers in several places as the "Calculating Boy." He gained the acquaintance and confidence of George Stephenson, whom he materially assisted in getting several railway bills passed through the Houses of Parliament; was one of the engineers of the Blackwall Railway, and has been extensively employed in the construction of other lines. Mr. Bidder, who was one of the chief promoters of the Electric Telegraph Company from its establishment, was President of the Institution of Civil Engineers for 1860–61.

BIERSTADT, Albert, an eminent landscape painter, born at Düsseldorf, in Germany, in 1828. His parents emigrated to the United States when he was two years of age, and settled in New England. He received a careful education, and developing an intense love of art, he visited Germany in 1853, studied painting in the Düsseldorf Academy, and having executed several views of German scenery, which attracted favourable notice, spent a winter in Rome, made the tour of Switzerland and the Apennines, and returned to the United States in 1857. In 1858, he accompanied General Lander's expedition to the Rocky Mountains, where he spent several months in making sketches. In 1863 he produced his celebrated picture, "View of the Rocky Mountains,—Lander's Peak," which at once gave him a high reputation. Among his subsequent works, the most noticeable have been, "Sunlight and Shadow;" "The Storm in the Rocky Mountains," and "Domes of the Yo Semite." Mr. Bierstadt is a great favourite in English art circles, and during his tour in Europe in 1869–70, was honoured with a special invitation to visit the Queen at Windsor.

BIESENTHAL, Dr. Johannes Henrich, philologist, was born in the duchy of Posen, about the beginning of this century, of Jewish parents. His early life was devoted to the study of the various departments of the literature of his nation, in all of which he acquired proficiency. His profound knowledge of the Talmud impressed him early in life with the conviction that Christianity must be the true faith, which he accordingly embraced, consecrating his talents and devoting his energies to the promotion of the principles of his adopted creed. He was an intimate friend of the late Dr. Augustus Neander. Dr. Biesenthal published at Berlin, in 1840, a very valuable Lexicon, in Latin, of the Hebrew language, and in 1851, in German, the "History of the Christian Church during the first three centuries, after Talmudical sources." Neander, who saw the MS. before it was sent to the press, pronounced the performance one of the most important contributions to ecclesiastical history. In the same year Dr. Biesenthal partly edited and partly finished a commentary in Talmudical Hebrew on St. Luke, commenced by Dr. I. Frommann, of Hälle, early in the last century, and the work soon went through three editions. The favour with which the Gospel was received induced Dr. Biesenthal to publish his "Epistola Pauli ad Romanos, cum Rabbinico Commentario," in 1853, and his "Epistola Pauli ad Hebræos, cum Rabbinico Commentario," in 1857. Dr. Biesenthal, who was employed for some time by the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews to assist the Rev. J. C. Reichardt in the revision of the Hebrew version of the New Testament, holds the post of Missionary to the Jews at Berlin, in which city he settled soon after he renounced Judaism, under the auspices of the abovenamed society.

BIGELOW, John, journalist, author and diplomatist, born at Malden, Ulster County, New York, Nov. 25, 1817; graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1835; and after a course of legal study was admitted to the New York bar in 1839. He practised his profession about ten years, though varying the routine of professional duties with various literary labours. He was State Prison Inspector from 1845 to 1848, and originated some important reforms in the discipline of the prisons of New York. In 1850 he became a partner with Mr. William C. Bryant, in the ownership and editing of the *New York Evening Post*. He visited Jamaica the same year, and on his return published

"Jamaica in 1850; or, the Effects of Sixteen years of Freedom in a Slave Colony." In 1854, he sailed again for the West Indies, and on his return published a work on the condition of Hayti. In 1861 Mr. Bigelow was appointed American Consul at Paris; on the death of Mr. Dayton, in Dec., 1864, he became Chargé d'Affaires; and in April, 1865, he was appointed Minister to the Court of France, and manifested great ability in his diplomacy. He resigned in December, 1866, and after spending some time in travel in Europe, returned to the United States in 1868. After the death of Mr. Henry J. Raymond, in 1869, he was for a short time editor of the *New York Times*, but soon resigned and returned to Europe. At present he resides at Berlin. He has published, within the past ten years, two or three very able political treatises, and recently, a very elaborate plan for the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence in 1876.

BIGSBY, Robert, LL.D., and formerly F.R.S., F.S.A., the only son of the late Robert Bigsby, Esq., registrar of the archdeaconry of Nottingham, born at his father's residence in Castle Gate, Nottingham, in 1806, was educated at Repton school, then under the direction of Dr. Sleath. Disappointed in the legal prospects with which he had been brought up, he turned his attention to the study of antiquities, and began to collect materials for a history of Repton, which he published in 1854. In 1829 he had published "A Collection of Original Epigrams;" in 1839 "The Triumph of Drake," a poem; in 1842 a volume of "Miscellaneous Poems and Essays;" and in 1848 "Visions of the Times of Old, or the Antiquarian Enthusiast." The two last-mentioned works treat of the historical associations of the ancient town of Repton. He is the author of a dramatic romance, in 12 acts, entitled "Ombo" (1853), with an historical introduction and notes; a piece treating of the period of the slave conspiracy at Malta, in the time of the Knights of St. John; of "Boldon Delaval;" "My Cousin's Story;" "The Delaval Correspondence;" "Scraps from my Note-Book," 1853; "Remarks on the Expediency of a National Order of Merit," 1855; "Observations on the Expediency of Founding a National Institution in Honour of Literature;" "Irminsula: or, the Great Pillar, a Mythological Research," 1864; "A Tribute to the Memory of Scanderbeg the Great," 1866; "National Honours and their Noblest Claimants," 1867; and a "Memoir of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, from the Capitulation of Malta in 1798," 1869. In 1831 Dr. Bigsby presented the astrolabe of Sir Francis Drake, the famous navigator, to William IV., by whose command it was placed in Greenwich Hospital, and he has since presented other relics of Drake to the British Museum. Dr. Bigsby is LL.D. of Glasgow (the diploma having been conferred on him in recognition of his literary merit); enjoys a literary pension on the Civil List of £100 a year, granted to him in 1860; is an honorary and corresponding member of several foreign literary societies, and Secretary and Registrar of the English "Langue" of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. In 1864 the King of Portugal conferred on Dr. Bigsby the insignia of the Order of St. James of the Sword.

BILLING, Archibald, M.D., M.A., F.R.S., a native of Ireland, born in 1791, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Oxford, having graduated at the first-mentioned. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1818, has passed through the offices of Censor and Member of Council, was for some years Physician of the London Hospital, having been Professor of the Medical School (where he instituted clinical lectures) from 1817 until 1836, when, upon the creation of the new University of London, he was invited to become a Fellow, and has since been a Member of the Senate, and Examiner for Degrees in Medicine.

Dr. Billing is a Fellow of the Royal Society, has been President of the Hunterian Society, and Vice-President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society; is one of the original members of the Microscopical Society, a Fellow of the Geological Society, and Corresponding Member of the Medical Societies of Dresden, Florence, Brussels, and New York. He has been an extensive contributor to the *Lancet*, *Medical Gazette*, and other periodicals, on various subjects of diseases and physiology, such as fever, cholera, aneurism; his original discovery of the "Cause of the Sounds of the Heart," &c.; is well known as the author of "First Principles of Medicine," a text-book in the medical world, which has gone through several editions, has been translated and published in France and Germany, and republished in America; and of "Practical Observations on Diseases of the Lungs and Heart."

BINGHAM, Hon. John A., statesman, was born in Mercer co., Pennsylvania, in 1815. Having received an academical education, he spent two years in a printing-office, and then entered Franklin College, Ohio; but, owing to ill-health, did not complete his collegiate course. He subsequently studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Ohio. In 1854 he was elected to the 34th Congress, and, with the exception of a short interval, has sat in that body up to the present time. He has occupied more than one judicial position, and on the trial of Andrew Johnson by impeachment was chairman of the House managers. He has a high reputation as a legislator, and always occupied a prominent place in the Congressional Committees.

BINNEY, The Right Rev. Hibbert, D.D., Bishop of Nova Scotia, son of the Rev. Dr. Binney, rector of Newbury, Berks, born in Nova Scotia, in 1819, came to England, and studied at King's College, London, and afterwards at Worcester College, Oxford, of which he became Scholar and Fellow, and where he graduated in 1842 in classical and mathematical honours. Having taken orders, he was consecrated fourth Bishop of Nova Scotia in 1851. This was the first bishopric, founded by England in her colonial dependencies, and the diocese includes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island; the income being £700.

BINNEY, The Rev. Thomas, born in 1798, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, was educated at Wymondley College. Mr. Binney commenced as minister of an Independent chapel at Newport, Isle of Wight, whence he removed, in 1829, to London, to the pastorate of the "King's Weigh-house Chapel," then in Eastcheap. In 1826 he published the "Life of the Rev. Stephen Morell," and in 1827 a discourse preached before the Congregational ministers of Hampshire, "On the Ultimate Design of the Christian Ministry." After his settlement in London, he issued, under the signature of "Fiat Justitia," several pamphlets, treating with great freedom many topics then agitating the religious world, which soon became very popular. In 1834 he delivered an address on laying the first stone of the new King's Weigh-house Chapel on Fish-street Hill, which created considerable discussion, and afterwards published "Dissent not Schism," "The Ultimate Object of the Evangelical Dissenters," "The Christian Ministry not a Priesthood," "Righteousness exalteth a Nation," and "An Imaginary Conversation," appended to a work of Mr. Baird's, in which he discusses the question, "Are Dissenters to have a Liturgy?" He is the author of a series of papers on "The Great Gorham Case," which he contributed to the *Christian Times*, and of "An Argument on the Levitical Law touching the Marriage of a Deceased Wife's Sister," which on its appearance passed rapidly through several editions. His "Conscientious Clerical Nonconformity," in which he justifies a refusal of subscription to the Prayer-book, is thought, by his co-religionists, to be a defence of their position which it is difficult to refute. Mr. Binney was the first to introduce chanting into the service of Independent congregations; and he gave a great impulse to congregational psalmody by his "Service of Song in the House of the Lord." In a previous work, "The Closet and the Church," he had enforced the necessity of ministerial devotion. The best known of his other works is a volume of discourses on the eleventh chapter of Hebrews, entitled "The Practical Power of Faith," published in 1830. He edited a volume, entitled "Tower Sermons," preached at Tower Church, Erith, to which he contributed two discourses. Two of his "Lectures to Young Men" grew under his hand into small volumes,—one on Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, and the other entitled, "Is it Possible to make the Best of Both Worlds?" In 1845 he paid a visit to the United States and the Canadas. In 1857 he set out on a tour through the Australian colonies, where he preached and lectured to large audiences. His correspondence with the Bishop of Adelaide, commenced by his lordship, excited much attention when it appeared in the English and Australian journals. Mr. Binney continued his labours in Australia about two years, after which he returned to England and resumed his duties as pastor to the King's Weigh-house Chapel. During his stay in Australia he published a work on the "Bishop of Adelaide's Idea of the Church of the Future," which has since been issued in London, with additional matter, under the title of "Lights and Shadows of Church Life in Australia," including "Thoughts on Some Things at Home;" and has since published "Money," "St. Paul, his Life and Ministry to the Close of his Third Missionary Journey," and "Micah, the Priest-maker, a Handbook on Ritualism." In 1868 Mr. Binney published "From Seventeen to Thirty: the Town Life of a Youth from the Country," another book, which, like "Sir F. Buxton," and "Is it Possible," was expressly intended for young men. In 1869 Mr. Binney, having completed a ministry of forty years at the King's Weigh-house Chapel, preached and published a discourse under the title of "A Forty Years' Review," and also an 8vo. volume of sermons, as a memorial of his long connection with his congregation. In January, 1871, he retired from the pastorate of the Weigh-house Chapel, and was succeeded by the Rev. W. Braden, of Huddersfield. Mr. Binney received from the University of Aberdeen the degree of LL.D., and that of D.D. from the United States.

BIRCH, The Rev. Henry Mildred, B.D., eldest son of the Rev. Henry Rous Birch, of Southwold, Suffolk, born about 1820, was educated on the foundation at Eton, and proceeded in due course to King's College, Cambridge, where he succeeded to a Fellowship, and graduated B.A. in 1843, having obtained the Craven Scholarship, and other university distinctions. He afterwards went to Eton as one of the assistant masters, and whilst there was selected as tutor to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Having resigned his post and taken orders, he was appointed, in 1852, rector of Prestwich, near Manchester. He is chaplain to the Queen and to the Prince of Wales, and was appointed by the Crown to a Canonry in Ripon Cathedral, vacant by the promotion of Dr. Atlay to the see of Hereford, in May, 1868. He was some time honorary canon of Manchester Cathedral.

BIRCH, Samuel, eldest son of the late Rev. Samuel Birch, D.D., rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, and vicar of Little Marlow, Bucks, born in London, Nov. 3, 1813, was educated at private schools at Greenwich and Blackheath, and afterwards at Merchant Taylors' School, which he left in 1831. He was employed under the Commissioners of Public Records in 1834, and in 1836 was appointed assistant in the department of Antiquities of the British Museum, from which he rose to be assistant-keeper in 1844, on the retirement of

Mr. Barnewell, and on the new organization of the department in 1861, was appointed keeper of the Oriental, Medieval, and British Antiquities and Ethnographical Collections. In 1846 Mr. Birch visited Italy by order of the trustees to examine the Anastasi collection of Egyptian antiquities at that time at Leghorn, and to see the collections of Rome and other cities. In 1856 he was again sent to Rome by the late Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, to examine and value, in conjunction with Mr. Newton, the Campana collection, which had been offered to the British Government for purchase. In 1863, the description which he drew up of a papyrus belonging to the Prince of Wales was printed for private circulation by his Royal Highness. In 1839 he was elected corresponding member of the Archæological Institute of Rome; in 1851, of the Academy of Berlin; in 1852, of that of Herculaneum; and in 1861, of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres of the French Institute. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of St. Andrews in 1862. He is an honorary member of the Royal Society of Literature, of the Society of Antiquaries, of the Oriental Society of France, and of the Ethnological Society of America, and is one of the direction of the Archæological Institute of Rome. At an early period of his career he paid particular attention to the study of Egyptian hieroglyphics, and his researches attracted the notice and secured him the lasting friendship of the late Baron Bunsen, with whose labours he was associated in his work on Egypt, Mr. Birch having contributed the philological portions relating to the hieroglyphics. One of the last requests of Baron Bunsen was that he should undertake the revision of future editions of this work. Accordingly, in 1867, after the Baron's death, he published the fifth and concluding volume, four-fifths of which is the composition of Dr. Birch himself. His labours extend over most branches of antiquities, he having, besides his researches in hieroglyphics, published memoirs and dissertations on Greek, Roman, and British antiquities, numismatics, and ethnography, and assisted in the editing of cuneiform inscriptions. In addition to these he has published in the *Asiatic Journal* translations from the Chinese, several papers in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature," the *Archæologia*, the *Revue Archéologique*, the *Archaologische Zeitung*, the *Zeitschrift für ægyptische Sprache und Alterthumskunde*, and the works of various societies. He contributed many articles to the "English Encyclopædia." The late king of Prussia presented him with a copy of the great work of Lepsius, the "Denkmäler," for his Egyptian researches. Mr. Birch's other publications are—the "Gallery of Antiquities," 1842; the text of Owen Jones's "Views on the Nile," 1843; "Catalogue of Greek Vases" (with Mr. Newton), 1851; "Introduction to the Study of the Hieroglyphics," 1857; a "History of Ancient Pottery," 1858; "Description of the Papyrus of Nash-khem," 1863; and the "Rhind Papyri," in 1866.

BIRKS, The Rev. Thomas Rawson, M.A., born Sept., 1810, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, as Second Wrangler and Second Smith's Prizeman in 1834. In the same year he became Fellow of his college, and was Seatonian Prizeman in 1843 and 1844. In the latter year he became rector of Kelshall, Herts. He is the author of "First Elements of Prophecy," "The Four Empires," "The Two Later Visions of Daniel," "Modern Astronomy," "Modern Rationalism," "The Christian State," "Horæ Apostolicæ," a supplement to Paley's "Horæ Paulinæ;" "Horæ Evangelicæ," a work on the internal evidence of the Gospels, "Treasures of Wisdom," "Difficulties of Belief," "Outlines of Unfulfilled Prophecy," "The Bible and Modern Thought," "Matter and Ether, or the Secret Laws of

Physical Change," "The Exodus of Israel," "Memoirs of the late Rev. E. Bickersteth, Rector of Watton" (whose daughter he married for his first wife, who died in 1864), and various pamphlets and lectures. He was, from 1850 to 1871, one of the honorary secretaries of the Evangelical Alliance, an office which he resigned in consequence of his opinions on the subject of eternal punishment being dissented from by the committee. He was for five years examining chaplain to Dr. Villiers, bishop of Carlisle, and afterwards bishop of Durham. Mr. Birks was appointed Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Cambridge, in 1865.

BIRMINGHAM, ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF. (*See* ULLATHORNE.)

BISCHOFF, THEODORE LOUIS WILLIAM, anatomist and physiologist, born in Hanover, Oct. 28, 1807, was appointed Professor of Anatomy in Heidelberg in 1836, removed thence in 1843 to the University of Giessen, and to that of Munich in 1854. He received the prize from the Berlin Academy for his "Entwickelungs-Geschichte des Kanincheneis," published in 1843, and has contributed much to the study of embryology. One of his most important works is "Beweis von der Begatung der unabhängigen periodischen Reifung und Loslösung der Eier, der Säugethiere und der Menschen," published in 1844. In the Görlitz trial (1850) he demonstrated the impossibility of spontaneous combustion.

BISHOP, ANNA, LADY, daughter of the late Mr. Rivière, an artist, was born in London, in 1814, became the second wife, in 1831, of the late Sir Henry R. Bishop, professor of music in the University of Oxford, who died in 1855. She received an excellent musical education, and made a successful *début* as a singer in 1837, appeared with distinction at the Ancient and Philharmonic Concerts in 1838, and at the great musical festivals given in the cathedral towns of Gloucester, Worcester, York, and Hereford. In the early part of her career this lady chiefly sang the classical music of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, having paid little or no attention to modern operatic music; and it was not until she had achieved a distinguished position as a concert singer, that, by the advice of a celebrated musician, she seriously devoted herself to its study. Lady Bishop afterwards made a tour of the capitals of Europe, where, as in America and Australia, she was most enthusiastically received. She returned to England in 1858, having married Mr. Schulz, of New York, and at the close of the London season in 1859 went to the United States, which she again left to reside in London. This lady is a member of the Philharmonic Societies of Copenhagen, Florence, and Verona, and of the Musical Societies of St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Palermo; and an associate of the Society of Cecilia, at Rome.

BISMARCK - SCHŒNHAUSEN (PRINCE VON), KARL OTTO, statesman, born at Schœnhausen, April 1, 1814; studied at Göttingen, Berlin, and Griefswald; entered the army, and was afterwards a lieutenant in the Landwehr. He became a member of the Diet of the province of Saxony in 1846, and of the General Diet, in which he made himself remarkable by the boldness of his speeches, in 1847. On one occasion he argued that all great cities should be swept from the face of the earth, because they were the centres of democracy and constitutionalism. Nor did the events of 1848 modify his opinions. In 1851 he entered the diplomatic service, and was intrusted with the legation at Frankfort. Regarding Austria as the antagonist of Prussia, he was sent in 1852 to Vienna, where he proved a constant adversary to Count Rechberg. In 1858 a pamphlet, entitled "La Prusse et la Question Italienne," appeared, the authorship of which was generally attributed to him. In this publication reference was made to the antagonism existing between Austria and Prussia, and a triple alliance between France, Prussia, and Russia was advocated. In March, 1859, M. Bismarck was sent as Ambassador to St. Petersburg, which post he held until 1862, and having conciliated the Czar, was decorated with the order of Saint Alexander Newski. In May, 1862, he was appointed Ambassador to Paris, where he received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour from the Emperor Napoleon, and he was made Minister of the King's House and of Foreign Affairs in Prussia, Sept. 22. The budget having been rejected by the Deputies, but adopted by the Upper Chamber, M. Bismarck, in the name of the king, dissolved the former after a series of angry altercations. The newspapers which protested against this despotic act were proceeded against with great severity, as were numerous public officials, magistrates, and others who openly expressed views hostile to the Government. In Jan., 1863, he protested against an address which the Deputies presented to the King, in which he was accused of having violated the constitution. Shortly after, the affairs of Poland caused fresh difficulties. The Chamber of Deputies, by a majority of five to one, censured the Ministry for having concluded (Feb. 8) a secret treaty with Russia. After the close of the aggressive war waged by Prussia and Austria against Denmark, in which Austria had very reluctantly taken part, Bismarck thought the time had arrived for carrying out his long-cherished project of making Prussia the real head of Germany. His preparations for another aggressive war were completed, and, aided by an alliance with Italy, in a campaign of a few weeks' duration Austria and her allies were defeated. It is probable that dread of a still more formidable alliance induced M. von Bismarck to stop short in his career of victory, as *the Emperor Napoleon, in his speech to the French Chambers, declared that he had arrested* the conqueror at the gates of Vienna. A preliminary treaty of peace with Austria was concluded at Nikolsburg, July 26, 1866, and as Austria consented to retire from Germany, the terms of a general pacification were arranged. M. von Bismarck was created a count, Sept. 16, 1865, on which occasion he received from the King of Prussia a valuable estate in Luxemburg. He lost no time in turning to account the victory gained by Prussia over Austria, and in advancing his favourite scheme for the unification of Germany, provinces and kingdoms were at once annexed. The free town of Frankfort received a Prussian garrison in spite of the indignant protests of the population; Hanover was incorporated in the Germanic confederation; and at the close of the year 1866 Count Bismarck succeeded in concluding with Bavaria, Baden, and Wurtemberg treaties of peace, and of alliance offensive and defensive, with a proviso that in the event of war the King of Prussia should have the chief military command. In 1867 Count Bismarck organized the North German Confederation, which comprised twenty-two States, representing a population of 29,000,000. The King of Prussia was at the head of this powerful confederation, and a Federal Council, composed of delegates of the different States, was established, together with a Diet or common Parliament, the members of which were elected by universal suffrage. The new federal constitution was adopted by the Prussian Chambers in June, and came into operation on the 1st of the following month, Count Bismarck receiving as the reward of his services the post of Chancellor of the Confederation and President of the Federal Council. The Luxemburg question now gave rise to serious differences between the Prussian and French Governments, and Count Bismarck strenuously opposed the projected cession of that province by Holland to France. Eventually the dispute was settled by the Luxemburg territory being neutralized, and the fortresses dismantled. After this both Powers declared their intentions to be pacific, but nevertheless they both increased their already bloated armaments. Ill-health compelled Count Bismarck to retire from public life for a short period in 1868, but he returned to Berlin in October of that year, and resumed the direction of affairs. On the 1st of January he entered on his functions as Foreign Minister of the North German Confederation. In July, 1870, it transpired that General Prim had sent a deputation to Prussia to offer the crown of Spain to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern. The French people were greatly agitated at the receipt of this intelligence. Some of their leading statesmen declared that France would never consent to see a Prussian prince seated on the throne of Spain, and explanations were demanded from the Berlin cabinet. It was alleged by Count Bismarck that the King of Prussia gave his consent to the acceptance of the crown by the prince only as the head of the Hohenzollern family, and not as an act of the Government. A few days later the withdrawal of the prince's candidature was announced; but in spite of this France declared war against Prussia, and the campaign commenced, the latter Power receiving great assistance from the troops sent into the field by the King of Bavaria and the Dukes of Baden and Wurtemberg. This is not the place to record the complete successes of the German armies. Suffice it to say, that Count Bismarck accompanied the King throughout the campaign, and that after the capitulation of Paris he dictated the terms of peace, which were adopted by the Assembly then sitting at Bordeaux. He succeeded in uniting Germany, and on Jan. 18, 1871, he had the satisfaction of seeing King William of Prussia crowned Emperor of Germany in the palace of the French kings, at Versailles. In the same month he was appointed by his Imperial master Chancellor of the German Empire, and in the following March raised to the rank of Prince. In Sept. of the same year he was present at the memorable meeting of the German and Austrian emperors at Gastein.

BJORLING, THE RIGHT REVEREND CARL OLAF, D.D., bishop of Westeräs, in Sweden, was born at Westeräs (Arosen), Oct. 17, 1804, and received his early education in the school and gymnasium of Gefle. In 1822 he entered the University of Upsala, where in 1830, he took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. From 1829 to 1830 he had been sub-apologist in the college of Huddikswall, and having won his doctorate, he was from 1830 to 1831 Sub-Reader on Mathematics in the gymnasium of Gefle. In 1833 Dr. Bjorling became a theological candidate. From 1833 to 1840 he was an Adjunctus in Ordinary of the gymnasium, from 1833 to 1835 Sub-Reader in Philosophy, and from 1835 to 1840 Sub-Reader in History. In 1839 he became a Licentiate in Theology, and in 1844 graduated D.D. In 1844 he was ordained to the priesthood, and received charge of the parish of Arboga. From 1840 to 1846 he became Reader in Ordinary of History, and from 1844 to 1846 was Rector of the gymnasium in Gefle. In 1846 he was appointed Provost or Rural Dean of Arboga, and in 1849 was nominated a Chevalier, with the Grand Cross of the Royal Swedish Order of the North Star. In 1852 Dr. Bjorling was promoted to the Deanery of Westeräs Cathedral, and made a member of the Commission for the Revision of the Prayer Book and Catechism. In 1866 the Archprovost (Dean) of Westeräs, was consecrated Bishop of the diocese, of which he had been dean. He is the author of several learned works, of which may be named his "De Intuitu Mentis ejusque Objecto Dissertatio," 1830; "De Formâ Imperii apud Græcos antiquissimâ dissertatio," 1840; "De Notione Theologiæ Practicæ Commentatio," delivered in a synod of the clergy convened at Westeräs in 1856; and "Dogmata Religionis Christianæ ad

Formulam Doctrinæ, quæ libris Confessoriis Ecclesiæ Lutheranæ continetur, proposita," of which the first part was published in 1847, and passed into a second edition in 1866, the second part not appearing until 1869. In 1870 he was nominated a Commander of the Royal Swedish Order of the North Star.

BJÖRNSON, Björnstjerne, a Norwegian novelist and dramatic poet, born at Quikne (Oesterdal), Dec. 8, 1832, first became known in consequence of some articles and stories which he contributed to newspapers, especially the "Folkeblad," an illustrated journal, in the columns of which appeared his "Aanum," "Ole Stormsen," and "En munter Mand." The years 1856 and 1857 he passed at Copenhagen, where he studied the works of Baggesen, of Œlenschläger, and of the principal Danish writers. Afterwards he published in "Faedrelandet," his novel of "Thrond," which was followed by "Arne" and "Synnœve Solbakken." He has also produced several tragedies and other pieces for the stage. The following works of his have been translated into English:—"Arne: a Sketch of Norwegian Country Life," translated from the Norwegian, by A. Plesner and S. Rugeley Powers, 8vo., London, 1866; "Ovind: a Story of Country Life in Norway," translated by S. and E. Hjerleid, 8vo., London, 1869; "The Fisher Maiden," a Norwegian tale, translated from the author's German edition, by M. E. Niles, 8vo., New York, 1869—also translated from the Norwegian, under the title of "The Fishing Girl," by A. Plesner and F. Richardson, 8vo., London, 1870; "The Happy Boy: a Tale of Norwegian Peasant Life," translated by H. R. G., Boston, U.S., 1870; "The Newly-married Couple," translated by S. and E. Hjerleid, 8vo., London, 1870; and "Love and Life in Norway," translated from the Norwegian, by the Hon. A. Bethell and A. Plesner, 8vo., *London*, 1870.

BLACHFORD (Baron), The Right Hon. Frederick Rogers, is the eldest son of the late Sir Frederick Leman Rogers, Bart., of Wisdome, by Sophia, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Russell Deare, of the Bengal Artillery, who was killed in action in 1791. He was born in London on Jan. 31, 1811, and educated at Eton and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1832, obtaining first class honours in the School of Literæ Humaniores, and also in that of mathematics. He had already obtained the Craven University Scholarship; and he subsequently gained a Fellowship at Oriel College, to which he added the Vinerian Scholarship and Fellowship. He graduated M.A. in 1835, and B.C.L. in 1838. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1836. In 1845 he was appointed Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, and in the following year one of the Commissioners of Lands and Emigration. In 1857 he was nominated Assistant Commissioner for the Sale of Encumbered Estates in the West Indies; and in May, 1860, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, a post which he held until 1871, when he was sworn Privy Councillor, in recognition of his long and arduous labours in the public service. In Oct., 1871, he was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom, with the title of Baron Blachford, of Wisdome, in the county of Devon.

BLACK, Adam, publisher, born at Edinburgh, 1784, was educated at the High School and University of his native city. The son of a builder who had raised himself to circumstances of affluence, Mr. Black, after serving his apprenticeship, went into business as a bookseller, and, amongst other important works, brought out the "Encyclopædia Britannica," to the recent editions of which he has contributed several articles. From an early period of his career, Mr. Black took an active part in the politics of Edinburgh, and in the former part of the century boldly sided with the small band of Liberals who stood up for Burgh Reform, as the initiative to the larger measure of Parliamentary Reform, which eventually crowned their persevering labours. On the failure of the well-known firm of Constable & Co., the publication of the *Edinburgh Review* passed into his hands, and thus drew closer his relations with the Whig party. He has held many municipal offices, and been twice elected Lord Provost of the city; an office which he filled with so much satisfaction to his constituents, that they subscribed the necessary funds to have his portrait painted by Sir J. W. Gordon, to ornament the walls of the council-room. Mr. Black, who has declined the honour of knighthood offered to him, is the proprietor, by purchase, of the copyright of "The Waverly Novels," and other works of Sir Walter Scott. When above seventy years of age, in 1856, Mr. Black was, on the retirement of Mr. T. B. (afterwards Lord) Macaulay, returned to the House of Commons as M.P. for Edinburgh, which he continued to represent till 1865. A member of the Independent body, Mr. Black advocates an unsectarian system of education, perfect freedom of trade, and absolute toleration in religion.

BLACK, WILLIAM, novelist and journalist, born at Glasgow, in 1841, received his education in various private schools. He has published two or three novels, the chief of which are "In Silk Attire" (1868), and "A Daughter of Heth" (1871), the latter being at this moment in its eighth edition. He has also been connected with journalism for the last eight or ten years, and was at one time editor of the *London Review*, and subsequently of the *Examiner*. The names of his other novels are, "Love or Marriage," "Kilmeny," and "The Monarch of Mincing Lane."

BLACKBURN, SIR COLIN, the second son of the late John Blackburn, Esq., of Killearn, co. Stirling, by Rebecca, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Gillies, was born in 1813, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as a high Wrangler in 1835. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, and for some years went the Northern circuit. For about eight years he conducted, with the late Mr. Ellis, the regular recognized Reports in the Court of Queen's Bench, and the eight or ten volumes of "Ellis and Blackburn" are of high authority. He published an excellent legal work "On Sales." At Liverpool he had secured a large amount of business in heavy commercial cases, when, in 1859, he was made a puisne judge of the Queen's Bench.

BLACKBURN, HENRY, born at Portsmouth, Feb. 15, 1830, and educated at King's College, London, was appointed Private Secretary to the Right Hon. E. Horsman, M.P., in 1853. He is a foreign correspondent and art-critic for London papers and magazines. Mr. Blackburn visited Spain and Algeria in 1855 and 1857, and delivered illustrated lectures on "Life in Algeria" (afterwards published) in London and the provinces. He was appointed editor of *London Society* in 1870. He also holds an appointment in the Civil Service Commission (1871). Mr. Blackburn wrote and partly illustrated the following works: "Travelling in Spain," a record of adventure in that country, 1866; "The Pyrenees," illustrated by Gustave Doré, 1867; "Artists and Arabs," 1868; "Normandy Picturesque," 1869; and "Art in the Mountains; the Story of the Passion-Play in Bavaria," 1870.

BLACKIE, JOHN STUART, Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh, son of a banker in Aberdeen, born at Glasgow, in July, 1809, was educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh. During two years passed in Göttingen and Berlin, and at Rome, he devoted himself to the study of German, Italian, and classical philology. In 1834 he published a metrical translation of Goethe's "Faust," with notes and prolegomena, and was called to the Scottish bar. He became a frequent contributor of articles bearing on German literature to *Blackwood*, *Tait*, and the *Foreign Quarterly Review*. In 1841 he was appointed to the newly-formed chair of Latin Literature in Marischal College, Aberdeen. This post he held for eleven years, during which time he entered warmly into the movement for University Reform in Scotland, which resulted in the appointment of a Parliamentary Commission on that subject in 1858, by which some important changes were effected in the higher branches of education in Scotland. He contributed several philological articles to the *Classical Museum*, published in 1850, then edited by Dr. L. Schmitz, and a metrical translation of Æschylus, which led to his appointment, in 1852, to the Greek chair in the University of Edinburgh. This was followed by an essay on the "Pronunciation of Greek, Accent and Quantity" (1852); a "Discourse on Beauty, with an Exposition of the Theory of Beauty according to Plato appended" (1858); Poems, chiefly on Greek Mythology (1857), and another volume of Poems, English and Latin (1860). In 1853 he travelled in Greece, and published a lecture warmly recommending the study of modern Greek, and articles on modern Greece in the *Westminster* and *North British Reviews*. He is the author of various articles in the *North British Review*, an article on Plato in the "Edinburgh Essays," and the article "Homer" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica." In addition to his academical work, which, since he settled in Edinburgh, has been principally connected with Plato and Homer, Professor Blackie has been very active as a popular lecturer, and made himself somewhat conspicuous as a warm advocate of Scottish nationality. In the discussions which preceded the passing of the Reform Bill of 1867 he took a warm interest, and supported the principles of the British constitution against the advocates of American democracy in a public debate with Ernest Jones, the well-known chartist. Professor Blackie's argument on "Democracy," on this occasion, was published, and went through six editions in a fortnight. His name is closely connected with the movement which resulted in the abolition of the Test Act, requiring the professors of the Scottish Universities to be members of the Established Church. In 1866 he published "Homer and the Iliad," containing a translation of the Iliad in ballad measure, a third volume of Critical Dissertations, and a fourth of Notes Philological and Archæological, and in 1869 "Musa Burschicosa," a volume of songs for students and university men. In 1870 he put forth a volume of "War Songs of the Germans," with historical sketches, in which he advocated the cause of the Germans against France with great energy and decision. Professor Blackie has recently appeared as a lecturer in the Royal Institution, London, where he combated the views of Mr. John Stuart Mill in moral philosophy, of Mr. Grote in his estimate of the Greek sophists, and of Max Müller in his allegorical interpretation of ancient myths.

BLACKLEY, THE REV. WILLIAM, M.A., born about 1813, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1835. In 1855, having been domestic chaplain to Sir Rowland Hill, Bart., afterwards 2nd Viscount Hill, and for a time assistant curate at Hodnet (Bishop Heber's former parish), he was appointed to the vicarage of Stanton-on-Hine Heath, Shropshire. He is known as the author of several works of a religious character, and as editor of the "Diplomatic Correspondence of the Right Hon. Richard Hill," published in 1845.

BLACKWELL, ELIZABETH, M.D., born in Bristol, England, Feb. 3, 1821, is the third daughter of Mr. Samuel Blackwell, sugar-refiner, of that city. Having sustained heavy commercial losses, her father, in 1832, removed to the United States, where he died in 1838, leaving his widow and nine children almost penniless. Miss Blackwell aided in their support by teaching; but after a time, desiring a wider and better sphere of action, resolved to become a physician. She passed through her preliminary medical studies at Asheville and Charleston, South Carolina, under the direction of Dr. Samuel H. Dickson, supporting herself meanwhile by teaching music. She subsequently went through a private course of dissection and midwifery under Doctors Allen and Warrington, of Philadelphia, meantime applying to twelve or thirteen medical schools in succession for admission as a student. She was refused by all, except those of Castleton, Vermont, and Geneva (the medical department of Hobart College), New York, and at the latter she was matriculated in 1847, and received, in 1849, the first medical degree conferred upon a woman in the United States. She had pursued, meanwhile, a course of clinical instruction at Blockley Hospital, Philadelphia. After her graduation she spent a year and a half in the hospitals of Paris and London, and established herself as a physician, mainly in the treatment of women and children, in New York city in 1851. She established a dispensary for indigent women and children in 1854, and in 1857 founded a hospital for women, over which she presides, and which is now in a flourishing condition. She has a large private practice, and has published two or three professional works of merit. Her younger sister, Dr. **Emily Blackwell**, also adopted the medical profession, and took her degree in 1854; and having completed her studies in the hospitals of New York, Edinburgh, Paris, and London, is associated with her sister in the management of the hospital, and in a large private practice.

BLADES, William, born at Clapham, Surrey, in 1824, was educated at Clapham Grammar School, and succeeded his father as a printer in London. He has edited "The Gouvernayle of Helthe," and other early-printed books; has contributed several articles to the current literature of the day upon the History of Printing and Palæotypography; but is best known by his work, "The Life of William Caxton," 2 vols., 1863, which for the first time placed the study of early printing in England upon a sure basis.

BLAIR, Francis Preston, junior, an American general, politician, and senator, born at Lexington, Kentucky, Feb. 19, 1821. He removed, when a child, to Washington, where his father edited the *Globe* newspaper, and was the confidential friend of General Jackson. The son graduated from Princeton College, New Jersey, about 1841, studied law, and commenced practice at St. Louis, Missouri. He was a member of the Missouri Legislature in 1852 and 1854, was elected a member of Congress in the Republican interest in 1856, and subsequently was a member of the 37th Congress (1861-63), and took his seat in the 38th Congress (1863-5), but resigned to resume his position in the army. He had been successively colonel, brigadier, and major-general of volunteers during the war. In 1866 he was appointed by President Johnson Collector of Customs for the port of St. Louis, and the same year Commissioner on the Pacific Railroad. In 1868 he was nominated by the Democratic National Convention as their candidate for the Vice-Presidency, Horatio Seymour being the candidate for the Presidency on the same ticket; but in the election of November in that year both were defeated. In 1871 Mr. Blair was elected by a combination vote of Democrats and "Revenue Reformers," United States Senator from Missouri from 1871 to 1877.

BLAIR, Montgomery, statesman, born about 1812, was educated at Westpoint, in New York, where he passed a very honourable examination, and pursued his legal studies at St. Louis. President Pierce made him a member of the Court of Claims, of which post he was, however, deprived by President Buchanan. In 1861 he was nominated Minister of Marine in President Lincoln's cabinet, and subsequently Postmaster-General.

BLAIZE, Ange, a French journalist and biographer, nephew of the celebrated Abbé Lamennais, was born at St. Malo, Dec. 28, 1811. He was admitted to the bar at Rennes, and going afterwards to Paris, turned journalist, and wrote largely in the democratic journals, chiefly on questions of political economy. His two works entitled "Des Monts-de-Piété et des Banques de Prêt," and "Des Commissionnaires au Mont-de-Piété de Paris," published respectively in 1843 and 1844, led to his appointment in 1848 as director of the Mont-de-Piété at Paris, which post he held till 1851. During his tenure of office he reduced the rate of interest to 4½ per cent. M. Blaize is the author of another work on his favourite subject, in the form of a "Lettre à M. Guéroult sur le Mont-de-Piété de Paris," 1861; and of a valuable "Essai Biographique sur M. F. de Lamennais," 1858. He is also the author of a work entitled "Voyage à la Recherche d'un Soldat du Pape," 1864.

BLAKELOCK, The Rev. Ralph, M.A., was educated at St. Catherine's Hall, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1825. In 1833 he was presented by that society to the rectory of Gimingham, near North Walsham, Norfolk; and in May, 1869, he was appointed Archdeacon of Norfolk. Mr. Blakelock, who belongs to the Evangelical section of the Anglican Church, is the author of a "Symbolical Euclid;" translations of Boucharlat's "Differential Calculus," and of Francœur's "Pure Mathematics;" besides Visitation and University Sermons.

BLAKENEY, The Rev. Richard Paul, D.D., LL.D., a controversial writer, born in Roscommon, June 2, 1820, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, taking a first-class place in theology in 1843. He was appointed to the curacy of St. Paul's, Nottingham, in June, 1843; to the vicarage of Ison-Green, Nottinghamshire, in June, 1844; and in Jan., 1852, to the vicarage of Christ Church, Claughton, Birkenhead, which he still holds. In 1868 the Senatus of the University of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of D.D. *honoris causâ*. Dr. Blakeney has written largely on the controversy with the Catholic Church. Among his works are a "Manual of Romish Controversy," 1851, which has reached its tenth edition; "The Book of Common Prayer in its History and Interpretation," 1865—2nd ed. 1866; 3rd ed. 1870; "Catechism of the Prayer Book," 1869; and a "Protestant Catechism," 1851, which has passed through no fewer than sixty editions.

BLAKESLEY, The Rev. Joseph Williams, B.D., the son of a London merchant, was born in 1808, and educated at St. Paul's School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1831 as 21st Wrangler and Senior Chancellor's Medallist. He was subsequently elected Fellow and Tutor of his college, and twice appointed Select Preacher before the university, in which capacity he preached the two courses of sermons on the Dispensation of Paganism and the Evidences of Christianity, published under the title "Conciones Academicæ." In 1845 he was presented by his college to the vicarage of Ware, which he still holds. Mr. Blakesley, the reputed "Hertfordshire Incumbent" of the *Times*, is the author of a "Life of Aristotle, with a Critical Examination of some Questions of Literary History" (1839), and editor of Herodotus, in the "Bibliotheca Classica" (1854). He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Regius Professorship of Divinity at Cambridge in 1850; was offered, but declined, the Regius Professorship of Modern History in 1860; was appointed a classical examiner in the University of London in 1861; and was presented by the Crown to a canonry in Canterbury Cathedral in 1863. He sits as Proctor for the Chapter of Canterbury in the Lower House of Convocation, and is one of the Committee for revising the authorized version of the New Testament.

BLAKEY, Robert, Ph.D., was born

at Morpeth, Northumberland, in 1795. Devoting himself early in life to literature and philosophy, he published in 1829 his first regular work on "The Freedom of the Divine and Human Wills," which was favourably received, and brought him into notice among abstract thinkers. It was followed, in 1833, by his "History of Moral Science," which secured him the approbation of Southey, Allan Cunningham, Sir W. Hamilton, Dr. Chalmers, and others. This work has since become a text-book in many of the colleges in the United States. In 1834 he wrote his "Essay on Logic," chiefly with a view to popularize this branch of knowledge. Dr. Blakey published several other volumes; among which may be mentioned "The Lives of the Primitive Fathers of the Church," and "The History of the Philosophy of Mind." For the last the author received commendations from MM. Victor Cousin, Gioberti, Gruyer, and numerous German savants, and a gold medal from the king of the Belgians. In 1835 he was appointed Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast, which he relinquished on account of ill-health. His "Temporal Benefits of Christianity," and his "Historical Sketch of Logic," appeared in rapid succession, followed by the "History of Political Literature," in 1855, which brought down the account of authors to the year 1700. Two other volumes, embracing the last and present centuries, are nearly ready for publication. Dr. Blakey is the author of several volumes on angling and sporting topics, and a contributor to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." The University of Jena conferred upon him the honorary degree of Ph.D., in recognition of the merit of his philosophical writings.

BLANC, Jean-Joseph-Louis, born at Madrid, Oct. 28, 1813, is of Corsican extraction, his mother, *née* Estelle Pozzo di Borgo, belonging to the same family as the celebrated diplomatist of that name. When nineteen years old he went to Paris, and wrote in several daily journals. Afterwards, at Arras, he contributed to one of the most important Republican papers of the department—the *Progrès du Pas-de-Calais*. In 1838 he founded the *Revue du Progrès*, in which he first published "The Organization of Labour." As he was returning home one evening in Oct. 1839, he was suddenly assailed from behind by some ruffian, who inflicted a violent blow with a stick on his right eye. The author of this cowardly attempt, which was made the day after M. Louis Blanc had published a review of Louis Bonaparte's work "Les Idées Napoléoniennes," was never discovered. M. Louis Blanc had a brother one year younger than himself, who was at that time at Rodez, in the department of l'Aveyron, and who entertained so strong a conviction that his brother was being assaulted at the precise moment when it really occurred, that he was induced to write at once for information to Paris. This incident was the origin of M. Dumas' "Corsican Brothers," the main subject of which is the preternatural sympathy between two brothers. M. Louis Blanc having become a clerk in a notary's office, soon found more congenial occupation as tutor in a private family, and shortly afterwards made his way to eminence among the journalists of Paris. The important part that M. Louis Blanc played in the stormy days of 1848 has become matter of history. He was elected a member of the Provisional Government, and it has been erroneously asserted that, while serving his country in that capacity, he created and organised the famous "National Workshops," a scheme that he strenuously deprecated and opposed, and which, to use the words of M. Lamartine, "was the device of his adversaries." This calumny was so ingeniously and industriously disseminated, to serve the purpose of political intrigues, that it was long credited, in spite of many unquestionable proofs of its fallacy. M. Louis Blanc, when a member of the Provisional Government, prevailed upon his colleagues to abolish capital punishment for political offences; and on being returned one of the representatives of Paris by 120,000 votes, after the Provisional Government had surrendered its power to the hands of the National Assembly, he brought forward and carried the motion for a repeal of the law by which the family of the Bonapartes was doomed to perpetual exile. To the abrogation of this law Louis Napoleon was indebted for permission to return to France, and consequently for his subsequent wonderful good fortune. The circumstances that led to M. Louis Blanc's quitting France, and taking up his abode in this country may be briefly stated. A violent demonstration was made May 15, 1848, in favour of Poland, by numbers of people, who invaded the hall of the National Assembly. M. Louis Blanc exerted himself to check this unwarrantable attempt at popular dictation. Although the working men who took part in the demonstration did not follow his advice, they showed him sympathy and respect, which his enemies turned against him, making them the pretext for an attempt to proscribe him. This unfounded charge fell to the ground, and it was not until amid the excitement that prevailed after the sanguinary insurrection of June in the same year, when the minds of many were under the influence of a frantic reactionary movement, that the charge already disproved was revived, and his proscription resolved upon and voted by the very men, indeed, who had but a short time before proclaimed his innocence. One of the most prominent of M. Louis Blanc's literary undertakings was his "Histoire des Dix Ans: 1830–1840," which passed through several editions and exercised great influence on political events in France during the latter portion of the reign of Louis Philippe. His larger and more important production, the "History of the French Revolution," written during his residence in England, consists of twelve volumes. "Historical Revelations," intended to expose the misrepresentations in Lord Normanby's narrative of certain events that occurred in Paris after the overthrow of Louis Philippe's government, was published in 1859. M. Louis Blanc—who during his residence in England has acted as correspondent to several French journals—published "Letters on England," of which a translation appeared in London in 1866. On the fall of the Empire in 1870, M. Louis Blanc returned to his native country.

BLANCHARD, Edward Leman, son of William Blanchard, who for thirty-five years was a distinguished comedian at Covent Garden Theatre, was born Dec. 11, 1820. Mr. E. L. Blanchard became a constant contributor to periodical and dramatic literature at a very early period of his life, and before his twenty-fifth year was known to the public as the editor of "Chambers's London Journal," the author of "Bradshaw's Descriptive Railway Guides," and a series of handbooks, tales, essays, dramas, farces, and burlesques, which showed the exercise of a ready pen in the service of publishers and managers. He afterwards edited Willoughby's "Shakspere," "England and Wales Delineated," and wrote the novels of "Temple Bar," and "Man without a Destiny," besides supplying Miss Emma Stanley and Mr. W. S. Woodin with some of the most popular "entertainments" perhaps ever brought before the public. In addition to a quantity of literary work of a miscellaneous character, Mr. E. L. Blanchard has furnished the theatres with about eighty pieces, most of them Christmas extravaganzas, in which he seems specially to have aimed at the dramatic illustration of fairy mythology. During twenty-one successive years the "Drury Lane Christmas Annuals" have proceeded from his pen. For the last ten years he has been on the literary staff of the *Daily Telegraph.*

BLAND, William, of Hartlip Race, Kent, magistrate for that county, descended from an old Yorkshire family, born Jan. 21, 1788, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, and the University of Edinburgh. Whilst quite a child he showed a strong taste for practical mechanics, occupying his leisure in building bridges of brick over the water, in a pond at Sittingbourne, and trying his hand, not unsuccessfully, at experiments in boat-building. This he turned to practical account in after-life in his publications—"Hints on the Principles which should regulate the Form of Ships and Boats," published in 1852; and "Experimental Essays on the Principles of Construction in Arches, Piers, Buttresses, &c.," of which a new edition appeared in 1862. In order to do justice to the subject Mr. Bland visited and carefully studied the construction of many cathedrals and churches in the United Kingdom. He is the author of "The Principles of Agriculture," a work of high authority on the subjects of which it treats, the first edition of which was published in 1827 and the second in 1864.

BLEEK, Wilhelm H. J., Ph.D., a distinguished linguist, who is keeper of the Grey Library at Capetown, and who has edited a considerable portion of the materials collected by Sir George Grey, on the Malayo-Polynesian group of languages. His publications are "De Nominum Generibus Linguarum Africæ Australis, Copticæ, Semiticarum aliarumque Sexualium," 8vo., Bonn, 1851; "The Languages of Mozambique: Vocabularies, drawn up from the MSS. of W. Peters and from other materials," 8vo., London, 1856; "A Comparative Grammar of the South African Languages," 8vo., London, 1862, a work still in progress; "Reynard the Fox in South Africa; or, Hottentot Fables and Tales, chiefly translated from original MSS. in the library of Sir George Grey," 8vo., London, 1864; and "Über den Ursprung der Sprache. Herausgegeben mit einem Vorwort von E. Haeckel," 8vo., Weimar, 1868.

BLIGH, The Hon. Sir John Duncan, K.C.B., second son of the fourth earl of Darnley, born in 1798, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., was elected to a Fellowship at All Souls. Entering the diplomatic service, he was attaché at Vienna in 1820, and rising by successive stages, became, in 1829, Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires at Florence, having been transferredt hence to the Hague, as Secretary of Embassy, in 1830. Having discharged the duties of British Minister of the Hague and St. Petersburg for three years and a half, he was sent in 1835 as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Stockholm, and thence transferred to Hanover in 1838, which post he occupied till 1856, when he retired upon the usual pension, and, on his return to England, was created a K.C.B., civil division. He is D.C.L. of Oxford and a Deputy-Lieutenant for Kent.

BLOMMAERT, Philip, a Flemish author, born in 1809, commenced his literary career in 1834, by publishing a volume of poetry. "Theophilus," an old Flemish poem, and "Oude Vlaemische Gedichte," old Flemish poems of the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries, appeared between 1836 and 1841, both of which works are carefully annotated. He has also translated into Flemish iambics the "Niebelungen," and has largely contributed to various Belgian journals, especially the *Messager des Sciences* of Brussels. His most important work is a "History of the Belgians," published at Brussels in 1849, in which he endeavours to show that the political destiny of the Low Countries has always been identified with that of Germany.

BLOOMFIELD (Lord), The Right Hon. John Arthur Douglas, G.C.B., son of the 1st Lord Bloomfield, who for many years held a high position in the diplomatic service, was born Nov. 12, 1802. He entered the diplomatic service in 1818, and rising by successive steps of promotion, was appointed, in 1844, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of St. Petersburg, was transferred thence in the same capacity to Berlin in 1851, and discharged the duties of his post there with great judgment and tact until, in Aug., 1860, he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Vienna. He held the latter appointment till July, 1871, when he was succeeded by Sir Andrew Buchanan. Lord Bloomfield was made a C.B. April 27, 1848, a K.C.B. March 1, 1851, a G.C.B. Sept. 3, 1858, a Privy Councillor Dec. 17, 1860; and a peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Bloomfield of Ciamhalltha, in the county of Tipperary, July 29, 1871.

BLUMENTHAL, Lieutenant-General Leonard von, Chief of the General Staff of the Army of the Crown Prince of Prussia, was born on July 30, 1810, at Schwedt, on the Oder. He was, like the majority of the leaders of the Prussian army, a soldier from childhood. Educated from 1820–1827 in the military academies of Culm and Berlin, he was entered on July 27th, 1827, as Second Lieutenant in the Guard Landwehr regiment (the present Fusilier Guards), attended from 1830–1833 the general military schools in Berlin, was from 1837–1845 Adjutant to the Coblenz Landwehr battalion, and became for the first time in 1846 Premier Lieutenant in the topographical division of the General Staff. In order to make himself thoroughly acquainted with technical military science, Blumenthal had been ordered for service during the following years to the Artillery Guards and the division of the Pioneer Guards, and had already, in March, 1848, taken part as Lieutenant in the Fusilier battalions of the 31st infantry regiment in the street-fights in Berlin. Some months later, Blumenthal was transferred as Captain (January 1, 1849) to the General Staff, to which he has, with slight interruptions, belonged for some twenty-two years. In 1849 he took, as a member of the staff of General von Bonin, part in the Schleswig-Holstein campaign, and fought in the skirmishes at Auenbüll and Beuschau, in the battle of Colding, and in the affairs at Alminde, Gudsöe, and Tauloo-Church, and took, in the siege and battle of Fredericia, so active and conspicuous a part that he was on May 14, 1849, promoted as Chief of the General Staff of the Schleswig-Holstein Army. His capabilities were regarded as being so brilliant that in the following year (1850) he was named as General Staff's officer of the Mobile Division under General von Tietzen in the electorate of Hesse. He was next sent, intrusted with special military propositions, to England, and was rewarded with the Order of the Red Eagle (fourth class, with swords). On the 18th of June, 1853, advanced to the rank of Major in the Grand General Staff, Blumenthal was, as military companion and as General Staff's officer of the 8th Division, appointed to take part in the spring exercises of that year (1853) in Thuringia and at Berlin. His linguistic and departmental knowledge led to his being intrusted with further commissions to England. In 1859 he was named the personal Adjutant of Prince Frederick Charles. On July 1, 1860, he became Colonel and Commander of the 31st, later of the 71st infantry regiment. In 1861 he accompanied General von Bonin to the British Court, and became then the conductor of the foreign officers at the autumn manœuvres on the Rhine, and military companion of the Crown Prince of Saxony at the coronation in Königsberg. Colonel von Blumenthal had been for some time Chief of the Staff of the Third Army Corps, when, on Dec. 15, 1863, he was nominated the chief of the General Staff of the combined Mobile Army Corps against Denmark, and now had the first opportunity of discovering his splendid abilities. The part which he took in this war, especially at Missunde, in the storming of the trenches at Düppel, and the passage on to the island of Alsen, was so extremely important, that on June 25, 1864, he was promoted to be Major-

General, and received the Order *pour le Mérite*. After the peace General von Blumenthal commanded first the 7th and next the 30th Infantry Brigade. In the Austrian war of 1866 he was chief of the General Staff (the General Staff is the "head" of the army, and has its strategical direction) of the Second Army of the Crown Prince, and for his distinguished services received the Oak-leaf of the Order *pour le Mérite* (one of the rarest distinctions in the army) and the Star of Knight Commander of the Order of the House of Hohenzollern. On October 30, 1866, he was designated Commander of the 14th Division in Düsseldorf, and accompanied the Crown Prince in the autumn of 1866 to St. Petersburg. When, on the outbreak of the war with France, the Crown Prince was intrusted with the supreme command of the Third Army, General von Blumenthal was requested to accept the important post of chief of the General Staff; and his Imperial Highness, when presented by the Emperor of Germany with the Iron Cross, declared that the same distinction was equally due to General von Blumenthal. In 1871, as will be remembered, he was sent to England to represent the German Empire at the autumn manœuvres at Cobham. It is unnecessary to add more than that Lieutenant-General von Blumenthal is recognized as one of the most distinguished strategists of modern times.

BLUNDELL, JAMES, M.D., physician, born about the beginning of the present century, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. Settling in London and entering on practice, he became Lecturer on Obstetrics and Physiology at St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals. He is the author of "Researches, Physiological and Pathological: instituted principally with a view to the improvement of Medical and Surgical Practice," 1825; two papers, the one on "Abdominal Surgery," the other on "Transfusion," printed in Ashwell's "Practical Treatise on Parturition," 1828; "The Principles and Practice of Obstetricy. To which are added notes and illustrations by T. Castle," 1834; "Observations on some of the more important Diseases of Women, edited by T. Castle," 1837.

BLUNT, JOHN HENRY, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.S.L., born in 1823 at Chelsea, was educated at University College, Durham; and, after taking orders, was appointed Vicar of Kennington, a small hamlet of labouring people, with a proportionally small income, near Oxford. In earlier years Mr. Blunt was a constant contributor to Church reviews and magazines, and the author of lectures on the Creed, entitled "The Atonement and the At-one-maker," published in 1855, and also of many pamphlets. Since 1864 he has published the following works:—"Directorium Pastorale," a volume on the principles and practice of pastoral work in the Church of England, now its third edition; "Household Theology," a handbook of religious information about the Bible, Prayer-book, &c., which has gone through several editions; "The Annotated Book of Common Prayer," a large volume forming an historical, ritual, and theological commentary on the devotional system of the Church of England, of which six editions have been printed in less than six years, and which is now the standard work on its subject; a "History of the Reformation of the Church of England," of which only one volume has yet been printed, embracing the period from 1514 to 1547; "The Doctrine of the Church of England as stated in Ecclesiastical Documents set forth by authority of Church and State, from 1536 to 1662;" "The Sacrament and Sacramental Ordinances of the Church;" "A Christian View of Christian History;" several smaller volumes, entitled "Keys to the Knowledge and Use of the Prayer-book, Bible, Church Catechism," &c.; "A Plain Account of the English Bible, from the earliest times of its Translation to the present day;" and lastly, a large volume, entitled "A Dictionary of Doctrinal and Historical Theology," one of a series to be called a Summary of Theology.

BODE, THE BARON CLEMENT DE, eldest son of the late Baron Clement Joseph Philip Pon de Bode, a baron and count of the Holy Roman Empire, who died suddenly in Oct., 1846. The late baron served for many years in the Russian artillery, and fought his way with the British army to Paris in 1814. As soon as the treaties were concluded, by which indemnity was secured to British subjects whose property in Alsace had been confiscated at the commencement of the French revolution of 1789, he came to England to establish his claims, transmitted after his death to his son, who prosecuted them with unremitting energy. The baron, whose mother was a Russian, is married to an English lady, and has been naturalized as a British subject. He has obtained a high reputation as an Oriental traveller.

BODE, THE REV. JOHN ERNEST, M.A., son of William Bode, Esq., late of the Foreign-office department of the General Post-office, born in 1816, was educated at Eton, the Charterhouse, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1837, taking a first class in classics, having previously gained the Hertford Scholarship for Latin literature in 1835. He was subsequently Tutor and Censor of Christ Church, and one of the public examiners and select preachers in the University, and in 1857 was an unsuccessful candidate for the professorship of poetry. In 1855 he preached the Bampton Lectures, the subject being "The Absence of Precision in the Formularies of the Church of England, Scriptural and suitable to a State of Probation." In 1847 he was appointed to the rectory of Westwell, Oxfordshire; and in 1860 was preferred by the governors of Charterhouse to the rectory of Castle Camps, Cambridgeshire. He is the author of "Ballads from Herodotus," a volume of "Occasional Poems," and "Hymns from the Gospel of the Day."

BODICHON, MADAME, whose name was Barbara Leigh Smith, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Benjamin Smith, many years M.P. for Norwich, was born April 8, 1827, and at an early age took a deep interest in social questions. In 1855-56 she commenced, in conjunction with some personal friends, a movement having for its object to secure to married women their own property and earnings; and although their efforts did not prove successful in obtaining directly from Parliament the measure they desired, they led to a change in the law of marriage and divorce. Miss Smith established at Paddington a school for the education of the daughters of artisans of the middle class. In July, 1857, she married M. Eugène Bodichon, M.D., and has since resided in Algeria, on which country she has, in conjunction with her husband, published an interesting and valuable work. Of late years she has paid great attention to landscape-painting, and her collection of water-colour drawings has been twice exhibited in London with much success.

BODKIN, SIR WILLIAM HENRY, born at Islington, August 4, 1791, received his education at the Islington Academy; was called to the bar 1824; appointed Recorder of Dover 1832; sat as M.P. for Rochester 1841-47, and was appointed Assistant Judge for Middlesex, 1859. He received the honour of knighthood in 1867. For many years he was counsel to the Treasury and vice-president of the Society of Arts; one of the council of the Art Union of London, and chairman of the Metropolitan Assessment Sessions. He is author of some publications on the Poor Law and of the statute by which irremovable poor were made chargeable to the common fund of unions. Sir William's Act was passed for one year only, but has been continued and extended, and is, in fact, the foundation of the present system.

BÖE, Francis Didier, a painter, born at Bergen, in Norway, May 28, 1820, studied art in the Academy of Copenhagen and the studio of M. Groenland, and in 1849 took up his residence in Paris. The flower-paintings which he sent to the galleries of Christiania and to the French exhibitions were remarkable for freshness of colouring and effective arrangement. His "Bunch of Grapes" (1850) was secured for the Museum of the Louvre; and his "Camellias on a Toilet-table" was honourably mentioned at the Universal Exposition of 1855. He exhibited "The Half-opened Orange" and "Pheasant and Partridge" in 1857; "Eagle devouring a young Norwegian Fox," a Polar landscape with the Midnight Sun; and "A Couple of Norway Fowls in their Spring Plumage," in 1863; "Sea Birds in the Light of the Midnight Sun: An Eagle holding a small Fox," &c., in 1867.

BOGARDUS, James, mechanician, born at Catskill, New York, March 14, 1800, at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to a watchmaker, and soon became a skilful workman, a good die-sinker and engraver. His first invention was an eight-day three-wheeled chronometer clock, for which he received the highest premium at the first fair of the American Institute. He next invented an eight-day clock with three wheels and a segment of a wheel, which struck the hours, and, without dial wheels, marked the hours, minutes, and seconds. In 1828 he invented the "Ring Flyer," for cotton-spinning, now in general use; in 1829 the Eccentric mill, which differs from all other mills; the grinding-stones or plates running the same way with nearly equal speed; in 1831 an engraving-machine, which cut the steel die for the gold medal of the American Institute, and engraved many beautiful medallions; and another machine for transferring bank-note plates. In 1832 he invented and patented a dry gas-meter, and for this received the gold medal from the American Institute; he improved it in 1836 by giving a rotary motion to the machinery, thereby overcoming the difficulties which had appeared in the original meter. Being in England in 1836, and noticing in the newspaper a challenge to produce an engraving from the head of Ariadne (a medal in very high relief), he accepted it and produced a medallic-engraving machine, which not only made a perfect fac-simile of the head of Ariadne, but from the same medal engraved comic distortions of the face. This machine engraved a portrait of the Queen, dedicated to herself by her own request; one of Sir Robert Peel, and of several other distinguished persons. He contracted with a company in London to construct a machine for engine-turning, which not only copied all kinds of machine-engraving, but engraved what the machine itself could not again imitate; and a machine for transferring bank-note plates, and other work. In 1839 a reward was offered by the English Government for the best plan of manufacturing postage-stamps, and out of 2,600 applicants, his plan was one of those to which a prize was awarded. After visiting France and Italy, Mr. Bogardus returned to New York in 1840. He invented a machine for pressing glass, another for shirring india-rubber fabrics, and for cutting india-rubber in fine threads. He also made an important improvement in the drilling-machine, and improved and adapted the eccentric mills for a great variety of purposes. In 1848 he invented and patented a planetary horse-power and a dynamometer for measuring the speed and power of machinery while in motion. In 1847 he put in execution his long-cherished idea of iron buildings, by constructing his factory in New York entirely of iron. This building, five stories high and ninety feet in length, was the first cast-iron building erected in the United States. His pyrometer is remarkable for delicacy and accuracy, simply breathing on the object, or a touch of the finger, is instantly responded to by the dial-pointer. Like several other of his inventions, no description of it has yet found its way into print.

BOHN, Henry George, the son of the late Mr. Bohn, bookseller, of London, a gentleman of German extraction, was born Jan. 4, 1796, and at the usual age entered his father's business. In 1831, having married the only daughter of the late Mr. William Simpkin, he commenced business on his own account and in 1841 published his celebrated "Guinea Catalogue" exhibiting the largest stock ever collected by a bookseller. He is well known as one of the earliest projectors of the movement in favour of cheap and good literature for the public; and with this object in view he established his Historical, Scientific, Illustrated, Classical, Ecclesiastical, and Antiquarian Libraries, amounting in all to between six and seven hundred volumes. For these series he translated several of Schiller's, Goethe's, and Humboldt's works; has edited the "Bibliotheca Parriana," "Addison's Works," and a new and enlarged edition of "Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual," and compiled a "Polyglot of Foreign Proverbs," a "Handbook of Proverbs," an "Illustrated Handbook of Geography," "Handbook of Pottery and Porcelain," &c., and assisted in several of the classical translations. Mr. Bohn, who is well known as an antiquary, is Fellow of many of the learned and scientific societies, especially of the Philobiblon Society, to which he has contributed a "Life of Shakspere," and an extensive "Dictionary of English Poetical Quotations," volumes which being privately printed have sold by auction for large sums. In 1860 he gained some notoriety as being almost the only literary opponent of the repeal of the duty on paper, insisting, in a series of letters to the *Times* and *Standard*, that it would not be of any real advantage to the public, while it would entail a loss of two millions per annum to the revenue.

BOMBAY, Bishop of. (*See* Douglas.)

BONAPARTE. (*See* Mathilde, Princess, Napoleon III., and Napoleon, Prince.)

BONAPARTE, Prince Louis-Lucien, born in Worcestershire, Jan. 4, 1813, is the second son of Lucien, brother of Napoleon I. Having entered France after the Revolution of Feb., 1848, he was returned to the Constituent Assembly by the inhabitants of Corsica, Nov. 28, 1848. The election was annulled Jan. 9, 1849. Some months after, he was one of the candidates chosen by the Electoral Union, and was returned for the department of the Seine. When the Empire was re-established in Dec., 1852, he was appointed senator with the titles of Prince and Highness. Prince Lucien has been many years engaged in superintending the translation of portions of the English version of the Scriptures into the various dialects spoken in England and Scotland, and has had the "Parable of the Sower" translated into seventy-two of the languages and dialects of Europe. Of these works the prince prints only a very limited number of copies. He is said to be greatly interested in chemical researches, has written on chemical science, and is the author of several minor works in the Basque language. Prince Lucien was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour Jan. 3, 1860.

BONAPARTE, Pierre Napoleon, Prince, was born at Rome, Sept. 12, 1815, being the third son of Lucien, brother of Napoleon I. In 1832 he rejoined, in the United States, his uncle Joseph, formerly King of Spain, and he served in Columbia under the republican General Santander. On his return to Rome he gave such offence by his turbulent and lawless conduct, that Pope Gregory XVI. found it necessary to order him to quit the States of the Church. This order he disobeyed, and, on being surrounded by a body of "sbirri" or policemen, he wounded two of them, and killed their leader; but he himself received two wounds during the affray, and was compelled to surrender. After an imprisonment of some months in the Fort of St. Angelo, he visited America, England, and the island of Corfu. During a visit to Albania he made another display of his violent temper. He had a dispute with the Pallikares, and, almost single-handed, engaged them in a murderous combat. The result was that the British Government ordered him to quit Greece, whereupon he came to London. Hastening to Paris on the outbreak of the Revolution of 1848, he obtained the rank of Chef de Bataillon and a seat in the Constituent Assembly, where he became noted for his utterance of extreme democratic opinions. Afterwards he was returned to the Legislative Assembly by the two departments of Corsica and the Ardèche. Both as a soldier and a civilian he evinced his restless disposition and intolerance of authority. In 1849 he left for Algeria, and was present at the commencement of the operations for the siege of Zaatcha, but before the assault took place he returned without permission. For this act of insubordination he was cashiered by M. d'Hautpoul, the Minister of War, and this decisive measure, which by the way led to a duel between the Prince and a journalist of the extreme Right, met with the hearty approval of the Chamber. After the *Coup d'Etat* of Dec. 2, 1851, and the restoration of the Empire, he received the titles of Prince and Highness. He did not, however, often frequent the court at the Tuileries, and since then he has lived in retirement at his country house at Auteuil, near Paris. His name was once more brought prominently before the public on Jan. 10, 1871, when he shot a journalist named Victor (Salmon) Noir, and attempted to shoot Ulric Fonvielle, in the course of an interview held within the Prince's house in the Rue d'Auteuil, for the purpose of arranging a duel between him and M. Pascal Grousset, who had described the Prince as a renegade Republican, and a brutal Corsican, capable of any act of violence. This act excited great indignation in France against the Prince, who was tried before the High Court of Justice at Tours, March 21-27. The Court acquitted him on the charge of murder, but condemned him to pay £1,000 by way of compensation to Victor Noir's father and mother. He was married to Mademoiselle Rifflin, at the French Legation, in Brussels, Nov. 11, 1871. This marriage was the consecration of a union contracted years previously before the civil officer in a small town in Belgian Luxemburg, called Lacuisine. That union, from which has issued two children, was disapproved by the Emperor Napoleon, who, by virtue of the laws of the Empire, declared the ceremony to be null and void. However, when the Empire had fallen, Prince Pierre Bonaparte took the necessary steps to legitimatise his children. Prince Pierre Bonaparte is the author of several literary works, the chief of which is a French metrical version of Nicolini's tragedy of "Nabuchodonosor," 1861. He was appointed an officer of the Legion of Honour in 1864, and the same year received from King Victor Emmanuel the Grand Cross of the Order of SS. Maurizio and Lazzaro.

BONAR, Rev. Horatius, D.D., was born in 1808, and educated first at the High School, and afterwards at the University, of Edinburgh. In 1837 he settled as pastor of the North Church at Kelso, where his literary labours began. He edited for some time *The Presbyterian*, and began to issue the "Kelso Tracts." In 1843 he left the Presbyterian establishment, but still remained pastor of North Church, Kelso. In 1846 he published "Truth and Error," and afterwards became well known as a hymnologist. Of his other works it will be sufficient to name, "Hymns of Faith and Hope," "The Night of

Weeping," of which more than 60,000 copies are in circulation; "Prophetic Landmarks;" "The Morning of Joy," and "The Eternal Day." In 1856 Dr. Bonar visited the Holy Land, and made a journey through the desert of Sinai, which led to his publication, on his return, of "The Desert of Sinai," and "The Land of Promise." In 1859 he succeeded the Rev. Andrew Cameron as editor of *The Christian Treasury*. He has also edited, from its commencement more than twenty years ago, *The Quarterly Journal of Prophecy*.

BONHEUR, MADEMOISELLE ROSALIE, called ROSA, an artist unrivalled amongst her own sex for the minute and spirited delineation of the various forms of animal life, was born at Bordeaux, March 22, 1822. The daughter of a French artist of some distinction, she profited by the instructions of her father, who has been her sole adviser in the mechanism of painting. As the avocations of her family compelled them to reside in Paris, the indulgence of her own particular tastes in the choice of subjects for study was somewhat difficult of attainment, and she derived her early instruction from a study of such animal life as could be seen by her in the streets and *abattoirs* of Paris. In 1841 she entered upon her career by exhibiting two pictures, "Chèvres et Moutons" and "Les Deux Lapins," which established her reputation. These were followed by a succession of highly finished compositions, amongst which may be cited the celebrated "Labourage Nivernais," which was completed in 1849, and has been added to the collection in the Luxembourg. She attends the horse-markets both in Fance and abroad, adopting the masculine garb, which is not ill suited to the decided character of her face, and enables her to inspect and to purchase her subject with less interruption and remark. She has fitted up an antechamber, divided only by a partition from her studio, as a stable for the convenience of the various animals domesticated therein, and has established a small fold in its immediate vicinity for the accommodation of sheep and goats. It is owing, in a measure, to this conscientious examination of the developments of animal life that she has produced such masterpieces of representation as the "Horse Fair," a picture which formed the chief attraction at the French Exhibition of pictures in London during the season of 1855, and which almost monopolized for a time the attention of artists and connoisseurs. In 1855 she sent to the Universal Exhibition in Paris a new landscape of large dimensions, "The Haymaking Season in Auvergne." Rosa Bonheur has evinced in her works a wonderful power of representing spirited action, which distinguishes her from other eminent animal painters of the day, and which endows her pictures as compositions with extraordinary interest. Several of this lady's productions have been engraved for the English public. Since 1849 she has directed the gratuitous School of Design for Young Girls of Paris. She obtained a first-class medal in 1848, and another in 1855. She was decorated with the Legion of Honour, June 10, 1865, and in 1868 she was appointed a member of the Institute of Antwerp. During the siege of Paris in 1870–71, her studio and residence at Fontainebleau, were spared and respected by special order of the Crown Prince of Prussia.

BONNECHOSE, FRANÇOISE-PAUL-EMILE-BOISNORMAND DE, a French writer of repute, born at Leyerdorp, in Holland, where his father was a refugee, Aug. 18, 1801; went to France at the Restoration, and served for some years as an officer on staff. In 1829 he quitted the army, and was appointed by the king librarian at the palace of St. Cloud, a post which he held during the reign of Louis-Philippe. From 1850 to 1853 he was keeper of different libraries; and among them, of those at Versailles and Trianon. Among M. de Bonnechose's literary labours are, "Rosamond," a tragedy (1826), played with success at the Théâtre Français; "The Death of Bailly," which carried off the prize at the French Academy; "A History of France," which reached its tenth edition in 1855, and which has been translated into English by William Robson; "Christopher Sauval; or, Society in France under the Restoration" (1836); "Sacred History" (1838); Reformers before the Reformation" (1844); and a "History of England" (1858-59), &c. &c. M. de Bonnechose has contributed to the Supplement of the Dictionary of the Academy, as well as to the *Revue Contemporaine*.

BONNECHOSE, Henri Marie Gaston Boisnormand de, a French archbishop, and a cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, born at Paris, May 30, 1800. He was bred to the law and obtained some lucrative public appointments, but at the age of thirty he resolved to devote his life to the cause of religion. Accordingly, after going through a course of ecclesiastical studies, he was ordained priest at Strasburg in 1834. In 1847 he was consecrated Bishop of Carcassonne, and in 1854 translated to the see of Evreux, and in 1858 made Archbishop of Rouen. He was created and proclaimed a Cardinal in 1863. His Eminence, who sat in the Senate by virtue of his title of Cardinal, has always been an ardent supporter of the Pope's temporal power, and of the independence of the Church. He is renowned for his eloquence in the pulpit.

BONOMI, Joseph, F.R.S.L. and F.R.A.S., son of Joseph Bonomi, A.R.A. (an Italian architect highly esteemed for his works in England and Italy), was born in London, in 1796. His original intention was to become a sculptor, and he went through a course of anatomy under Sir Charles Bell, and at the same time studied at the Royal Academy, where he gained honours. In 1822 he went to Rome to pursue the study of arts, and afterwards visited Egypt and Syria, remaining in the former country about fifteen years. He was the first to point out to the learned world the remarkable monument mentioned by Herodotus as having been set up by Sesostris on the coast of Syria, as a record of his victories. Mr. Bonomi is the author of "Nineveh and its Palaces" (3rd ed. 1857), and of the "descriptions" in "Egypt, Nubia, and Ethiopia, illustrated by 100 Photographs" (1862); the drawings on the wood are also from his hand, and Mr. Samuel Sharpe contributed the notes. The work on which he was engaged for some years, "The Sarcophagus of Oimenepthah I., described by Samuel Sharpe," being the hieroglyphical text of the celebrated alabaster sarcophagus (now in Sir J. Soane's museum) of a Pharaoh who reigned during the most flourishing period of the Egyptian era, appeared in 1864. He is the author of several brochures on Egyptian archæology, on which he has contributed papers to the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, and one on the Cosmography of the ancient Egyptians to the Royal Astronomical Society. He is curator of Sir John Soane's Museum.

BOOTH, Edwin, the second surviving son of the well-known tragedian, Junius Brutus Booth, born at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1833, was early trained for the dramatic profession. Having filled many minor parts, he made his first regular appearance on the stage as "Tressell," in "Richard III.," in 1849, and performed the character of Richard III., in place of his father, who had been suddenly taken ill, in 1851. After a tour through California, Australia, many of the Pacific Islands, and the Sandwich Islands, he reappeared at New York in 1857, visited England and the Continent in 1861, and returned to New York, and commenced a series of Shaksperian revivals at the Winter Garden Theatre in 1863. This establishment was totally destroyed by fire, March 23, 1867, when, in addition to the stage effects, of which he was the principal owner, Mr. Booth lost his valuable wardrobe, containing relics of his father, Kemble, and Mrs.

Siddons. Mr. Booth, after a series of successful engagements in Boston, Philadelphia, and other large cities, commenced, in 1868, the erection of a new theatre in New York, which, in the perfection of its arrangements and the completeness of all its appointments, surpasses any other theatrical edifice in the United States. It was opened in 1870, and has been liberally patronized.

BOOTH, The Rev. James, LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., eldest son of the late John Booth, Esq., of Lava, was born in 1814, and graduated in honours at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was awarded a gold medal in classics, a scholarship, and several other prizes. In 1840 he made his first contribution to mathematical science, by the publication of his "New Method of Tangential Co-ordinates," a method which is the reciprocal of that invented by Descartes. In 1846, Dr. Booth, who is the inventor of a new system of parabolic trigonometry, which establishes between the arcs of a parabola relations analogous to those which circular trigonometry has long since made known with respect to the arcs of a circle, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and has been a member of its council. In 1851 he published a treatise "On the Application of the Theory of Elliptic Integrals to the Investigation of the Rotatory Motion of Bodies." He is also the author of two memoirs printed in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1852 and 1853, "On the Geometrical Properties of Elliptic Integrals," and has contributed to the *Philosophical Magazine* and other mathematical journals many papers, several of which have been translated into foreign languages. In 1846 Dr. Booth published a pamphlet under the title, "Examination the province of the State," in which he advocated those principles of competitive examination subsequently adopted by the Government and the universities in the civil service and middle-class examinations. In 1856, as chairman of the council of the Society of Arts, he gave a practical illustration of his views by establishing examinations which were held in London and at Huddersfield, and were organized for Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, and other populous centres, and he advocated the general adoption of the system by the delivery of lectures, some of which, as "How to Learn," and "What to Learn," have run through several editions. In 1857, by *special request*, Dr. Booth undertook to annotate and conduct through the press the Prince Consort's "Speeches and Addresses," known as the Society of Arts' edition. A cheaper impression of the work had very wide circulation among the working classes. In 1859 the Royal Astronomical Society presented him, though not then a fellow, to the living of Stone, near Aylesbury. He is the author of several sermons and addresses on various occasions. In 1870 he published his treatise "The Lord's Supper, a Feast after Sacrifice, with inquiries into the Doctrine of Transubstantiation, and the Principles of Development as applied to the Interpretation of the Bible;" and in 1872 "A Treatise on some New Geometrical Methods, containing Essays on Tangential Coordinates, Reciprocal Polars, the Trigonometry of the Parabola, the Geometrical Origin of Logarithms, and the Geometrical Properties of Elliptic Integrals." Dr. Booth is a magistrate for the county of Bucks.

BOOTH, James C., born in 1810, is Professor of Applied Chemistry in the Franklin Institute, and a melter and refiner in the United States Mint, Philadelphia. He is the author of the "Encyclopædia of Chemistry, Practical and Theoretical, embracing its application to the Arts, Metallurgy, Geology, Medicine, and Pharmacy," published at Philadelphia in 1850. In this work Mr. Booth was assisted by Mr. Campbell Morfit, in conjunction with whom he also drew up a report to the Smithsonian Institute on "Recent Improvements in the Chemical Arts," published at Washington in 1851.

BORDEAUX, DUKE DE. (*See* CHAMBORD, COUNT DE.)

BOREL (N......), a French general, born about 1820, was selected by General MacMahon as his aide-de-camp soon after quitting the Staff College in 1840, and served for several years in the African wars, under the future Duke of Magenta. At the latter end of 1854 he went with his general to the camp of Boulogne, where MacMahon took the command of a division of infantry. In Aug., 1855, they both left for the Crimea, and M. Borel, then only a Staff captain, marched by the side of his general to the assault on the Malakhoff. Promoted to the rank of major after the brilliant engagement of the 8th of Sept., he made, in the capacity of aide-de-camp to MacMahon, the campaign against the Kabyles of Algeria in 1856, and that of Italy in 1859. In 1867 Colonel Borel parted company with the Duke of Magenta, to whom he had rendered great service on many occasions, and, going to Paris, was appointed Chief of Staff of the National Guards of the Seine under General Autemarre d'Erville. After the declaration of war against Germany he did not take a part in the earlier engagements between the German troops and the Army of the Rhine, but on the delegation of the Government of the National Defence leaving Paris for Tours, Colonel Borel was summoned to that city, and appointed Chief of Staff of the 15th Corps d'Armée, and promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. When the Army of the Loire was definitively organized, he became General Chief of Staff, and to his exertions was, in a great measure, due the temporary success gained by the French near Orleans in Nov., 1870. A few weeks later he was created a General of Division.

BORIE, HON. ADOLPH E., late Secretary of the United States Navy, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1809. On his mother's side he is descended from one of the San Domingo families, who left that island during the troubles with the blacks, and, settling in Philadelphia, formed a small colony, which is now represented by some of its most distinguished families. When sixteen years of age, Mr. Borie graduated at the Pennsylvania University, and at twenty-four went to Paris, where he completed his education. After travelling in Europe he returned to Philadelphia, and devoted himself to mercantile pursuits. In 1862 a number of the citizens of Philadelphia felt that it was necessary to take some steps to organize against the threatened advance of secession into the North. From this determination arose the first Union League of the country, known as the great Union League of Philadelphia. Mr. Borie was one of its founders, and is now its Vice-President. With this exception he has never taken part in politics, never even attending political meetings, except those held in the League. During the war he was among the most prominent of Philadelphia citizens in its support, and gave largely to the enlistment of soldiers in defence of the Union. In his administration of the Navy Department, to which he was appointed in 1869 by President Grant, he instituted many reforms. He retained the office only a few months.

BORROW, GEORGE, of Cornish extraction, born at East Dereham, Norfolk, in 1803, the son of an officer in the army, was educated at the Norwich and several other grammar schools in England, and spent about two years at the High School in Edinburgh. In 1818 he was articled to a solicitor in Norwich, but soon quitted the legal profession and devoted his attention to philology and other branches of literature, including several modern languages. From some gipsies who encamped on a heath near Norwich he acquired a knowledge of their tongue, which, though broken and scanty, exhibits marks of high antiquity. Quitting Norwich, and abandoning the law on his father's death, he came to London, and worked for the publishers;

but his health failing, he lived for some years a life of wandering and adventure. In 1833 he entered the service of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and was sent into Russia. At St. Petersburg he edited the New Testament in the Mandchu, or Chinese Tartar language, and a book called "Targum," consisting of metrical translations from thirty languages. He paid two visits to Spain as agent of the Bible Society, and was twice imprisoned in that country for endeavouring to circulate the Scriptures. Whilst in Spain he mixed much with the Caloré, or Zincali, called by the Spaniards Gitanos, or Gipsies, whose language he found to be much the same as that of the English Romany. At Madrid he edited the New Testament in Spanish, and translated St. Luke's Gospel into the language of the Zincali. Leaving the service of the Bible Society, he returned to England in 1839. In 1841 he published the "Zincali," or an account of the gipsies in Spain, with a vocabulary of their language, which he showed to be closely connected with the Sanscrit. This work obtained a wide celebrity on the Continent, and drew attention to the gipsies and their history. In 1842 he published "The Bible in Spain," a work which received a warm eulogium from the late Sir R. Peel in the House of Commons. In 1844 he wandered among the gipsies of Hungary, Wallachia, and Turkey, gathering up the words of their respective dialects of the Romany, and making a collection of their songs. "Lavengro," containing some account of his early life and adventures, was published in 1851, and "The Romany Rye," a sequel, in 1857. This author, who published "Wild Wales" in 1862, has contributed both prose and verse to periodical literature.

BOSBOOM, John, a Dutch painter, born at the Hague, Feb. 18, 1817, studied under B. J. Van Bree, became favourably known by his pictures of architectural subjects, and was decorated with the Dutch Order of the Lion, the Order of Leopold, &c. His best works are "The Tomb of Engelbert II., Count of Nassau, in the Church of Breda;" "The great Protestant Church at Amsterdam" (now in the possession of the King of Bavaria); "Franciscan Friars chanting a *Te Deum*" (in M. Völcker's collection at the Hague); "The Holy Communion in a Protestant Church;" "The Consistory Hall at Nimeguen;" "View in the Church of Alkmaar," and "Rotterdam Cathedral." The two last-named pictures were exhibited in the Universal Exposition held at Paris in 1867.

BOSWORTH, The Rev. Joseph, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., a native of Derbyshire, born about 1790, was educated at Repton grammar school, graduated at Aberdeen as M.A. and LL.D., and received the honorary degree of Ph.D. at Leyden in 1831. He studied at Cambridge, and in due course proceeded to the degree of D.D. in 1839. Before his election as Professor of Anglo-Saxon in Oxford, he was incorporated as a member of Christ Church in 1857. He was ordained deacon in 1814, and has held several livings in England. These he resigned, and was British Chaplain at Amsterdam and Rotterdam between 1829 and 1841, when he translated our Common Prayer-book into Dutch gratuitously for the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. In 1858 he was appointed to the rectory of Water Stratford, near Buckingham. Dr. Bosworth, who is a member of the Royal Institute of the Netherlands, and a fellow of many literary and learned societies at Leyden, Rotterdam, Copenhagen, &c., is the author of "The Elements of Anglo-Saxon Grammar" (1823), "A Compendious Grammar of the Primitive English or Anglo-Saxon," "A Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language" (1838), "The Origin of the Danish Language," "Abstract of Scandinavian Literature," "Origin of the English, Germanic, and Scandinavian Languages and Nations," "The Essentials of Anglo-Saxon Grammar," "A Compendious Anglo-Saxon Dictionary" (1848), &c. He has published "King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon Version of the Historian Orosius," with an English translation (1855), and the same royal author's "Description of Europe, and the voyages of Ohthere and Wulfstan," in Anglo-Saxon, with an English translation (1855); "The History of the Lauderdale MS. of Orosius" (1858), "The Gospels in Gothic of 360, and in Anglo-Saxon of 995, in parallel columns with Wycliffe's Version of 1389, and Tyndale's of 1526," which work appeared in 1865.

BOTTA, Paul-Émile, French archæologist and traveller, born about 1805, entered the diplomatic service, and was successively French Consul at Alexandria and Mosul. He was employed on several archæological commissions, and enriched the public collections of France with a variety of interesting objects. In the spring of 1843 Botta commenced his excavations at Khorsabad, the French Government taking a deep interest in the enterprise. M. Flandin, an accomplished draughtsman, was sent to sketch the crumbling sculptures, and several competent scholars and members of the Academy were commissioned to prepare for publication an elegant archæological work, under the special supervision of M. Botta. This work, entitled "Monuments de Ninève découverts et décrits par Botta, mesurés et dessinés par Flandin" (1849-50), was published in five large folio volumes, the first two of which contain the plates of architecture and sculpture, the third and fourth the inscriptions, and the fifth the text. The "Inscriptions découvertes à Khorsabad" (1848) is a cheaper edition of the inscriptions contained in the larger work. Such of the crumbling monuments as could be preserved were sent down the Tigris on rafts, and placed in the Louvre at Paris. The credit of having laid the foundation of Assyrian archæology, the extent and importance of which had only been previously conjectured, may fairly be assigned to M. Botta, who proved the pioneer in the paths in which Mr. Layard and others have followed with so much success.

BOTTALLA, The Rev. Paul, S.J., born Aug. 15, 1823, in Palermo, the capital of Sicily, and educated at the Jesuit Colleges of Palermo and Rome. After being admitted to holy orders he was successively appointed Sunday preacher in the Gesù of Naples; Professor of Universal History in the Collegio Massimo of Palermo; of Ecclesiastical History in the Roman College; of Dogmatic Theology in St. Beuno's College, North Wales. Father Bottalla is one of the writers of the *Civiltà Cattolica* of Rome. He has published at Palermo and Genoa a Course of History of the Middle Ages in two volumes ("Corso di Storia e di Geografia universale — Medio Evo"), which has been translated into French; "Studii storici sulla Chiesa e l'Imperio" (in the *Civiltà Cattolica*), &c.; at Brussels, "Histoire de la Révolution de 1860 en Sicile: de ses Causes et de ses Effets dans la Révolution générale de l'Italie" (2 vols. 1861); in London, "The Pope and the Church considered in their Mutual Relations with reference to the Errors of the High Church Party in England" (vols. i. and ii. 1868 and 1870);—the third volume has not yet appeared; "Pope Honorius before the Tribunal of Reason and History" (1868), being a reply to the pamphlet of P. Le Page Renouf, entitled "The Condemnation of Pope Honorius;" and "The Papacy and Schism: Strictures on Mr. Ffoulkes's Letter to Archbishop Manning" (1869).

BOUCHARDAT, Apollinaire, pharmaceutist, member of the Academy of Medicine, was born at l'Isle-sur-le-Serein (Yonne) about 1810, studied medicine in Paris whilst very young, and was named a Fellow of that faculty in 1832. He was pharmaceutist-in-chief at the hospital of Saint-Antoine, and in 1834 was appointed to the same functions at the Hôtel Dieu, which he fulfilled until

1855, when he resigned, in order to devote himself to scientific works. In 1838 he disputed with much talent the chair of pharmacy and organic chemistry in the faculty of Medicine with M. Dumas. In 1845 he was appointed a member of the Council of Health, and created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. He became a member of the Academy of Medicine in 1850, and, after competition, obtained the chair of Hygiène in 1852. In addition to numerous botanical and medical "memoirs," which have been published collectively under the titles of "Recherches sur la Végétation," &c., M. Bouchardat has written a "Cours de Chimie Élémentaire, avec ses principales Applications à la Médecine et aux Arts," published in 1834-5; "Cours des Sciences Physiques" in 1841-4; "Éléments de Matière Médicale et de Pharmacie" in 1838; "L'Annuaire de Thérapeutique" since 1841; "Nouveau Formulaire Magistral" in 1840; "Formulaire Vétérinaire" in 1849; "Opuscules d'Économie Rurale" in 1851; "Archives de Physiologie" in 1854; and "Répertoire de Pharmacie," published monthly since 1847. He has written a series of interesting works upon vines and wines, "L'Influence des Eaux Potables sur la Production du Goître et du Crétinisme," in his "Opuscules d'Économie Rurale;" a work upon "Diabetes," numerous "Memoirs," presented to the Academy of Medicine, &c.

BOUCICAULT, Dion, born in Dublin, Dec. 26, 1822, and educated under his guardian Dr. Lardner, and at the London University, commenced his career as dramatic author with the production, in March, 1841, of "London Assurance," at Covent Garden Theatre. He went to the United States in 1853, and did not return to London till 1860, when he produced the "Colleen Bawn" at the Adelphi Theatre, in which very successful piece Mrs. Boucicault, formerly Miss Robertson, a popular actress, appeared. This was followed by the "Octoroon," in 1861. Having been associated with Mr. Webster in the management of the Adelphi Theatre, Mr. Boucicault became lessee of Astley's Theatre, the name of which he altered to that of the Westminster; but the speculation proved a failure. Mr. Boucicault is the author of a large number of original pieces, as well as of adaptations from the French, the best known, in addition to the above-mentioned, being "Old Heads and Young Hearts," "Love in a Maze," "Used Up," "The Willow Copse," "Janet Pride," "Louis XI.," "The Corsican Brothers," "Faust and Marguerite," "The Long Strike," and "Flying Scud," produced at the Holborn Theatre in 1866. Among his more recent pieces are "How She Loves Him," 1867; "After Dark," 1868; "Paul Lafarge," 1870; "A Dark Night's Work," 1870; "The Rapparee; or, the Treaty of Limerick," 1870; and "Formosa." In the delineation of Irish character both Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault excel.

BOUILLAUD, Jean-Baptiste, physician, member of the Academy of Medicine, was born at Angoulême, Sept. 16, 1796, studied under his uncle, Jean Bouillaud, a surgeon-major in the army, and took his degree as doctor at Paris, Aug. 23, 1823. M. Bouillaud became favourably known to the profession by publishing, in 1824, in conjunction with M. R. J. Bertin, a treatise on "Diseases of the Heart." He was elected professor of clinical medicine at the Hôpital de la Charité in 1831; was Deputy for Angoulême from 1842 to 1846, voting generally with the "Left;" became a member of the Superior Council of the University, was created an Officer of the Legion of Honour, April 27, 1847, was chosen to succeed M. Orfila as Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris in 1848, was created a Commander of the Legion of Honour in 1864, and was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1868. In addition to the forementioned works, M. Bouillaud has published numerous medical treatises, amongst which may be named "Traité

de l'Encéphalite," in 1825; "Traité Clinique et Expérimental des Fièvres dites Essentielles," in 1826; "Traité Clinique et Statistique du Choléra," in 1832; "Traité Clinique des Maladies du Cœur," in 1835; "Clinique Médicale de l'Hôpital de la Charité," in 1837; "Traité Clinique du Rhumatisme Articulaire," in 1840; "Sur le Siége du Sens du Langage articulé," in 1839–48; "Traité de Nosographie Médicale," in 1846; his most important work, "Leçons Cliniques sur les Maladies du Cœur et des gros Vaisseaux," in 1853; "Du Diagnostic et de la Curabilité du Cancer," in 1854; and "De l'Influence des Doctrines ou des Systèmes Pathologiques de la Thérapeutique," in 1859.

BOULEY, Henri, a French veterinary surgeon, professor of clinical medicine and surgery at the school of Alfort, and since 1855 a member of the Academy of Medicine (veterinary section), was appointed Inspector-General of Veterinary Schools Jan. 6, 1866. He is the author of the following works:—"Causes Générales de la Morve dans nos Régiments de Cavalerie," 1840; "Traité de l'Organisation du Pied du Cheval," &c., 1851; "De la Péripneumonie Épizootique du gros Bétail," 1854; "Nouveau Dictionnaire Pratique de Médecine, de Chirurgie, et d'Hygiène Vétérinaires," 1855–7; with M. Reynal, &c. He has likewise published several Notices, Memoirs, &c., and edited, since 1844, the Reports, "Bulletin de la Société Centrale de Médecine Vétérinaire." M. Bouley was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour, Dec. 25, 1844, and promoted to the rank of officer, Dec, 9, 1865. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1868.

BOURBAKI, Charles Denis Sauter, a French general, of Greek extraction, born at Paris, April 22, 1816, was a sub-lieutenant in the Zouaves from 1836 to 1838, when he was appointed a Lieutenant in the 1st regiment of the Foreign Legion. He was appointed Captain in the Zouaves in June, 1842; Major of the Native Skirmishers in Aug., 1846; Lieutenant-Colonel in Jan., 1850, first of the 7th regiment of the line and afterwards of the Zouaves; Colonel in Dec., 1851; Brigadier-General, Oct. 14, 1854; and General of Division Aug. 12, 1857. During the Crimean war in 1855 he greatly distinguished himself at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann and in the assault on Sebastopol. He also took part in the Italian expedition of 1859. In May, 1869, he was appointed to the command of the second camp at Châlons, and in the following July nominated aide-de-camp to the Emperor. General Bourbaki played a conspicuous part in the Franco-German war. In Dec. 1870, he was appointed by the Delegate Government at Tours to the chief command of the First Army of the North, with General Borel as his Chief of Staff. After a series of engagements with the German forces, General Bourbaki was compelled to retreat in the direction of Switzerland, and at the close of the month of Jan., 1871, he was driven over the Swiss frontier with the remains of his army, consisting of about 80,000 men. The general attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with a pistol, but the wound did not prove fatal. Subsequently he returned to France, and he now holds a military command at Lyons.

BOUSSINGAULT, Jean-Baptiste-Joseph-Dieudonné, chemist, member of the Institute, born in Paris, Feb. 2, 1802, was educated in the Mining School of St. Étienne, and on leaving it accepted the offer made to him by an English company of proceeding to South America to recover and work certain ancient mines which had been neglected for many years. All went well at first; but when the colonies of Spain declared their independence, an end was put to the enterprise. It was at this time he made the acquaintance of Humboldt, who was exploring the New World. M. Boussingault, having nothing better to do, entered the ranks of the insurrectionary army, and was attached to Gen. Boliar's staff, more, however, as a savant than a soldier, and passed through Bolivia, Venezuela, and the countries situated between Carthagena and the mouth of the Orinoco. Soon after his return to France, he was appointed to a professorship of chemistry at Lyons. In 1839 he was elected into the Academy of Sciences, and going to Paris, obtained a chair of Agriculture in the Conservatory of Arts and Trades. Chemistry, applied to agriculture and the rearing of cattle, owes much to the labours of M. Boussingault, especially his indications as to the quality of manures, and on the nutritive properties of the aliments destined for herbivorous animals. He has contributed several valuable articles on such subjects to the French scientific journals, and some of these have been collected and published under the title, "Mémoires de Chimie Agricole et de Physiologie" (Paris, 1854). His "Traité d'Économie Rurale" and "Annals of Physics and Chemistry" were published at Paris in 1844. M. Boussingault, who was returned to the Constituent Assembly, and was a member of the Council of State until the 2nd of Dec., has withdrawn from politics, and devotes himself to his favourite studies. He was made Commander of the Legion of Honour, March 14, 1857.

BOUTWELL, The Hon. George S., an American statesman, born in Brookline, Massachusetts, Jan. 28, 1818. His opportunities for early education were moderate, and mostly confined to the instruction imparted in the public schools; but, though he early entered into business life, he was an indefatigable student, and thoroughly educated himself. His advancement in civil and political life has been rapid. A school teacher at sixteen years of age, in active business from the age of eighteen to twenty-eight, during which time he qualified himself for the bar, and was admitted to it; six times a member of the Massachusetts Legislature between his twenty-third and his thirty-first year; the candidate of his party for Congress at the age of twenty-five, and for Governor of Massachusetts at the age of thirty-one; Governor of the State in 1851 and 1852; a leading member of the Constitutional Convention in 1853; for ten years a member of the Board of Education, and for five years its Secretary, succeeding in this position two of the most eminent scholars of Massachusetts; the organizer of the Internal Revenue Department of the United States, and its first Commissioner in 1862; a member of Congress from Massachusetts, from 1863 to 1869; and nominated by President Grant in March, 1869, a member of the Cabinet, and Secretary of the Treasury, which office he still holds. His management of the finances has been very successful, reducing largely the public debt, enforcing the collection of the revenues, and punishing all frauds. Though an admirable writer and an eloquent and popular lecturer and orator, Mr. Boutwell's life has been too busy for him to do much in the way of contributions to literature. His educational reports, however, were able and eloquent, and his state and cabinet papers sound and creditable.

BOUVERIE, The Right Hon. Edward Pleydell, second son of the 3rd earl of Radnor, born in 1818, and educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1838, entered Parliament in 1844, as M.P. for Kilmarnock, which he continues to represent, in the Liberal interest. He was Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department from July, 1850, till March, 1852, and was Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons from April, 1853, to March, 1855, when he was made Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Paymaster-General in August of that year, and President of the Poor-law Board, which post he held till the retirement of the Palmerston administration in March, 1858. Lord Palmerston nominated him the second Church Estates Commissioner in Aug., 1859, and he discharged the duties of this office till Nov., 1865. In 1862 he introduced, though unsuccessfully, a measure for the relief of certain disabilities which affected such of the clergy as, owing to a change in their opinions, desired to withdraw from the service of the Established Church. Mr. Bouverie was appointed a member of the Ecclesiastical Commission in 1869.

BOVILL, The Right Hon. Sir William, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was born in 1814, and called to the bar in 1841, having previously practised as a special pleader. Sir William, who soon obtained a very extensive practice, and was made a Queen's Counsel and a Bencher of the Middle Temple in 1855, was first returned to Parliament in March, 1857, for the borough of Guilford, which he continued to represent until his elevation to the Bench in Nov., 1866. Sir William, who was a magistrate for the county of Surrey, was appointed Solicitor-General under Lord Derby's administration in July, 1866, and upon the retirement of Lord Chief Justice Erle, in November of that year, succeeded him as Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He was made a Privy Councillor Dec. 28, 1866.

BOWEN, Francis, LL.D., born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1811, graduated from Harvard College in 1833, with the highest honours, and in 1835 was appointed Instructor in Intellectual Philosophy and Political Economy in the university. In 1839 he visited Europe, and spent two years in the study of philosophical and political science. On his return he devoted his time to philosophical and literary pursuits, published two or three volumes of essays on Speculative Philosophy, &c.; was editor and proprietor of the *North American Review* from 1843 to 1854, and between 1848 and 1853 delivered four courses of lectures before the Lowell Institute on Metaphysical and Ethical Science in their relations to religion; on Political Economy; and on the Development of the English and American Constitution. In 1853 he was appointed Alford Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy, and Civil Polity in Harvard University, and still retains that professorship. He has published several biographies in Sparks's "Library of American Biography;" was American editor of the "Imperial Dictionary of Biography;" and among his original works are a very elaborate treatise on the "Principles of Political Economy applied to the condition of the American People," 1856, and a treatise on "American Political Economy," 1871. He has edited, with critical notes, Dugald Stewart's "Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind," and compiled and edited, with copious annotations, "Documents of the Constitution of England and America, from Magna Charta to the Federal Constitution of 1789." In 1858 he delivered a fifth course of Lowell lectures on "The English Philosophers and Metaphysicians, from Bacon to Sir William Hamilton." Professor Bowen has been a very earnest and able opponent of the "Positive Philosophy" of Auguste Comte, and its modifications by Mr. John Stuart Mill.

BOWEN, Sir George Ferguson, G.C.M.G., the eldest son of the Rev. Edward Bowen, a beneficed clergyman in the north of Ireland, born in that country in 1821, was educated at the Charterhouse and Trinity College, Oxford, where he obtained a scholarship in 1840, and graduated B.A. as first-class in classics in 1844. In the same year he was elected to a Fellowship of Brasenose College, and became a member of Lincoln's Inn. From 1847 to 1851 he held the post of President of the University of Corfu, and was Chief Secretary to the Government of the Ionian Islands from 1854 to 1859. He is the author of "Ithaca in 1850," and of "Mount Athos, Thessaly, and Epirus." "Murray's Handbook of Greece" is believed to have been written by Sir George Bowen, who married, in 1856, the Countess Roma, only surviving daughter of Count Roma, G.C.M.G., then president of the Senate of the Ionian Islands, and was appointed, in 1859, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the new colony of Queensland, in Australia, comprising the north-eastern portion of the Australian continent. After a successful administration in Queensland, he was appointed, in Nov., 1867, to succeed Sir George Grey as Governor of New Zealand.

BOWERS, The Very Rev. George Hull, D.D., son of the late Francis Bowers, Esq., was born in 1794, and educated at the Grammar School, Pembroke, and Clare College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.D. in 1829, and D.D. in 1849. Having been perpetual curate of Elstow, Beds, from 1819 to 1832, and Select Preacher to the University of Cambridge in 1830, he was presented by the late Duke of Bedford to the rectory of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, London, in 1831, and promoted to the deanery of Manchester in 1847. Dr. Bowers is author of sermons preached before the University of Cambridge, in Covent Garden church, and in the cathedral of Manchester, and of a scheme for the formation of schools for the sons of clergymen and others, combining the twofold advantages of efficiency and economy. The publication, in 1842, of this plan led to the establishment of Marlborough College, of which Dr. Bowers was the founder, conjointly with the late Rev. Charles Eaton Plater. He is chairman of the council of Rossall School, Fleetwood (similar in constitution to Marlborough College), visitor of the Manchester Free Grammar School, and one of the nominators to the Hulme Exhibitions at Brasenose College, Oxford. He was also the originator, in 1862, of Haileybury College (late East-India College), on the plan of the colleges of Marlborough and Rossall.

BOWLES, *General Sir George, K.C.B., received his commission as ensign Dec. 20, 1804,* served in the north of Germany in 1805–6 under Lord Cathcart; was present at the siege and capture of Copenhagen in 1807, and served in the Peninsula from 1809 to 1814 (excepting the winters of 1810 and 1811). He was present at the passage of the Douro; the battles of Talavera, Salamanca, and Vittoria; the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Burgos, and San Sebastian; the capture of Madrid; the passages of the Bidassoa, Nivelles, Nive, and Adour; and the investment of Bayonne; and took part in the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and the capture of Paris. He has received the war medal, with six clasps. His other commissions bear date as follows:—Lieut. and Capt., Feb. 1, 1810; Major, June 18, 1815; Lieut.-Colonel, June 14, 1821; Colonel, Jan. 10, 1837; Major-General, Nov. 9, 1846; Lieut.-General, June 20, 1854; General, Nov. 9, 1852. He received the colonelcy of the 1st West India regiment Sept. 9, 1855.

BOWMAN, William, F.R.S., surgeon to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, some time surgeon to the King's College Hospital and Professor of Physiology and General and Morbid Anatomy at King's College, London, is a son of the late John Eddowes Bowman, F.L.S., F.G.S., and was born at Nantwich, in 1816. Having received his education at King's College, London, he commenced his profession with much success in the West-end of London. The Royal Medal in Physiology was awarded to him by the Royal Society in 1842. He has been twice on the council of that society, is a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Science at Turin, of the Royal Academy of Medicine in Sweden, of the Société Philomathique, the Société de Chirurgie, and of the Société de Biologie at Paris, of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, of the Philosophical Society of Cambridge, and of the Medical Societies of Geneva, Dresden, Athens, and Pesth. He is the author of some important surgical works on the eye, "Lectures on the Parts concerned in the Operations of the Eye," "Observations on Artificial Pupils," and of "The Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man" (the latter in conjunction with the late Dr. Todd), as well as of papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and "The Cyclopædia of Anatomy."

BOWRING, Edgar Alfred, C.B., M.P., a younger son of Sir John Bowring, born in 1826, and educated at University College, London; entered the civil service in the Board of Trade in 1841, and filled in succession the post of private secretary to the Earl of Clarendon to Earl Granville, and to Lord Stanley of Alderley. He was appointed Précis Writer and Librarian to that department in 1840, and Registrar in 1853, but retired from the service on the abolition of his office at the end of 1863. He acted as Secretary to the Royal Commission for the Great Exhibition of 1851, and hled that appointment until his election as M.P. for Exeter at the general election of 1868. His services in that capacity were so highly appreciated by the late Prince Consort, the President of the Commission, that, immediately after H R.H.'s decease, her Majesty was pleased to nominate Mr. Bowring a Companion of the Order of the Bath, civil division. Mr. Bowring is the author of an English poetical version of "The Book of Psalms," English versions of the poetical works of Schiller, Goethe, and Heine, and (jointly with Lord Hobart) of a reply to the "Sophisms of Free Trade," by Mr. Justice Byles. Besides having been a frequent contributor to periodical literature, he is understood to have translated two small volumes of German hymns, selected by the Queen, and privately printed for her Majesty's use, one volume on the death of the Duchess of Kent, and the other on that of Prince Albert.

BOWRING, Sir John, LL.D., F.R.S., descended from an ancient Devonshire family, which gave its name to the estate of Bowringsleigh, in the parish of West Allington, was born at Exeter, Oct. 17, 1792. He became in early life the political pupil of Jeremy Bentham, maintaining his master's principles in the *Westminster Review*, of which he was for some years the editor, and after the death of Bentham (of whom he was the executor) published a collection of his works, in twenty-three volumes, accompanied by a biography. He distinguished himself by his knowledge of European literature, and published a number of versions of poems, songs, and other productions, from the Russian, Servian, Polish, Magyar, Danish, German, Swedish, Frisian, Dutch, Esthonian, Spanish, Portuguese, Icelandic, and other languages, besides many volumes of hymns, original poems, and other works; amongst which may be mentioned, pamphlets on "Remunerative Prison Labour," and "On the Restrictive and Prohibitory System," as applied to commerce; tales for the young, in 3 vols., entitled "Minor Morals;" a letter to Mr. Canning "On the Repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts," and a translation of Chamisso's "Peter Schlemihl." While in Madrid he published in Spanish a work on "African Slavery," and has translated into French the "Opinions of the Early Christians on War," written by Thomas Clarkson. His "Matins and Vespers" have gone through many editions, both in England and the United States. For his two volumes of "Russian Anthology" he received a diamond ring from Alexander I., and for his works on Holland, some of which have been translated into Dutch, a gold medal from the King of the Netherlands. The University of Groningen, in Holland, conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. Having made the economics and literature of trade and commerce an especial study, he has at various times acted as commercial commissioner from this country to France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, the States of the German Customs

Union, and the Levant, and his reports on our commercial relations with those countries have been laid before Parliament. Under Lord Melbourne's Government he was Secretary to the Commission for Examining and Reforming the Public Accounts, and was Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Colonial Accounts, whose recommendations have led to the most important improvements. He carried, in opposition to the Government, a resolution that the gross revenues of all taxes should be paid without reduction into the exchequer, — a principle which has become the groundwork of reform in our national accountancy. He sat in Parliament as member for the Clyde Boroughs from 1835 to 1837, and for Bolton from 1841 to 1849. He received a handsome service of plate from the Manxmen for the services he had rendered by obtaining an Act of Parliament for their emancipation from feudal tyranny, and from the Maltese for his advocacy as their unofficial representative in the House of Commons. Aided by the powerful support of Prince Albert, he obtained, after a discussion in the House of Commons, the issue of the florin, which was the first step towards the introduction of the decimal divisions into our currency. In 1849 he was appointed British Consul at Canton; in 1854, while on leave of absence in England, was promoted to be her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China (having previously held temporarily the post of Chief Superintendent of Trade) and Governor of Hong-Kong, and received the honour of knighthood. He has been nominated a Knight Commander of the Belgian Order of Leopold, Knight Commander of the Order of Christ of Portugal with the Star; he has the Grand Cordon of the Spanish Order of Isabella the Catholic, and of the Order of Kamehamcha I.; is a Noble of the First Class of Siam, with the Insignia of the White Elephant, a Knight Commander with the Star of the Austrian Order of Francis Joseph, and of the Swedish Order of the Northern Star, also of the Italian Order of St. Michael and St. Lazarus; he is a Fellow of the Royal Society, and an honorary member of many of the literary societies of Europe. In the spring of 1855, Sir John Bowring proceeded on a special mission to Siam, and concluded a treaty of commerce with the two kings of that country,—a task in which several previous negotiators had failed, and afterwards published his travels, under the title of "The Kingdom and People of Siam." Having retired on a pension in 1859, he has since published an account of the "Philippine Islands," and is a frequent contributor to light literature. He has translated from the Chinese a novel called "The Flowery Scroll," and from the Hungarian the works of "Petöfi," the popular hero of the Magyars. He holds the office of Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the different European courts from the Siamese and Hawaiian Governments; and on their behalf has signed treaties of amity and commerce with Belgium, Holland, Spain, Sweden, Italy, and Switzerland. In 1861 he was sent abroad to report on the state of our commercial relations with the new kingdom of Italy. He is a Magistrate and a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Devon. His eldest son, Mr. John C. Bowring, has presented to the British Museum the "Bowringian Collection" of Coleoptera, consisting of more than 84,000 species.

BOWYER, SIR GEORGE, Bart., D.C.L., eldest son of the late Sir George Bowyer, Bart., of Radley, Berkshire, born in 1811, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1839, was Reader in Law in that inn, and is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Berkshire. In 1850 he became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. When Pius IX. distributed England into Catholic dioceses, in the autumn of 1850, Sir G. Bowyer (who had been created an Honorary D.C.L. of Oxford shortly before his secession from the Established

Church) came forward as the authorized defender of the act, and published a pamphlet on the question, entitled "The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and the New Hierarchy," which went through several editions. Sir G. Bowyer is the author of "A Dissertation on the Statutes of the Italian Cities," and also of some legal works of rather high reputation, entitled "Commentaries on the Constitutional Law of England," "Commentaries on the Modern Civil Law," "Readings before the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple," and "Commentaries on Universal Public Law." In 1852 he was elected M.P. for Dundalk, which borough he continued to represent until 1868. He is a Knight of Malta, and Grand Cross of several foreign orders.

BOXALL, SIR WILLIAM, R.A., F.R.S., born at Oxford, in 1800, entered as a student at the Royal Academy in 1819, but was not the pupil of any particular artist. He exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1829 his "Milton's Reconciliation with his Wife," his "Cordelia" in 1830, and "Hope" in 1838. He designed several illustrations for the Waverley Novels. After a visit to Rome in 1833, he turned his attention to portrait-painting, to which branch of art he has since devoted himself. He was elected A.R.A. in 1851, and in 1863 was admitted to the full honours of the Academy, at which he has been a constant exhibitor. On the death of Sir Charles Eastlake, in 1865, he was appointed Director of the National Gallery. He was knighted by the Queen at Windsor, March 24, 1871.

BOYD, THE REV. ANDREW KENNEDY HUTCHISON, D.D., born at Auchinleck, in Ayrshire, of which parish his father was incumbent, Nov., 1825, was educatedat King's College, London, and at the University of Glasgow, where he obtained the highest academic honours in philosophy and theology, and was author of several prize essays. He was ordained in 1851, and was incumbent successively of the parishes of Newton-on-Ayr, Kirkpatrick-Irongray, in Galloway, St. Bernard's, Edinburgh, and of the University city of St. Andrews, which he still holds. He first became known as a writer by papers which appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*, under the signature of A.K.H.B. Of these the most important have been reprinted in a substantive shape under the titles of "The Recreations of a Country Parson" (first and second series); "Leisure Hours in Town, being Essays, Consolatory, Æsthetical, Moral, Social, and Domestic;" "The Commonplace Philosopher in Town and Country," and "The Autumn Holidays of a Country Parson." Dr. Boyd, who is also the author of six volumes of sermons, under the title of "The Graver Thoughts of a Country Parson," and "Counsel and Comfort spoken from a City Pulpit," "Present-day Thoughts: Memorials of St. Andrews Sundays," 1870, &c., received the degree of D.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1864.

BOYD, THE REV. JAMES R., born in 1804, in the state of New York, Professor of Moral Philosophy and College Preacher at Hamilton College, is best known for his services to literature in editing, with biographical, critical, and explanatory notes for the use of schools and colleges,—Milton's "Paradise Lost," Young's "Night Thoughts," Thomson's "Seasons," Cowper's "Task, and other Poems," and Pollok's "Course of Time." He has published "Elements of Rhetoric and Literary Criticism," "Eclectic Moral Philosophy," "The Westminster Shorter Catechism, with Scriptural Proofs," and "Kames's Elements of Criticism, with Additions."

BRACE, CHARLES LORING, born at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1826, graduated from Yale College in 1847, studied theology at the Yale Divinity School and Union Theological Seminary, New York city, and during his theological course visited constantly prisons, almshouses, and hospitals, and sought to become acquainted with the needs of the poor and degraded, and to find some means of raising them up. After the completion of his theological studies, Mr. Brace did not connect himself as a clergyman with any religious denomination; and though he has for twenty years or more preached occasionally, he has devoted his energies almost exclusively to the elevation of the poor and dangerous classes to a higher moral and social plane. In 1850 he made a pedestrian tour in Great Britain and Ireland, crossed over to Hamburg in the autumn, spent the winter at Berlin, in 1851 visited Hungary, and at Grosswardein was arrested and tried by court-martial as a spy. Through the intervention of the American minister at Vienna he was soon set at liberty. This tour furnished the material for two works. In 1852 he returned to New York, and became interested in the Five Points House of Industry, established by Mr. S. M. Pease. The next year he busied himself in the organization of the "Children's Aid Society," which has for its object the improvement of vagrant and vagabond children, by collecting them into industrial schools, lodging-houses, boys' meetings, &c., and forwarding them, under certain regulations, to houses in families at the West, where they may reform and lead correct and virtuous lives. Of this society he is still secretary, and the efficient advocate. Its success has been very great. Its expenditures and receipts are nearly $100,000 (£20,000) per annum. Mr. Brace has travelled extensively during his vacations, and has published "Hungary in 1851" (1852); "Home Life in Germany" (1853); "Norsefolk's Travels in Norway and Sweden" (1857); "The Races of the Old World" (1862); "Short Sermons for Newsboys" (1865); "The New West; or, California in 1867" (1869); and some smaller works.

BRACKENBURY, CHARLES BOOTH, born at Bayswater, November 7, 1831, and educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, was appointed Second Lieutenant Royal Artillery, Dec. 19, 1850; First Lieutenant 27th Sept., 1852; Second Captain 17th Nov., 1857; First Captain 9th Feb., 1855. He has been an Assistant Instructor in Artillery at the Royal Military Academy, and Assistant Director of Artillery Studies, and is now in the Depôt Brigade R.A. at Sheerness. Captain Brackenbury was present at the siege of Sebastopol, and went through the Bohemian campaign of 1866, and the campaign of Le Mans with the army of Prince Frederick Charles in 1871. He is the author of "European Armaments in 1867;" "The Constitutional Forces of Great Britain;" "Foreign Armies and Home Reserves," 1871, being a collection of letters to the *Times* on the campaigns of 1866 and 1870-71; "The Winter Campaign of Prince Frederick Charles in 1870-71."

BRADDON, MISS MARY ELIZABETH, popular novelist, daughter of Mr. Henry Braddon, solicitor, who contributed to the old *Sporting Magazine* under the *noms de plume* of "Gilbert Forrester" and "A Member of the Burton Hunt," &c., was born in Soho Square, London, in 1837, and became at an early age a contributor to periodical literature; and wrote sentimental verses, political squibs, and parodies, for the Poet's Corner of provincial newspapers. Miss Braddon has written "Loves of Arcadia," a comedietta produced at the Royal Strand Theatre in 1860; "Garibaldi, and other Poems," published in 1861; "Lady Lisle," "Captain of the Vulture," "Trail of the Serpent," "Ralph the Bailiff," and other sketches reprinted from *Temple Bar*, *St. James's Magazine*, &c.; "Lady Audley's Secret," "Aurora Floyd," "Eleanor's Victory," "John Marchmont's Legacy," "Henry Dunbar," "The Doctor's Wife," "Only a Clod," "Sir Jasper's Tenant," "The Lady's Mile," "Rupert Godwin," "Run to Earth," &c. Miss Braddon conducts *Belgravia*, a London magazine, to which she has contributed the following novels:—"Birds of Prey," "Charlotte's Inheritance," "Dead-Sea Fruit," "Fenton's Quest," and a variety of short tales and novelettes. In addition to the above, this authoress has published a large number of anonymous works, and is a constant contributor to periodical literature and the newspaper press.

BRADFORD (EARL OF), SIR ORLANDO GEORGE CHARLES BRIDGEMAN, P.C., Viscount Newport, Baron Bradford of Bradford, co. Salop, and a baronet, was born April 24, 1819, succeeded his father as third earl, March 22, 1865, and married, April 30, 1844, Selina Louisa, youngest daughter of the first Lord Forrester. His lordship is Captain of the South Salopian Yeomanry Cavalry, has been Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen's Household, and held the office of Lord Chamberlain of the Household under Lord Derby's third administration, from July, 1866, to 1868.

BRADLEY, THE REV. EDWARD, better known under the pseudonym "Cuthbert Bede," a son of Thomas Bradley, Esq., of Kidderminster, was born in 1827, and educated at Durham University, where he was Thorp Scholar and Foundation Scholar at the University College. Having graduated at Durham, he was ordained in 1850, appointed incumbent of Bobbington, S affordshire, in 1857, and rector of Denton, Hunts, in 1859. His first publication was "Verdant Green," a novel, portraying Oxford life in a humorous aspect, followed by "Medley," "Motley," "Photographic Pleasures," "Love's Provocations," "Tales of College Life," "Fairy Fables," "Nearer and Dearer," and "Happy Hours at Wyndford Grange." He published in 1861 "Glencreggan," an illustrated work on Cantire, in the West Highlands, descriptive of the scenery, history, antiquities, and legends of that peninsula, the original seat of the ancient Scottish monarchy; in 1862, "The Curate of Cranston," with other prose and verse; in 1863, "A Tour in Tartan Land;" in 1864, "The Visitor's Hand-book to Rosslyn and Hawthornden;" and "The White Wife," another illustrated work on the legends and popular stories of the Land's-end of Scotland; in 1865, "The Rook's Garden: Essays and Sketches;" and in 1866, "Mattins and Muttons; or, the Beauty of Brighton," a novel. He has contributed to *Punch*, the *Illustrated London News*, the *Gentleman's*, *Bentley's*, *Sharpe's*, and the *St. James's Magazines*, to the *London Review*, *Once a Week*, and other periodicals and journals.

BRADLEY, THE REV. GEORGE GRANVILLE, M.A., is one of the sons of the Rev. Charles Bradley, who has been for many years vicar of Glasbury, in the county of Brecon, and some time incumbent of St. James's Episcopal Chapel at Clapham, Surrey. He was born in 1821, and educated under Dr. Arnold at Rugby, from which school he was elected to an open scholarship at University College, Oxford, where he was a favourite pupil of Dean Stanley, who at that time was tutor. He took his bachelor's degree in Easter Term, 1844, as a First Class in Classical honours, and in 1845 obtained the Chancellor's prize for a Latin prize essay, his subject being "The Equestrian Order in the Roman Republic." Having been elected to a Fellowship in 1846, he proceeded M.A. in 1847. Mr. Bradley was one of the assistant masters of Rugby School for some years under Dr. Tait and his successor, Dr. Goulburn, and was elected in 1858 to the Headmastership of Marlborough College, on the preferment of his predecessor, Dr. Cotton, to the bishopric of Calcutta. Mr. Bradley was ordained deacon in 1858 by the Bishop of London, and priest in the same year by the Bishop of Salisbury. At Marlborough he was remarkable for his successful administration, his sound scholarship, and his constant effort to make the education of a great public school wide, large, and many-sided, so as to meet the increasing wants of the age. He gave the best possible scope at Marlborough to the study of modern languages and science, and his examination before the Public School Commissioners was suggestive of many important reforms and improvements, which are in the course of being carried into effect. In Dec. 1870 he was elected to the mastership of University College, Oxford, in the place of the late Dr. Plumptre.

BRADY, William Maziere, D.D., youngest son of the late Sir N. W. Brady, and nephew to Sir Maziere Brady, Baronet, late Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, was born at Dublin in 1825, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was a prizeman in classics. He was appointed Chaplain to Earl Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1851; was subsequently Chaplain to Earl St. Germans and to the Earl of Carlisle, during their respective vice-royalties, and was re-appointed to the same office by Earl Spencer. He became Rector of Farrahy, co. Cork, in 1851; held afterwards the vicarage of Newmarket, in the same county, and is now Rector of Kilberry and Vicar of Donoughpatrick, in the diocese and county of Meath. Dr. Maziere Brady has written much upon various historical, antiquarian, and political subjects in many of the newspapers and magazines of the day, and notably in *Fraser* and the *Contemporary Review*. His sermon preached in the Chapel Royal, Dublin, towards the end of Lord Carlisle's vice-royalty, in which he openly denounced the wickedness of the State Church in Ireland, which applied the whole of the ancient ecclesiastical revenues for the benefit of a mere fraction of the people, excited astonishment, and was strongly censured by the organs of the Conservative party, and led to Dr. Brady's omission from the list of chaplains under Lord Kimberley's lieutenancy. The works published by Dr. Brady are "Clerical and Parochial Records of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross," 3 vols.; "Remarks on Irish Church Temporalities;" "Facts or Fictions;" "The McGillicuddy Papers;" "The Irish Reformation; or, the alleged Conversion of the Irish Bishops at the accession of Queen Elizabeth; and the assumed descent of the present Established Hierarchy in Ireland from the ancient Irish Church, Disproved;" "State Papers concerning the Irish Church in the time of Queen Elizabeth;" and "Essays on the English State Church in Ireland" (1869). Dr. Brady's writings undoubtedly facilitated the progress of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church Abolition Bill, and were copiously quoted in and out of Parliament. His work on the Irish Reformation went through five editions, and provoked innumerable replies. Upon the passing of the Irish Church Act, Dr. Brady, whose health had been seriously affected by an attack of bronchitis, went to Rome, and from the archives there extracted many particulars concerning the ecclesiastical affairs of England, Scotland, and Ireland, which, however, he has not yet published.

BRAGG, Braxton, a general in the army of the Confederate States of America, born in Warren County, North Carolina, in 1815, was admitted into the academy at West Point in 1833, graduating there in 1837, and was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the 3rd Artillery. He served with distinction under Gen. Taylor in the Mexican war, and in 1855 was offered a commission in a new regiment,—the 1st Cavalry, which he declined, and retired into private life in 1856. At the commencement of the civil war, he became a Brigadier-General in the Confederate army, being stationed at Pensacola to act against Fort Pickens. He was not generally successful while in this command. In 1862, having been appointed a General of Division, with orders to act under Gen. A. S. Johnston, commanding the Army of the Mississippi, he took an important part in the two days' battle of Shiloh. On the death of Gen. A. S. Johnston he was appointed to the command of the entire force, with the full rank of

General, in which position he conducted a brilliant campaign against the force of Gen. Buel, whom he outgeneralled. He subsequently operated in Tennessee, and fought the battles of Stone River and Murfreesboro'. His chief exploit was at Chickamauga, in Sept., 1863, when he inflicted a defeat on the army of Gen. Rosecrans, though afterwards he was defeated by Gen. Grant, which led to his temporary removal from command in Jan., 1864, and he was appointed Chief of the Staff to President Davis. In Nov., 1864, he assumed the command of the department of North Carolina, but having been defeated at Fort Fisher, Wilmington, and Kingston, was superseded by Gen. Joe Johnson, with whom he surrendered to Gen. Sherman, April 26, 1865. Since then he has not appeared prominently before his countrymen.

BRAMWELL, Sir George William Wilshire, son of a banker, born in London, in 1808, was in early youth placed in his father's counting-house, where he acquired a practical knowledge of the business of banking, which in after-years proved of great value to him. Having resolved to try the legal profession, he practised for some time as a pleader, and was, in 1838, called to the bar, and went the Home circuit. He gradually obtained a large business as a lawyer and pleader, in 1851 became a Queen's Counsel, and in 1852 was a member, with Sir J. Jervis, Sir A. Cockburn, Mr. Willes, and Mr. Baron Martin, of the Common Law Procedure Commission, which resulted in the Common Law Procedure Act of 1852. This gave great satisfaction, and Mr. Bramwell was in 1856 made a Baron of the Exchequer.

BRAND, The Right Hon. Henry Bouverie William, M.P., second son of the 20th Baron Dacre, and brother and heir presumptive to the present baron, was born in 1814, and married, in 1838, Eliza, daughter of Gen. Ellice. He was private Secretary to Sir George Grey, Keeper of the Seal for the Prince of Wales in Feb., 1858; a Lord of the Treasury from April, 1855, till March, 1858; and Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury from June, 1859, to July, 1866. The right hon. gentleman, who is a Liberal in politics, was first returned for Lewes in July, 1852, which he represented till the dissolution of 1868, when he was returned for Cambridgeshire. Mr. Brand succeeded Sir William Hayter as whip of the Liberal party in 1859, and held that office till 1868. He is now (Jan. 1872) a candidate, and, it is said, with the support of the Government, for the Speakership of the House of Commons.

BRASSEUR DE BOURBOURG, Charles Étienne, a French abbé and historian, born at Bourbourg (Nord), in 1814, was at one time almoner to the French Legation in Mexico, and subsequently became ecclesiastical administrator among the Rabinal Indians in Guatemala. The Abbé Brasseur de Bourbourg was one of the most active members of the Mexican Scientific Commission which was formed at the time the French expedition was sent to that country. His works, illustrative of the history and antiquities of America, are numerous and highly valuable. We can only spare room for the titles of a few, viz.:—"Lettres au Duc de Valmy," printed in French and Spanish (Mexico, 1851), an introduction to the primitive history of the civilized nations of North America; "Histoire du Canada," 2 vols. Quebec, 1852; "Histoire des Nations civilisées du Mexique et de l'Amérique Centrale avant Christophe Colomb," 4 vols., 1857–59; "Collections de Documents dans les Langues Indigènes, pour servir à l'étude de l'Histoire et de la Philologie de l'Amérique Ancienne," 3 vols., 1861–64; "Voyage sur l'Isthme de Thuantepec," 1862; "Monuments Anciens du Mexique, Palenqué, et autres Ruines de l'Ancienne Civilisation Mexicaine," 13 parts, 1864–66. This learned ecclesiastic published in 1853, "Histoire du Patrimoine de Saint Pierre depuis les Temps Apostoliques;" and he is also the author of several moral tales and historical romances.

BRAVO, Gonzalés, a Spanish statesman, born in 1817, commenced his career as a journalist, in which capacity, it is said, he advocated the most extremely radical opinions. If this were so, his views afterwards underwent a complete change, for his name first became known beyond the limits of his own country in connection with the reactionary movement which followed the Spanish revolution of a few years ago. He was appointed Minister of the Interior in the cabinets formed by Marshal Narvaez, in Sept., 1864, July, 1866, and June, 1867. On the decease of the Marshal, he was placed at the head of the Ministry in April, 1868, retaining his portfolio as Minister of the Interior. Under his administration occurred those events which led to the downfall of the legitimate dynasty. When the success of the revolution became assured, he resigned the Presidency of the Council (Sept. 20, 1868), fled from Spain with his colleagues, and rejoined the dethroned Queen Isabella, at Bayonne. M. Gonzalès Bravo is decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

BRAVO-MURILLO, Don Juan, politician, born at Frejenal de la Sierra, province of Badajoz, in June, 1803, intended for the Church, chose the Bar as a profession. In 1825 he entered the College of Advocates at Seville, soon after obtained the post of Fiscal at Caceres, and showed great devotion to the Monarchy. When the Progresistas came into power he resigned, went to Madrid, and founded a law magazine, the *Boletin de Jurisprudencia*. In 1836 he was appointed Secretary to the department of Justice under Isturitz. After the revolution of La Granja, in August, he joined the opposition, and in his journal, *El Porvenir*, was one of the most active adversaries of the radical party. In 1837 the province of Seville elected him to the Cortes, where he took part chiefly in legal questions. During the rule of the Progresistas he was for some time out of the Cortes, but in 1839 was re-elected for the province of Avila, and took his place among the political orators of the Conservative party. After the flight of the queen-mother, Maria-Christina, in Oct., 1840, he was compromised in a conspiracy against the regency of Gen. Espartero, took refuge first in the Basque provinces, and then in France, where he remained until the fall of the dictator (July, 1843), when he returned to Madrid, to follow his profession. In 1847 he received the office of Minister of Justice in the transition cabinet of the Duke of Sotomayor, but resigned when Pacheco took the reins on the formation of the new cabinet, In Nov., 1847, he became Minister of Trade and of Public Instruction. In 1849–50 he was Minister of Finance; and in 1851, after the resignation of the Duke of Valentia (Narvaez), he was charged with the formation of a cabinet. In the spring of 1853 his cabinet was succeeded by that of Gen. Lersundi. The repressive measures adopted by Bravo-Murillo and his successors led to the revolution of 1854, and the victory of Generals Espartero and O'Donnell. Obliged to quit Spain, he did not re-enter it until 1856, and has since filled several high diplomatic posts.

BRAY, Mrs. Anna Eliza, authoress, the daughter of John Kempe, Esq., a gentleman of Cornish extraction, is a thorough proficient in all feminine accomplishments, and an earnest and devoted student of the fine arts, her taste for which led to her introduction to Mr. Stothard, the painter, who directed her artistic studies, and to whose accomplished son, Mr. Charles Stothard, she was married in 1818. Soon after their marriage she went with him to France, where he completed a series of drawings of the Bayeux tapestry for the Antiquarian Society, to which he was historical draughtsman; and she accompanied him whilst making further researches in Normandy and Brittany. A series of letters addressed by Mrs. Stothard to her mother during this journey, with numerous illustrations from her own and her husband's pencils, were published on her return. In 1820 they made another tour through the picturesque old towns of Flanders, and in 1821 Mr. Stothard was accidentally killed whilst executing a drawing from part of a church in Devonshire for "The Monumental Effigies of Great Britain," a work which his widow afterwards completed by the help of her brother, Mr. Kempe, who finished the letter-press. Mrs. Stothard's "Memoirs" of her husband, published in 1823, received high commendation from Southey, Beckford, and Sir Walter Scott. Soon afterwards she took up her residence in Devonshire, and was married to the Rev. Edward Atkyns Bray, vicar of Tavistock, the author of theological and other works. In 1826 she published "De Foix," a romance, illustrative of the habits and manners of the fourteenth century, followed, in 1828, by "The White Hoods," a novel descriptive of the troublous times of civil war between the nobles and citizens of Flanders. Only eight months later appeared "The Protestant," a tale of the reign of Queen Mary. Mrs. Bray's next work, "Fitz of Fitzford," a legend of Devonshire, was her first attempt to open out a new path in fiction, by taking local names and traditions as a basis for her imagination to work upon. In another novel, "The Talba; or, the Moor of Portugal," she relinquished this plan, but resumed it again in "Warleigh; or, the Fatal Oak," and in "Trelawny of Trelawne." In 1836 appeared "The Borders of the Tamar and the Tavy," a descriptive work, which originated in a suggestion from Robert Southey. It was followed by "Trials of the Heart," "The Mountains and Lakes of Switzerland," "Henry de Pomeroy," a legend of Cornwall and Devon, "Courtenay of Walreddon," and an edition of the "Fables and Poems of Mary Colling," with a memoir of that remarkable poetess of humble life. A uniform edition of Mrs. Bray's works of fiction, in ten volumes, was published in 1844 by Messrs. Longman. This authoress published "Trials of Domestic Life," a beautifully-illustrated "Life of Thomas Stothard, R.A.," in 1851, "A Peep at the Pixies," a pleasant contribution to the Christmas gift-books of the same year, and "Handel, his Life, Personal and Professional, with Thoughts on Sacred Music," in 1857. Left a widow in the latter year, she in 1859 published Mr. Bray's "Poetical Remains," with a memoir, followed in 1860 with a selection from his sermons. In 1870 she published "The Good St. Louis and his Times;" in the same year "The Revolt of the Protestants of the Cevennes, with some account of the Huguenots of the Seventeenth Century;" and, in 1871, "Hartland Forest: a Legend of North Devon." Mrs. Bray is now engaged on another historical work, "Joan of Arc, and the Times of Charles VII., King of France."

BRAZIL, Emperor of. (*See* Pedro II.)

BRECHIN, Bishop of. (*See* Forbes, Dr. Alexander Penrose.)

BRECKINRIDGE, John C., born near Lexington, Kentucky, Jan. 21, 1821, was educated at Danville, and studied law at the Transylvania Institute, in the same state. On the breaking out of the Mexican war, in 1847, he volunteered for military service, and was chosen major in a regiment of Kentucky volunteers. On his return he was elected to the Kentucky House of Representatives. In 1851 he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1853. At the election of 1856 Mr. Breckinridge was chosen as Vice-President, with Mr. Buchanan President, and presided in the Senate with dignity and ability for the next four years. In 1860 he was one of the candidates of the Democratic party for the Presidency, but was defeated. At the commencement of the civil war he was a United States Senator from Kentucky, but openly avowed his sympathy with the Confederates, and soon after joined them, and was expelled from the

United States Senate in Dec., 1861. The following summer he was appointed a Major-General in the Confederate army, and took part in several battles, but did not distinguish himself as a military commander. He was Secretary of War in Jefferson Davis's cabinet from Feb., 1865, to the close of the war. In June of that year he escaped from the country to Cuba, and thence to England. He remained abroad till 1869, when he returned, and avowed his determination to take no part in politics henceforth, a resolution which he has strictly observed, devoting his attention entirely to his profession.

BREEN, HENRY HEGART, F.S.A., born in Kerry, Ireland, in 1805, is paternally descended from the ancient Irish chiefs of Tyrone, and represents the principal of the Septs, which, as adherents of Hugh O'Neil, were dispossessed of their lands in Ulster, in 1607, by the Government of James I., and banished to Kerry, as the remotest part of Ireland from the place of their birth. On the mother's side he is a near relative of Thomas Moore, the poet, whose father, the son of a Kerry farmer, settled in Dublin in 1775. Mr. Breen was educated at the grammar schools of his native county till the age of eighteen, when he was sent to the college of St. Esprit, in Paris, where, during a residence of five years, he studied philosophy, theology, and French literature. In 1829 he settled in the West Indies, and in 1833 was appointed Secretary of the Courts of Justice in the island of St. Lucia, the French language being at that time and for many years after the language of the courts. In April, 1857, he received the appointment of Administrator of the Government of St. Lucia, which post he held till Oct., 1861. He has written "St. Lucia, Historical, Statistical, and Descriptive," 1844; "The Diamond Rock and other Poems," 1849; "Modern English Literature: its Blemishes and Defects," 1857; and some other works which appeared anonymously. He has also contributed to periodical literature.

BRETON DE LOS HERREROS, DON MANUEL, poet, born Dec. 19, 1800, at Quel, in the province of Logrono, Spain, served in the army from 1814 to 1822, and afterwards held several situations under government. At the age of seventeen he wrote "A la Vejez Viruelas," a comedy, which was performed with success. Since that period he has composed a very large number of plays, some original and others either translations or adaptations; "Poesias Sueltas" (1831); "La Desvergüenza," a humorous poem (1858); and numerous volumes of satirical works.

BRETT, SIR WILLIAM BALIOL, son of the Rev. S. G. Brett, of Ranelagh, Chelsea, was born in 1817, and from Westminster School was sent to Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1842. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1846, and made a Queen's Counsel in 1860. He sat as M.P. for Helston in the Conservative interest from July, 1866, to 1868, being, in Feb. of the latter year appointed Solicitor-General, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. In Aug., 1868, he was appointed a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

BREWER, THE REV. JOHN SHERREN, M.A., Professor of English Literature in King's College, and Preacher at the Rolls Chapel, born in 1810, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1833, taking first-class honours in classics, and was in 1841 appointed to the Professorship. He is the editor of "Fuller's Church History," published by the University of Oxford; of "Field on the Church;" of an edition of the "Nicomachean Ethics" of Aristotle, with English notes, which is used as a text-book at Oxford; of "The Calendars of State Papers, relating to the Reign of Henry VIII.," published by the Master of the Rolls; and of other works in the same series. In Nov., 1870, he was elected an honorary Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

BREWSTER, The Right Hon. Abraham, son of the late W. B. Brewster, Esq., of the county of Wicklow, was born in 1796. Having received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, he was called to the Irish bar in 1819, and obtained a silk gown in 1835. Having been legal adviser to several lords-lieutenant in succession, he was Solicitor-General for Ireland from Feb. to June, 1846, and appointed Attorney-General and sworn member of the Privy Council in 1853. He retired in 1855. On the resignation of Lord Chancellor Blackburne, in March, 1867, he was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

BRIGHT, Sir Charles Tilston, F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., civil engineer, the son of Brailsford Bright, Esq., born in 1832, commenced the active business of his profession in 1850, and in 1853, as engineer to the English and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company, was immediately concerned in the union of Great Britain with Ireland by submarine telegraph. In 1856 he was one of four original projectors of a line of telegraph between the west coast of Ireland and America, which work, as engineer to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, he accomplished in Aug., 1858, when he received the honour of knighthood from the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Several messages were transmitted between London and New York and other places; amongst them congratulatory addresses between her Majesty and the President of the United States, and orders countermanding the despatch of two regiments from Canada to India, by which the country saved upwards of £50,000. The line, however, ceased to work a few weeks afterwards. Sir C. Bright was returned for Greenwich at the general election of 1865, and continued to represent that constituency till Dec., 1868.

BRIGHT, The Right Hon. John, M.P., the son of Jacob Bright, Esq., of Greenbank, near Rochdale, born in 1811, is a partner in the firm of John Bright and Brothers, cotton-spinners and manufacturers, of Rochdale. Though he had taken part in the Reform agitation of 1831-2, Mr. Bright first distinguished himself in political life by becoming in 1839 one of the earliest members of the Anti-Corn-Law League, which grew out of an association formed in 1838 to obtain the repeal of the Corn Laws. In April, 1843, he unsuccessfully contested the representation of the city of Durham, for which, however, he was returned in July following; and he continued to sit for Durham till 1847, when he was returned for Manchester. He made his maiden speech in Parliament on Mr. Ewart's motion for extending the principles of free trade, Aug. 7, 1843. During the interval between his election for Manchester and the accession of the first Derby ministry to power, Mr. Bright's activity in Parliament and on the platform was varied and continuous. In the House of Commons he proposed to apply the remedy of free trade in land to the state of things which produced the Irish famine. He appealed, unsuccessfully, for the despatch of a royal commission to investigate the condition of India; and in 1849 he was appointed one of the members of the celebrated select committee of the House of Commons on official salaries. In the legislature and in the provinces, especially at Manchester, he co-operated with Mr. Cobden in the movement which the latter sought to create in favour of financial reform, mainly with a view to the reduction of our naval and military establishments. In 1851 he voted with those who attempted to censure Lord Palmerston in the Pacifico affair; and in 1852 he took a prominent part in the welcome given to Kossuth by the advanced Liberals of Lancashire. On the formation of the first Derby ministry, Mr. Bright aided in that temporary reorganization of the Anti-Corn-Law League, which the acceptance of free trade by the new government afterwards rendered unnecessary. He was re-elected for Manchester, after a contest, at the general election of 1852. With the accession of Lord Aberdeen's ministry to power began the discussion of the Eastern question, his share in which alienated from Mr. Bright many of his former supporters. Mr. Bright denounced the policy of the Russian war with energy; but his protests against it were stopped by an attack of severe illness, and just as the war had been brought to a close, Mr. Bright was compelled to forego all public action. The news of the defeat of Lord Palmerston, on the Canton question, reached him while in Italy, in March, 1857. Although he had necessarily taken no personal part in the debate or division which produced Lord Palmerston's appeal to the country, yet he expressed his entire approval of the vote of censure which had been proposed by Mr. Cobden and seconded by Mr. Milner Gibson. At the general election that ensued, Manchester rejected both Mr. Bright and Mr. Milner Gibson by large majorities. A few months afterwards, the death of Mr. Muntz caused a vacancy in the representation of Birmingham; the constituency invited Mr. Bright to become a candidate, and he was elected in Aug., 1857. Since that time his name has been mainly identified with a scheme for the reform of the electoral representation, by a wide extension of the suffrage and a more equal distribution of the seats with reference to population, and alterations in the law of entail. He was an uncompromising advocate of the North during the civil war in America, and since the close of the struggle he renewed the agitation for reform. He visited Ireland, and he was entertained at a banquet in Dublin, Oct. 30, 1866; but his reception in the sister island was not so enthusiastic as its promoters anticipated. On Nov. 3, 1868, he was presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, and in the following month he accepted office under Mr. Gladstone, as President of the Board of Trade. After being absent from the House of Commons for some time in consequence of severe illness, he was compelled to retire from office in Dec., 1870.

BRIGHT, The Rev. William, D.D., was born at Doncaster, Dec. 14, 1824. From Rugby School he proceeded to University College, Oxford, where he graduated in the first class in classics in 1846. The next year he was elected a Fellow of his college, and in 1849 he proceeded M.A. Applying himself to the study of divinity, he was ordained priest in 1850, and in the succeeding year became theological tutor in Trinity College, Glenalmond. He returned to Oxford in 1866, on being appointed tutor of University College. He also obtained a Canonry of Christ Church; and in 1868 the Regius Professorship of Ecclesiastical History. The University conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1869. Dr. Bright's works are, "Ancient Collects selected from various Rituals," 1857; "Athanasius and other Poems," 1868; "A History of the Church from the Edict of Milan to the Council of Chalcedon," 1860; "Eighteen Sermons of St. Leo, translated with Notes," 1862; "Faith and Life: Readings from Ancient Writers," 1864; "Hymns and other Poems," 1866. In collaboration with the Rev. R. C. Medd, M.A., he published in 1865 a Latin Version of the Book of Common Prayer.

BRING, The Right Reverend Ebbe Gustavus, Ph.D., D.D., Bishop of Linköping, in Sweden, was born at Askersund, July 4, 1814, and studied at Upsala and Lund, in which latter university he graduated Ph.D. in 1835. In 1837 Dr. Bring was ordained a priest. From that year to 1845 he was a Docent or Tutor of Theology in the University of Lund; from 1845 to 1847 an Adjunctus in Ordinary of the same faculty; from 1847 to 1857 a Professor in Ordinary, and from 1857 to 1861 Professor Primarius of Divinity and Archprovost or Dean of the Cathedral of Lund. In 1860 he proceeded to the degree of D.D. at Upsala, and in 1861 was consecrated Bishop of Linköping.

He is the author of a contribution to the History of Dogmatics, published at Lund, in 1837, in the Swedish language. Upon this followed his book "Of the Reading of the Bible," Lund Bible Society, 1839; his "Determinatio Statuum Spiritualium, qui in Epistolâ S. Pauli ad Romanos VII. 9–25 commemorantur," Lundiæ, 1844; and his treatise "De Principio Theologiæ Practicæ," Lundiæ, 1846. In 1841 and 1842 he edited the *Theological Quarterly Review* (Theologisk Quartalskrift). In 1851 he published in Swedish a work "Concerning the Ecclesiastical Pericopal System;" and was from 1855 to 1864 co-editor of the *Swedish Church Times* (Svensk Kyrkotidning). In 1862 he published a volume of "High Mass Sermons" (Högmessopredikningar, Lund, 1862); and in 1863 a work entitled "Church Discipline according to the Order established in the Swedish Church" (Kyrkotukten, enligt Svenska Kyrkans gallande ordning, Linköping), which passed into a second edition in 1867. He is also the author of a treatise "On the Classification of the Divine Attributes," 1837, and of various sermons, essays, and addresses, published by the Swedish Bible Society, in Stockholm.

BRISBANE, BISHOP OF. (*See* TUFNELL, DR.)

BRISTOW, HENRY WILLIAM, only son of Major-Gen. Henry Bristow, born in 1817, was educated at King's College, London, where in 1840–41 he obtained certificates of honour of the second and third years in the department of civil engineering and science applied to the arts and manufactures. He was appointed Assistant Geologist on the Ordnance Geological Survey in 1842; elected a Fellow of the Geological Society in 1843; promoted to the rank of Geologist on the Geological Survey of Great Britain, under the department of Woods, &c.; transferred to the department of Science and Art in 1847; elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1862, and an Honorary Fellow of King's College, London, in 1863; appointed Examiner in Geology and Mineralogy under the Council of Military Education, Oct., 1865; promoted to the rank of District Surveyor on the Geological Survey of England and Wales, April, 1867; and presented with the diploma of the Imperial Geological Institute of Vienna, 1870. He is author of a Descriptive Catalogue of the Minerals in the Museum of King's College, London; of a portion of a Descriptive Catalogue of the Rock Specimens in the Museum of Practical Geology, London; of articles on Minerals and Rocks in "Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines," third edition; of "Memoirs on the Geology of the Isle of Wight," of "A Memoir on the Geology of Parts of Hants and Berks," comprised in Map 12 of the Geological Survey; of a paper on the Lower Lias of Glamorganshire, 1867; and joint-author (with Mr. W. Whitaker) of a paper on the Chesil Bank of Dorset, 1869; of various maps, sections, and of other publications of the Geological Survey; of a "Glossary of Mineralogy," 1861; and of the articles on Mineralogy in Brande's "Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art," 4th edition, 1867. Mr. Bristow also edited and revised the translation of Figuier's "World before the Deluge," 6th edition, 1869; and is the translator and editor of L. Simonin's "La Vie Souterraine" ("Underground Life"), adapted to the present state of British mining, 1869.

BRODIE, SIR BENJAMIN COLLINS, Bart., F.R.S., eldest son of the late Sir Benjamin C. Brodie, Bart., the eminent surgeon, born in 1817, was educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1839 and M.A. in 1842. He was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oxford in 1855, and elected President of the Chemical Society in 1859 and 1860. He has contributed papers on scientific subjects to the "Philosophical Transactions," and the "Journal of the Chemical Society."

BROGLIE, CHARLES JACQUES

Victor Albert, Duc de, eldest son of the eminent French statesman Achille Charles Léonce Victor, Duc de Broglie (who died Jan. 25, 1870), was born in Paris, June 13, 1821. He was educated in the University of Paris, where, at an early age, he gained a high reputation as a publicist, and became one of the principal editors of the *Correspondant*, in which journal he defended Catholic interests and the doctrines of moderate constitutional liberalism. He was Secretary of the French embassies at Madrid and Rome, prior to the revolution of 1848, at which period he retired altogether from public life, in consequence of his political opinions, until 1871, when he was elected Deputy for the department of the Eure, and nominated by M. Thiers's government French Ambassador in London. As a writer, the Duc de Broglie is well known by a translation of Leibnitz's "Religious System," 1846; his "Études Morales et Littéraires," 1853; "L'Église et l'Empire Romain au Quatrième Siècle," 6 vols., 1856, &c., a work which passed through five editions; "Une Réforme Administrative en Algérie," 1860; "Questions de Religion et d'Histoire," 1860; "La Souveraineté Pontificale et la Liberté," 1861; and "La Liberté Divine et la Liberté Humaine," 1865. He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1862, on a vacancy being occasioned by the decease of Father Lacordaire.

BROMBY, The Right Rev. Charles Henry, D.D., Bishop of Tasmania, son of the late Rev. J. H. Bromby, Vicar of Trinity Church, Hull, born about 1812, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1837. He resided for some years at Clifton, taking private pupils; was Incumbent of St. Paul's, Cheltenham, from 1843, and Principal of the Normal College for Schoolmasters there from 1847 till his appointment to the bishopric of Tasmania in 1864. He has written "Sorrows of Bethany, and other Sermons," published in 1846; "Notes on the Liturgy and Church History," in 1852; "A Sketch of the Book of Common Prayer," in 1861; "The Antiquity and Independence of the British Church;" "Early Church History to the Sixth Century;" "Church Student's Manual," and "Teacher's English Grammar and Etymology," in 1862. The bishopric, founded in 1842, comprises Tasmania and Norfolk Island, and the income is £1,000 from the colonial funds, and £400 from the Colonial Bishoprics Fund.

BRONGNIART, Adolphe-Théodore, botanist and member of the Institute, born at Paris, Jan. 14, 1801, is the son of Alexandre Brongniart, the celebrated naturalist, who died in 1847. He early devoted himself to the study of the natural sciences, especially to that of botany, selecting cryptogamous plants for particular notice. In 1825 he published a "Classification des Champignons," and in 1828 presented to the Institute the first portions of his "Histoire des Végétaux fossiles, ou Recherches botaniques et géologiques sur les Végétaux renfermés dans les diverses Couches du Globe." The publication of this valuable work was stopped in consequence of the ill-health of M. Brongniart. In 1834 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in place of M. Desfontaines. M. Brongniart, who is a doctor in medicine, has been Professor of Botany and Vegetable Physiology in the Museum of Natural History since 1833, and Inspector-General of the University for the sciences since 1852. He was created an Officer of the Legion of Honour, May 6, 1846; is one of the principal founders of, and contributors to, the "Annales des Sciences naturelles;" wrote the botanical portion of the "Voyage de la Coquille" in 1831, and published "Enumération des Genres de Plantes cultivées au Muséum d'Histoire naturelle," in 1843; 2nd edition, 1850.

BROOKS, Charles Shirley, author, was born in 1815. Originally intended for the profession of the law, he went through the usual studies, and passed a distinguished examination before the incorporated Law Society. Having a preference for literature, Mr. Brooks applied himself to dramatic composition and journalism and met with success, which decided his subsequent career. He produced a series of dramas at the Haymarket, Lyceum, and Olympic theatres, the best of which are "Our New Governess," an amusing two-act comedy, instinct with fun and character, and which has frequently been revived; "Honours and Tricks," a three-act comedy of wit and intrigue; and "The Creole," a drama of strong interest, based on a story of slavery in Mauritius. Mr. Brooks became the writer of the Parliamentary summary for the *Morning Chronicle*, and occupied a seat in the reporters' gallery in the House of Commons for five sessions. During the intervals of this engagement he visited Russia, Syria, and Egypt, as the special commissioner despatched by the *Chronicle* in the prosecution of its inquiries into foreign as well as British "Labour and the Poor." His letters appeared in that journal, and some have been reprinted under the title of "The Russians of the South." Mr. Brooks has written several novels, the best known being "Aspen Court," "The Gordian Knot," "The Silver Cord," and "Sooner or Later." He has acquired considerable reputation as a lecturer, and has long contributed political and social articles to the *Illustrated London News*. He was for many years one of the most diligent contributors to *Punch*, and on the death of Mr. Mark Lemon, in 1870, became the editor of that periodical.

BROWN, Ford Madox, a painter, by some considered to belong to the Pre-Raphaelite school, was born at Calais, of English parents, in 1821. Educated on the continent, his earlier works bear the impress of its art. It was not till 1844 that he took a decided step as an exhibitor in England by sending two cartoons to Westminster Hall. In the competition in 1845 he was unsuccessful, though Haydon, in his Diary, speaks of his fresco as "the finest specimen of that difficult method in the Hall." Shortly after this he visited Italy. In 1848 he sent his "Wicliff reading his Translation of the Scriptures" to the Free Exhibition, near Hyde Park, where, in 1849, he exhibited "King Lear," one of his most characteristic works. At the Royal Academy in 1851, he produced his large picture of "Chaucer at the Court of Edward the Third," which had been several years in progress. This picture, among those selected by Government for the Paris Exhibition of 1855, received the Liverpool prize of £50 in 1858. At the Royal Academy, in 1852, was first seen his picture of "Christ washing Peter's Feet," which received the Liverpool prize in 1856, and was among the Art Treasures at Manchester in 1857. After 1852, this artist, though exhibiting at times at Liverpool, Edinburgh, and other places, did not again come before the London public till 1865, when he opened an exhibition in Piccadilly of 50 pictures, and as many cartoons and sketches. Here for the first time were seen in the metropolis his pictures of "The Last of England," "The Autumn Afternoon," "Wilhelmus Conquistator," and "Work." The last-mentioned was longer in hand than any of his other productions, and was considered by the painter and his admirers his chief work at that time. Since then, he has produced "The Coat of many Colours," "Cordelia's Portion," "Elijah and the Widow's Son," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Entombment," "Don Juan," and "Jacopo Foscari," at present in different private collections.

BROWN, Henry Kirke, sculptor, born at Leyden, Massachusetts, in 1814, received the education of a farmer's boy, working in summer and studying in winter. At eighteen he went to Boston, and studied portrait-painting. It was by chance that he became a sculptor; for, having modelled the head of a lady, merely for amusement, it was so much commended that he resolved to pursue that branch of art. To obtain means to visit Italy, he became a railroad engineer in the state of Illinois; but he gained no money, and suffered in health. By the aid of friends, he was enabled to visit Italy, and after studying there for some time, he returned to the United States, and settled at Brooklyn, where, having many commissions for monumental art, he perfected the casting of bronze, as a material better adapted to exposure than marble. Among his principal works in marble are the statue of "Hope," the bas-reliefs of the "Hyades" and "Pleiades," and "The Four Seasons;" besides busts of Bryant, Spencer, Nott, &c. In bronze he has executed a colossal statue of De Witt Clinton, "The Angel of Retribution," the colossal equestrian statue of "Washington" in Union Park, New York, and a colossal statue of "Lincoln," for the same park.

BROWN, The Rev. Hugh Stowell, born in Douglas, Isle of Man, in 1823, is the son of a clergyman of the Established Church and nephew of the Rev. Hugh Stowell, of Manchester. He was educated partly at home and partly at the Douglas Grammar School, until he reached the age of fifteen, when he came to England to learn land-surveying. After spending about two years in mastering the drudgery and details of that business, his views underwent a change, and he repaired to Wolverton, for the purpose of learning the profession of an engineer. This occupation he followed until he came of age, and he drove a locomotive engine on the London and North-Western Railway for six months. It was his custom, after his day's work at Wolverton was done, to spend four or five hours in reading and in meditating on what he had read; and his first classical exercises were written with a piece of chalk inside the fire-box of a locomotive engine. Resolving to become a clergyman of the Church of England, he entered as a student at King's College, in his native town of Douglas, and studied there for three years. Doubts, however, came over his mind respecting the truth of the doctrines in the Liturgy and Occasional Services and Catechism of the Church of England. These doubts ultimately produced in his mind the conviction that the baptismal doctrines of the Establishment were at variance with Holy Scripture, and he accordingly became a member of the Baptist denomination. Having acted for a short time as a city missionary in Liverpool, he was appointed minister of Myrtle-street Chapel, in that city, in Jan., 1848, and soon became one of the recognized leaders of the Baptist body there. As a lecturer to the working classes, he is so successful that he collects an audience of between 2,000 and 3,000 artisans on Sunday afternoons, and from 15,000 to 25,000 copies of his lectures are sold.

BROWN, The Right Rev. James, D.D., a Catholic prelate, born at Wolverhampton, Jan. 11, 1812, was consecrated the first Bishop of Shrewsbury July 27, 1851.

BROWN, The Rev. James Baldwin, born in the Inner Temple, London, Aug. 19, 1820, was educated at University College, London, studied for the bar at the Inner Temple; subsequently studied for the ministry at Highbury College; became minister of London Road Independent Chapel, Derby, in 1843; minister of Clayland's Independent Chapel, Clapham Road, London, in 1846. In 1870 he removed to a new church built by his congregation at Brixton. He is the author of "Studies of First Principles," "The Divine Life in Man," "The Soul's Exodus and Pilgrimage," "The Divine Treatment of Sin," "The Divine Mystery of Peace," "The Christian Policy of Life" (1869), "The Home Life in the Light of its Divine Idea," which has passed through five editions; "Household Sermons;" besides pamphlets and small publications on the passing topics of the day.

BROWN, John, M.D., son of the late Rev. Dr. Brown, of Edinburgh, born at Biggar, Lanarkshire, in Sept., 1810, was educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh. He is M.D. of Edinburgh, F.R.C.P.E., F.R.S.E., &c.; has published two volumes of essays on professional and other subjects, entitled "Horæ Subsecivæ," and is a contributor to the *North British Review*, *Good Words*, and the *Scotsman*. The story of a favourite dog, entitled "Rab and his Friends," reprinted from the "Horæ," has met with great success. Dr. Brown has also written some interesting chapters on "Our Dogs," and for these faithful companions of man has accomplished with his pen what Landseer has with his brush.

BROWN, THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS JOSEPH, a Catholic prelate, born at Bath, May 2, 1798; entered the Order of St. Benedict; was consecrated Bishop of Apollonia, *in partibus infidelium*, Oct. 28, 1840, when he was nominated Vicar-Apostolic of the Welsh district; and was translated to the newly-erected see of Menevia and Newport, Sept. 29, 1850.

BROWN, THE REV. THOMAS RICHARD, M.A., son of the late Richard Brown, Esq., of Cambridge, born in 1791, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1814. Having been for some time in orders, he was appointed to the vicarage of Southwick, Northamptonshire, in 1834. He is the author of some learned works on the Hebrew language, including "An Analysis of the Chaldee Text of Daniel" (1838), "A Treatise on the English Terminations of Words" (1838), "Hebrew Hieroglyphs" (1840), "Etymological Dictionary" (1843), "Critical Notes on Sacred Scripture" (1848), "The Essentials of Sanscrit Grammar" (1851), "Interpretation Literal of the Chinese Radicals" (1853), "Hebrew Hieroglyphic Dictionary" (1858), "Scrap-Book of Original Pieces," containing the translation from the cuneiform "Inscriptio Persepolitana" of the procession and presents of Job to the Shah of Persia after his prosperity (single copy printed, 1858); translation of the first twenty lines of the Enchorial Inscription, &c., on the Rosetta stone, and differing altogether from the translations before published. Of some of these works only two or three copies were printed. These works, with the exception of two, have been printed by their author.

BROWN, THE REV. WILLIAM HAIG, LL.D., son of Thomas Brown, Esq., born at Bromley, Middlesex, in 1823, was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated in high honours in 1846, proceeded M.A. in 1849, and LL.D. in 1864. Having held for some time a fellowship and tutorship in his college and an assistant-mastership at Harrow, he became in 1857 Head Master of the Grammar School at Kensington, in connection with King's College, London, and was elected Head Master of Charterhouse School in 1863, on the retirement of the Rev. R. Elwyn. In 1869 Dr. Brown published "Sertum Carthusianum floribus trium seculorum contextum. Curâ Gulielmi Haig Brown, Scholæ Carthusianæ Archididascali."

BROWN-SÉQUARD, EDWARD, a physician and physiologist, born in the island of Mauritius, 1818. His father, Mr. Edward Brown, was a native of Philadelphia, United States, and his mother a lady of French extraction, named Séquard. Mr. Brown-Séquard was educated in his native island, and in 1838 went to Paris to complete his medical studies. In 1840 he received the degree of M.D. from the faculty of the Academy of Medicine. He has devoted his time since his graduation almost exclusively to an extended series of experimental investigations on important physiological topics, such as the condition and functions of the different constituents of the blood, animal heat, the spinal column, and its relations to diseases of the subject, the muscular system, the sympathetic nerves and ganglions, and the effect of the removal of the supra-renal capsules. On all these topics his investigations have been so thorough as to place him in the first rank of living physiologists. He has been very successful in his treatment of obscure and difficult diseases of the spinal column and nervous system. He has visited England and the United States many times, delivering in both countries short courses of lectures, and instructing private classes of physicians in his discoveries. He has received several prizes from the French Academy of Sciences, and in Jan., 1869, was appointed Professor in the *Ecole de Médecine* at Paris. He has published many essays and papers giving the details of his discoveries, but, we believe, no extended treatise on the subject.

BROWNE, THE RIGHT REV. EDWARD HAROLD, D.D., Bishop of Ely, youngest son of the late Col. Robert Browne, of Morton House, Bucks, born in 1811, was educated at Eton and at Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he graduated as wrangler in 1832, obtained the Crosse Theological Scholarship in 1833, the first Hebrew Scholarship in 1834, and the Norrisian Prize for a theological essay in 1835. He became fellow and tutor of his college; incumbent of St. James's, and of St. Sidwell's, Exeter, in 1841; was Vice-Principal and Professor of Hebrew at St. David's College, Lampeter, from 1843 to 1849, when he was appointed Vicar of Kenwyn, Cornwall, and Prebendary of Exeter. The vicarage of Kenwyn he resigned for that of Heavitree, Devonshire, in 1857. In 1854 he was elected Norrisian Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, and in 1857 Canon Residentiary of Exeter Cathedral, when he resigned the living of Heavitree. He was consecrated Bishop of Ely in March, 1864. The diocese of Ely contains the counties of Cambridge, Beds, Hunts, and part of Suffolk. The bishop has the patronage of forty-eight livings, and the bishopric is of the annual value of £5,500. Dr. Browne published in 1850-3 an "Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles," in two volumes, since reprinted in one vol. 8vo. (9th edition, 1871), and re-edited for the use of the American Church, by Bishop William, of Middletown, Connecticut; two volumes of sermons preached before the University of Cambridge, one "On the Atonement and other Subjects," in 1859; the other on "Messiah as Foretold and Expected," in 1862; and a volume on the "Pentateuch and Elohistic Psalms, in reply to Dr. Colenso," in 1863. Bishop Browne is the author of articles in "Aids to Faith," and in "Smith's Dictionary of the Bible," "The Speaker's Commentary," and of various sermons, pamphlets, and charges.

BROWNE, FRANCES, was born Jan. 16, 1816, at Stranorlar, county Donegal, where her father was the village post-master. She lost her sight in infancy, but learned many of the lessons of her brothers and sisters, and ultimately mastered a considerable portion of Hume's "England," the "Universal History," some of Sir Walter Scott's novels, "Pope's Homer," and "Childe Harold." In 1840 she published "Songs of our Land" (first printed in the *Irish Penny Journal*), followed by contributions to the *Athenæum*, *Hood's Magazine*, the *Keepsake*, &c., and obtained from Sir Robert Peel a pension of £20 a year. In 1847 she removed from Ireland to Edinburgh. Whilst there she contributed to *Chambers's Journal*, and published a volume of poems (which she dedicated to Sir R. Peel), as well as "Legends of Ulster," and a tale entitled "The Ericksons." In 1852 she removed to London, and has since contributed to the light literature of the day. In 1861 she published a kind of autobiography, under the title of "My Share of the World," and in 1865 a novel called "The Hidden Sin."

BROWNE, HABLOT KNIGHT, a comic designer, better known by his pseudonym of "Phiz," born about 1815, was educated at a private school, and at an early age began to draw caricatures with great spirit. In 1835 he succeeded the lamented artist Seymour as the illustrator of "Pick-wick," and so happy and successful was the pencil of "Phiz" that he was engaged to illustrate, in the same comic vein, "Nicholas Nickleby," and most of Mr. Charles Dickens's other works of fiction. He has since, under the same signature, contributed graphic illustrations to the popular novels of Charles Lever, Ainsworth, Mayhew, &c., as well as to the Abbotsford edition of the "Waverley Novels," the "Illustrated Edition of Byron's Works," "H. B.'s Schoolboy Days," "Home Pictures," "Illustrations of the Five Senses," "The Adventures of Sir Guy de Guy," &c. Mr. Browne still contributes comic sketches to the illustrated serials of the day.

BROWNE, THE REV. HENRY, M. A., son of the late Rev. John Henry Browne, LL.B., rector of Crownthorpe, Norfolk, born in 1804, was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he obtained the Bell University Scholarship in 1823, and graduated B.A. in 1826. Having held some smaller preferments, he was in 1842 appointed Principal of the Theological College at Chichester, which post he held till 1847. In 1843 he was made a prebendary of the cathedral, and examining chaplain to the bishop of the diocese, and in 1854 vicar of Pevensey. Mr. Browne is known as the author of "Ordo Sæculorum, a treatise on the Chronology of Holy Scripture" (1844); an "Examination of the Ancient Egyptian Chronographies," commenced 1852-3, in Arnold's "Theological Critic;" "Remarks on Mr. Greswell's Fasti Catholici;" critiques and essays which have appeared with his name in theological and other reviews; and articles in the last edition (1862-6) of Kitto's "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature." To "The Library of the Fathers" Mr. Browne contributed some volumes of the works of St. Augustine and St. Chrysostom, and to the late Mr. T. K. Arnold's "School and College Series" several volumes of higher Greek and Latin classics, "Madvig's Greek Syntax," a "Hand-book of Hebrew Antiquities," and a "Copious Phraseological English-Greek Lexicon," originally projected and begun by Mr. Arnold in connection with Dr. Frädersdorff.

BROWNE, JOHN ROSS, an American traveller and humorous writer. In his 18th year he began his life of adventure and travel by a voyage down the Ohio and Mississippi from Louisville to New Orleans; thence he travelled over the greater part of the United States, and very extensively in Europe, Asia, and Africa, contriving to pick up knowledge everywhere; and having acquired a fair ability as a sketcher, he made pictures of whatever struck his fancy. In 1846 he published "Etchings of a Whaling Cruise, and Notes of a Sojourn on the Island of Zanzibar." A subsequent visit to Palestine furnished the materials for his humorous "Yusef, or the Journey of the Frangi, a Crusade in the East." Appointed by the Government to make some investigations in regard to the new mining regions of the Pacific, he rendered a very elaborate report, and then presented the humorous side of the journey in his "Washoe," and subsequently in a volume of California adventures. His residence in Germany led to the richly humorous volume "An American Family in Germany." Other journeys were commemorated in "The Land of Thor," "Crusoe's Island," "The Apache Country," &c. In 1868 President Johnson appointed Mr. Browne Minister to China, but he was superseded early in 1870 by the Hon. F. F. Low, of California, and has now returned to the United States.

BROWNE, THE VENERABLE ROBERT WILLIAM, M.A., Ph.D., F.G.S., the eldest son of William Browne, Esq., of Kennington, Surrey, born Nov. 12, 1809, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, whence he was elected Scholar and Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. in 1831, taking double first-class honours. Having been tutor of his college, curate of St. Michael's, and select preacher in the University, he was appointed, in 1835, to the Professorship of Classical Literature in King's College, London; and in 1836 to the Assistant Preachership of Lincoln's Inn. In 1843 he was made Chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield; in 1844, Senior Chaplain to the forces in London; in 1845, a Prebendary of St. Paul's; in 1854, Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Bath and Wells; in 1860, Archdeacon of Bath and Rector of Weston-super-Mare; and in 1863, Canon of Wells. Archdeacon Browne is the author of "Histories of Greece and Rome" in Gleig's School Series, and of two elaborate "Histories of Greek and Roman Literature," for which the degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Heidelberg. He translated the Ethics of Aristotle, with an introductory essay and notes, for Bohn's Classical Series, and is the author of several smaller works and sermons. He is married to the eldest daughter of the late Rev. Sir Charles Hardinge, Bart., niece of the late Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B.

BROWNE, SIR THOMAS GORE, K.C.M.G., son of Robert Browne, Esq., of Morton House, Bucks, and brother of the Bishop of Ely, was born in 1807. Entering the army at sixteen, he served for many years with the 28th regiment, acted as aide-de-camp to Lord Nugent, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and was for some time Colonial Secretary. In 1836 Major Gore Browne exchanged into the 41st regiment, and served during the occupation of Afghanistan. After the massacre of our troops at the Khyber pass, the 41st joined Gen. England and advanced to the rescue of Gen. Nott and his troops. During that war, Major Browne held the command of the 41st, and also commanded the reserve at the disastrous battle of Hykulzie, and, by forming a square when the van of the army had been broken, was enabled to repulse the enemy and cover the retreat. He held command of his regiment at the battles of Candahar Ghuznee, Cabul, and during the march through the Khyber pass, where he commanded the rear, and under Gen. M'Gaskell at the storming of the hill fort at Istaliff, the most daring action during the war. Major Gore Browne's gallantry and humanity were praised in the general's despatches, which were quoted in both houses of Parliament, and for his services he obtained a lieutenant-colonelcy, and was made a C.B. On his return with his regiment from India, he exchanged into the 21st, which he commanded until made Governor of St. Helena, in 1851. From St. Helena he went, in 1854, to New Zealand. On the breaking out of the Maori war, in the last year of his government, Colonel Gore Browne showed a vigour which was denounced by some persons, but which was essential in resisting the land league and the Maori king movement. In 1861 Colonel Browne, having completed his term of office, was succeeded in the government of New Zealand by Sir George Grey, and he himself succeeded Sir Henry Young as Governor of Tasmania. He resigned the last-mentioned office in Jan., 1869, when he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George. Sir Thomas was appointed Governor of the Bermudas in July, 1870.

BROWNE, DR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER FRANCIS, was born near Stirling, in 1805, and studied medicine, with special reference to mental diseases, in Edinburgh, France, and Germany. In 1834 he was appointed physician to the Montrose Lunatic Asylum; and, four years afterwards, to the Royal Crichton Institution, Dumfries, which appointment he held till 1857, when the Government made him a Commissioner in Lunacy for Scotland. Dr. Browne advocated the non-restraint system from the first, and his work, "What Asylums were, are, and ought to be," contributed largely to the reformation in the hospital treatment of the insane. His Annual Reports of the Royal Crichton Institution, his advocacy of the greatest possible liberty to the insane that could be consistent with safety, and his varied illustrations of treatment by out-door amusements, concerts, &c., had a great effect in convincing the public of the expediency of employing kindness and moral influence in the treatment of lunatics. He was the first person in this country to give a systematic course of lectures on insanity, and his numerous writings and essays have had a marked influence upon the study of psychology as a branch of medical science. He was (1867) President of the Medico-Psychological Association. In 1870 he resigned the Commissionership in Lunacy, in consequence of impairment of vision. He is now again connected with the Crichton Institution as Psychological Consultant.

BROWNING, Robert, born at Camberwell in 1812, was educated at the London University. His first acknowledged work, "Paracelsus," was published in 1836, and found some eulogists, if but few readers. His "Pippa Passes," a fantastic but graceful dramatic poem, obtained more favour with the public. In 1837 Mr. Browning produced his tragedy of "Strafford," and everything that the genius of Macready could achieve to render it popular was done by his *con amore* personification of the hero. It was nevertheless a failure. "Sordello" was not more successful. "The Blot in the Scutcheon" was brought out in 1843, at Drury-lane Theatre, but with no greater success than "Strafford." In 1856 appeared his "Men and Women." In addition to the above works, Mr. Browning has published "King Victor and King Charles;" "Dramatic Lyrics;" "Return of the Druses;" "Colombe's Birthday;" "Dramatic Romances;" "The Soul's Errand;" a new volume of Poems (1864); "The Ring and the Book," 4 vols.; "Balaustion's Adventure, including a Transcription from Euripides," 1871; and "Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau, Saviour of Society," 1871. His tragedies and dramatic lyrics are included in the collection of his works entitled "Bells and Pomegranates." Mr. Browning has specially cultivated the arts of music and painting, with the history of both of which he is minutely and widely acquainted. He married Miss Elizabeth Barrett, a lady well known as a poetess, who died in 1861.

BROWNLOW, The Hon. W. G., was born in Wythe co., Virginia, in Aug., 1805. Being left an orphan at the age of eleven, he was brought up to hard labour until he was eighteen, when he commenced an apprenticeship as a house-carpenter. His education was, of course, imperfect and irregular, but he was admitted to the Methodist ministry in 1826, and for ten years worked hard as an itinerant preacher, being chosen in 1832 as a delegate to an annual conference of that body held in Philadelphia. Mr. Brownlow began his political career in 1828 in Tennessee, by espousing the cause of John Quincy Adams, as against Andrew Jackson. About 1837 he became editor of the *Knoxville Whig*, a strong partisan journal, and from the vigorous and defiant style of his articles obtained a national reputation as "The Fighting Parson." He wrote several religious and political pamphlets at this period. He was also a defender of the institution of Southern slavery, but rejected obstinately the doctrine of Secession. In consequence he was subjected to some persecution, and made prisoner by the Confederates in 1861. After a year he was allowed to pass through the Northern lines, when he immediately began to write down his recent persecutors. When the Federals captured Knoxville, he returned to that place, and started another newspaper. In 1865, when Tennessee returned to the Union, he was elected Governor, and again in 1867. He was elected to the United States Senate for the term commencing March, 1869. He is now a thorough Radical, an advocate of the Congressional theory of reconstruction, and violently urged the impeachment of President Johnson.

BROWNSON, Orestes Augustus, LL.D., born at Stockbridge, Vermont, Sept. 16, 1803, is to a great extent a self-educated man. He united with the Presbyterian Church at Ballston, New York, in 1822, but his theological knowledge being but slight, and his mind easily confused, he became a Universalist, after a severe mental struggle, in 1825, and soon a preacher of his new creed. He entered boldly into schemes of political reform, wrote much, and edited papers and periodicals in defence of his views; but he was still in a state of unrest, and, being attracted by Dr. Channing's writings, became a Unitarian pastor in 1832, and devoted himself to the study of the French and German literature, philosophy, and theology. Pushing onward, he soon landed in the socialistic views of Robert Owen, though still clinging to some of his earlier religious convictions. He organized the "Society for Christian Union and Progress" in Boston in 1836, and retained the pastoral charge of it till he ceased preaching in 1843. The same year he published his "New Views of Christianity, Society, and the Church," a decided avowal of infidel doctrines. In 1838 he established the *Boston Quarterly Review*, of which he was proprietor and almost sole writer during the five years of its existence. In 1840 he published a philosophico-religious treatise in the form of a novel, entitled "Charles Elwood, or the Infidel Converted." His views having changed shortly afterwards, only one edition of it was published in the United States, but it passed through several editions in England. Still unable to find rest, he sought it in the Catholic Church, to which he became a convert in 1844, and since that time has remained in its communion. He has edited, since 1844, *Brownson's Quarterly Review*, in which he defends, with great ability, the doctrines of the Catholic Church, and has published "The Spirit Rapper" (1854), "The Convert; or, Leaves from my Experience" (1857); and two volumes of essays. He has resided in the vicinity of New York since 1857.

BRUCE, The Right Hon. Henry Austin, son of Mr. John Bruce Pryce, of Duffryn St. Nicholas, Glamorganshire (who assumed the name of Bruce in lieu of his patronymic Knight in 1805, and the name of Pryce in 1837), was born in 1815. He was police-magistrate of Merthyr-Tydvil and Aberdare, Glamorganshire, from 1847 till 1852, when he entered the House of Commons as member for Merthyr-Tydvil, which he continued to represent till December, 1868, when he lost his seat; but in the following month was returned for Renfrewshire. Mr. Bruce was Under-Secretary for the Home Department from Nov., 1862, to April, 1864; second Church Estates Commissioner from Nov., 1865, to Aug., 1866; Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education from April, 1864, to July, 1866; and Home Secretary in Dec., 1868.

BRUCE, The Rev. John Collingwood, LL.D., F.S.A., born at Newcastle in 1805, was educated at his father's school and at the University of Glasgow. In 1826 he took the degree of M.A., and became LL.D. in 1853. Though educated for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, he did not enter orders, but joined his father in the management of his school. He has written "A Hand-book of English History," which has gone through four editions. All the recent editions of the "Introduction to Geography and Astronomy," of which his father was the principal author, were prepared by him. In 1851 he published an historical and descriptive account of the "Roman Wall" in the north of England, a third edition of which appeared in 1866. Dr. Bruce, in 1856, published "The Bayeux Tapestry elucidated," containing a copy, on a reduced scale, of the entire tapestry. More recently he has published "A Hand-book to Newcastle," and a "Wallet-Book" for the use of pilgrims to the Roman Wall. He is at present engaged in carrying through the press, for the

Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the "Lapidarium Septentrionale," a work in folio, which contains an account of all the monuments of Roman rule found in the north of England.

BRUGSCH, Heinrich Karl, Ph.D., a distinguished philologist and Egyptologist, who by his researches on the subject of hieroglyphics has attained a European celebrity. He was born at Berlin, Feb. 18, 1827, and before leaving the Gymnasium evinced his fondness for Egyptological studies by a Latin treatise on the Demotic writing, 1847. His early publications procured for him the patronage of King Frederick William IV., under whose auspices he studied the monuments of Egyptian antiquity in the museums of Paris, London, Turin, and Leyden. In 1853 he made his first visit to Egypt, and was present at some of the important excavations conducted under the supervision of the French archæologist M. Mariette. Returning to Berlin, he was appointed Keeper of the Egyptian Museum there in 1854. In 1860 he accompanied Baron Minutoli on his embassy to Persia, and after the death of the baron he himself assumed the direction of the embassy. Subsequently he was appointed Ordinary Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Göttingen; and in 1868 ordinary public Professor in the Philosophical Faculty of the same university. In Sept., 1869, it was stated that Professor Brugsch had returned to Egypt and that he would probably succeed, as Keeper of the Egyptian collections at Bombay, M. Mariette, who was expected to return to Europe. The Professor has published a "History of Egypt;" a "Demotic Grammar;" a "Demotic and Hieroglyphic Dictionary;" "Materials for the Reconstruction of the Calendar of the Ancient Egyptians"; "Investigations concerning the Old Egyptian Bi-lingual Monuments;" "Recueil de Monumens Égyptiens dessinés sur les lieux," 4 vols.; "Rhind's Two Hieratic and Demotic Bi-lingual Papyri translated and published;" "The Geographical Inscriptions of the Old Egyptian Monuments," 4 vols.; "Reiseberichte aus Egypten," written during a journey undertaken in 1853 and 1854; "Reiseberichte aus dem Orient;" "Journey to Asia Minor and the Peninsula of Sinai;" and numerous other learned works on the language, literature, and antiquities of Egypt.

BRUNNOW (Count), Ernest Philipp de, descended from an ancient family established in Courland, was born at Dresden, Aug. 31, 1797. Having completed his education at the University of Leipsic, he was received into the diplomatic service of Russia at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1818. In 1821 he was sent to London, as secretary to Count Lieven, to whom his mother's family were related. In 1823 he was appointed secretary to Count Woronzow, the governor-general at Odessa. After the signature of the treaty of Adrianople, in 1829, he accompanied Count Orloff to Constantinople, and on his return to St. Petersburg, in 1830, he was promoted to the rank of Senior Councillor to the Foreign Office, which position he occupied nine years. In 1839 he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of Würtemberg, and was also accredited to the court of Darmstadt, when he was intrusted with the negotiations for the marriage between the hereditary Grand Duke Alexander (the present emperor) and the Princess of Hesse-Darmstadt, daughter of the late Grand Duke. At that time the state of affairs in the East having been seriously endangered by the ambitious designs of Mehemet Ali, Pasha of Egypt, the emperor Nicholas thought it necessary to come to a clear and friendly understanding with the English Government on this important question, and Baron Brunnow, then on his way to Germany, was sent, in 1839, to England, on a special mission, which contributed to remove many difficulties that had existed between Great Britain and Russia. The shortness of his stay prevented his bringing the negotiations to a conclusion, and he was sent a second time to London, where he arrived in Dec., 1839. The negotiations having been resumed, led to the signature of the Convention of July 15, 1840, which limited the power of Mehemet Ali to Egypt, restored Syria to the Ottoman Porte, and thus removed the danger which threatened at that time to disturb the peace of the Levant. In consideration of his valuable services in connection with this important negotiation, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James's, which high position he held from 1840 till 1854. During this period his official duties brought him in contact with the leading men connected with the administrations of Lord Melbourne, Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, the Earl of Derby, and the Earl of Aberdeen. With the late Duke of Wellington he lived in close intimacy, having been a guest at Walmer only ten days before the Duke's death. In addition to the afore-mentioned treaties, he signed, in July, 1841, with Lord Palmerston and the representatives of all the Great Powers, the "Traité des Dardanelles;" another with the Earl of Aberdeen for the suppression of the African slave-trade; another with Lord Malmesbury in 1852, to secure the integrity of Denmark; and another, the same year, to regulate the succession to the crown of Greece. He withdrew from his post at the court of St. James's on the declaration of war between this country and Russia in 1854, and for a year he remained in St. Petersburg out of office. His own government rendered justice to the steadiness of purpose with which he had upheld the principle of a pacific policy, and he was sent to Paris at the opening of the Conference, which met in Feb., 1856, in order to re-establish the general peace of Europe, as Second Plenipotentiary, to act in concert with Count Orloff, and signed the treaty of peace concluded at Paris March 30, 1856. Immediately afterwards the Emperor Alexander II. sent Baron Brunnow on a special mission to London, in order to re-establish diplomatic relations between the two courts. Having performed this duty, he returned to Paris, where the affairs of the Russian embassy remained under his direction until the arrival of Count Kisseleff, accredited to the court of France. In consequence of the diplomatic arrangements made by the imperial government after the conclusion of the peace, Baron Brunnow was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of Prussia. During his residence at Berlin he had the honour of receiving the emperor, and of accompanying him to Darmstadt. In March, 1858, he resumed his post at the court of St. James's. In August, 1862, Baron Brunnow received by the hands of Prince Gortschakoff (a younger son of the Minister for Foreign Affairs), who was sent to this country specially for this purpose, the insignia of the order of St. Andrew, together with the most flattering autograph letter from the emperor himself, as a testimony to his long and valuable services. The baron represented Russia at the Conference in London, on the Danish question, in 1864, and also at the Conference which, in 1871, rescinded the clauses in the treaty of 1856, relating to the neutralization of the Black Sea. In consequence of his services at this Conference, he was raised by the Emperor of Russia to the rank of Count in April, 1871. The document effecting this promotion was couched in these flattering terms:—"Count Philip Ivanovitch,—For more than half a century you have devoted your zealous exertions to the service of the throne and the country in the diplomatic profession. Intrusted with different functions in this career, you have taken part in negotiations and international transactions of great importance. And now with renewed proofs of my confidence you have given fresh evidence of the devotion which has always animated you in your eminent capacities. In testimony of my gratitude for your long services I now raise you to the dignity of Count of the Empire by a ukase addressed to the Senate and bearing this day's date.—I remain, always, your affectionate ALEXANDER."

BRUNSWICK, DUKE OF. (*See* WILLIAM.)

BRYANT, WILLIAM CULLEN, poet and journalist, was born at Cummington, Massachusetts, Nov. 3, 1794. When only ten years old, he published translations from Latin poets, and at the age of thirteen wrote the "Embargo" and the "Spanish Revolution." From 1810 to 1812 he was a student at William's College, Williamstown, Mass. On leaving college he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Great Barrington, where he soon afterwards married. "Thanatopsis," regarded as his finest poem, was written in his nineteenth year. In 1821 he delivered another didactic poem, "The Ages," before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University, and the same year several of his poems were collected in a volume published at Cambridge. In 1825 he abandoned the law for literary pursuits, went to New York, and became editor of the *New York* (afterwards the *United States*) *Review*, and the succeeding year became connected with the *Evening Post*, with which he has been identified for forty-five years. He edited (1827–29), and largely contributed to, the *Talisman*, an annual; and, in addition to his editorial labours on the *Post*, wrote for other literary periodicals and volumes. In 1832 a complete edition of his poems was published, and, through the influence of Washington Irving, was republished in England. He visited Europe in 1834, and spent some years there in the study of the languages and literature of modern Europe. In 1845 he made a second, and in 1849 a third visit, extending his travels the last time to Egypt and Syria. The results of these journeys are embodied in a charming volume, entitled "Letters of a Traveller," and the same work gives also a record of his experiences in various parts of his own country and the West Indies. A subsequent visit (in 1857 and 1858) to the South of Europe is commemorated in his "Letters from Spain and other Countries." An edition of his poems, elegantly illustrated, was published in London in 1858. Within the last few years he has been engaged upon a metrical translation of the Iliad and Odyssey; the former was published in 1869, and the latter in 1871. Notwithstanding his age, Mr. Bryant is in excellent health, and from his genial nature and his wide acquaintance with eminent men, is often called upon to deliver memorial addresses upon those who have passed away. In politics, Mr. Bryant has always leaned towards democracy, and though a republican in conviction and sentiment since 1856, his strong adherence to Free Trade doctrines has, in some measure, led him back to his earlier associations. He was the first President of the American Free Trade League. He still continues to superintend the New York *Evening Post*.

BUCCLEUCH (DUKE OF), WALTER FRANCIS MONTAGU DOUGLAS SCOTT, K.G., K.T., D.C.L., &c., the eldest son of the fourth and late duke, born Nov. 25, 1806, was educated at St. John's College Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1827. Having succeeded to the title whilst a minor, he never sat in the House of Commons. His grace, whose wealth gives him almost unbounded influence, is High Steward of Westminster, a Governor of the Charter-house, Lord Lieutenant of Midlothian and Roxburghshire, and Captain of the Queen's Body-guard in Scotland. He supports the Conservative party, and held the posts of Lord Privy Seal and Lord President of the Council in Sir Robert Peel's second administration in 1842–6. Well known as a generous patron of the arts and of literature, his grace received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford in 1834.

BUCHANAN, THE RIGHT HON. SIR ANDREW, G.C.B., the only son of the late James Buchanan, Esq., of Craigend Castle, co. Stirling, and grandson of the late Earl of Caithness, was born in 1807, and entered the diplomatic service in 1825. Rising by the ordinary steps of promotion, he became Chargé d'Affaires at Florence in 1842, and afterwards at St. Petersburg. In 1852 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland, whence he was transferred in 1853 to Copenhagen as Envoy Extraordinary. In 1858 he was sent in the same capacity to Madrid, and was transferred thence to the Hague in Dec., 1860. In 1862 he was appointed Ambassador at Berlin, was made a Privy Councillor, Feb. 3, 1863; and Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Sept. 15, 1864. He retired from St. Petersburg on being appointed, in 1871, to succeed Lord Bloomfield at Vienna.

BUCHANAN, ISAAC, member of the Canadian Parliament, and President of the Board of Trade in the city of Hamilton, was born at Glasgow, Scotland, July 21, 1810. After receiving a liberal education in that city, he obtained a situation in a large mercantile house, and displayed so much aptitude for business, that he was admitted a partner at the early age of twenty. In 1830 the Canadian branch of the business in Montreal was transferred to him, and he thenceforward made his home in Canada. In 1831 he established an additional branch at Toronto, and subsequently others at Hamilton, and London, Ontario. From that time he has taken a leading part in most of the social and political movements of Upper Canada. His political opinions, which all hinge more or less upon the currency question, are set forth in a volume entitled, "The Relations of the Industry of Canada with the Mother Country and the United States." He took an active part in the suppression of the Canadian revolution in 1837, and urged on Lord Sydenham the settlement of the Clergy Reserve question. Elected for Toronto in 1841, he helped to secure responsible government for the people, and in procuring the reduction of the duty on Canadian wheat. In 1843 he supported Lord Metcalfe's administration at the head of the Constitutional or Order party. Mr. Buchanan has of late years held a seat in the Executive Council of the Canadian Government (now the "Dominion of Canada"). His residence has been for many years at Auchnear, near Hamilton, Ontario.

BUCHANAN, ROBERT, poet, born Aug. 18, 1841, was educated at the High School and the University of Glasgow. His first work, "Undertones," appeared in 1860, and was followed by "Idyls and Legends of Inverburn" in 1865, and "London Poems" in 1866. Mr. Buchanan edited "Wayside Posies," and translated the Danish Ballads in 1866. His later works are "Napoleon Fallen: a Lyrical Drama," 1871; "The Land of Lorne; including the Cruise of the *Tern* to the Outer Hebrides," 1871; and "The Drama of Kings," 1871. Some years ago, his tragedy of "The Witch-finder" was brought out at Sadlers' Wells Theatre, and at the commencement of 1869 Mr. Buchanan gave in the Hanover-square Rooms a series of "Readings" of selections from his own poetical works.

BÜCHNER, FREDERICK CHARLES CHRISTIAN LOUIS, a German philosopher, born at Darmstadt, March 29, 1824, the son of a distinguished physician in that town. After a preliminary education, he was sent in 1843 to the University of Giessen, where he studied philosophy, though he subsequently turned his attention to medicine at Strasburg, in compliance with the wishes of his family. He took his doctor's degree at Giessen in 1848, and then continued his studies in the universities of Wurtzburg and Vienna. After practising medicine for some time in his native place, he settled at Tübingen, as a private lecturer, being also appointed Assistant Clinical Professor. He was deprived of this position, however, by the authorities, in consequence of the philosophical doctrines propounded in his famous book on "Force and Matter," published in 1855. He thereupon returned to Darmstadt, and resumed practice as a physician. In the work referred to—which is entitled in German, "Kraft und Stoff" (Frankfort, 1855; 8th edition, 1864), and which has been translated into most European languages, Dr. Büchner explains the principles of his system of philosophy, which, he contends, is in harmony with the discoveries of modern science. He insists on the eternity of matter, the immortality of force, the universal simultaneousness of light and life, and the infinity of forms of being in time and space. Dr. Büchner has further explained his system in "Nature and Spirit" ("Natur und Geist"), 1859; "Physiological Sketches" ("Phis. Bilder"), 1861; and "Nature and Science" ("Natur und Wissenschaft"), 1862. He has also contributed to periodical publications, various treatises on physiology, pathology and medical jurisprudence.

BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS (DUKE OF), THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD PLANTAGENET CAMPBELL TEMPLE NUGENT BRIDGES CHANDOS GRENVILLE, MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, &c., was born Sept. 10, 1823, and succeeded his father as third duke July 29, 1861. He represented Buckingham from 1846 to 1857; was a Junior Lord of the Treasury in 1852; Keeper of the Prince of Wales' Privy Seal, and Deputy Warden of the Stannaries. He was elected chairman of the London and North-Western Railway Company in 1853, and resigned in 1856. His grace was appointed Lord President of the Council under Earl Derby's third administration, in July, 1866, and succeeded the Earl of Carnarvon as Secretary of State for the Colonies, March 2, 1867. He held the latter office until Mr. Gladstone came into power in December, 1868.

BUCKLAND, FRANCIS TREVELYAN, M.A., eldest son of the Very Rev. William Buckland, D.D., Dean of Westminster, born Dec. 17, 1826, was scholar of Winchester College and student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1848. Inheriting from his father a strong taste for physical science and natural history, he devoted himself to the study of medicine, and having served the office of house surgeon to St. George's Hospital, became, in 1854, assistant-surgeon to the 2nd Life Guards, from which post he retired in 1863. He has been an extensive contributor of papers on pisciculture and on other branches of natural science, to the columns of the *Times* and of other periodicals, and conducts the "Sea and River Fisheries," and "Practical Natural History" columns of *Land and Water*. He has established at his own expense the "Museum of Economic Fishculture" (under the Science and Art Department, South Kensington), at the Royal Horticultural Gardens. This museum illustrates the cultivation of salmon, trout, and useful fresh-water fish, as well as oysters and sea fish. In 1866 he received a silver medal for his labours in the promotion of this branch of science, from the "Exposition de Pêche et d'Aquiculture," at Arcachon, in France, and in 1868, the Diploma of Honour from the Havre Exhibition. He is the author of "Curiosities of Natural History" (first, second, and third series); and of "Fish-hatching." He edited, in 1858, his father's Bridgewater Treatise on Geology and Mineralogy. In 1859 he discovered, in the vaults of St. Martin's, Charing Cross, the coffin of the great surgeon and physiologist, John Hunter, which was re-interred in Westminster Abbey by the Royal College of Surgeons. For this he received the thanks of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, and a bound copy of the Catalogue of the Hunterian Museum. The Leeds School of Medicine also presented him with a silver medal. In 1867 he was appointed Inspector of Salmon Fisheries for England and Wales, and in 1870 Special Commissioner to inquire into the effects of recent legislation on the Salmon Fisheries of Scotland. He is corresponding member of the Deutsche Fischerei Verein, at Berlin.

BUCKLEY, General Edward Pery, entered the army as ensign, June 24, 1812, served in the Peninsula with the Grenadier Guards from March, 1813, to the end of the war in 1814, including the passage of the Bidassoa, the battle of the Nivelle, and the investment of Bayonne. In 1814 he became Lieutenant and Captain. He served in the campaign of 1815, and was present at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and the taking of Peronne. He became Colonel Nov. 23, 1841; Major-General, Nov. 11, 1851; Lieut.-General, Oct. 26, 1858, and General, Aug. 17, 1865. He received his colonelcy of the 83rd regiment Aug. 17, 1865, and has the war medal with two clasps for Nivelle and Nive.

BUCKMAN, Professor James, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.S.A., son of Mr. John Buckman, born at Cheltenham in 1816, and educated at a private school, was appointed Curator and Resident Professor at the Birmingham Philosophical Institution in 1846, and from 1848 to 1863 held the post of Professor of Geology and Botany at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester. At an early age he was articled to a surgeon-apothecary at Cheltenham, and afterwards studied chemistry, botany, and geology in London. He was for many years Hon. Secretary and Lecturer at the Cheltenham Philosophical Institution, and he was presented with a handsome testimonial on leaving for Birmingham, in 1846; has since received two valuable testimonials, one from the inhabitants of Cirencester and his scientific friends, and the other from his pupils on resigning his appointment at the Royal Agricultural College. Professor Buckman is the author, *inter alia*, of "The Pittville Spa, Cheltenham: Analysis of its Waters, &c.;" "Chart of the Cotteswold Hills;" "Our Triangle: Letters on the Geology, Botany, and Archæology of the neighbourhood of Cheltenham" (1842); "The Flora of the Cotteswolds" (1844); "The Geology of the Cotteswolds" (1845); "The Ancient Straits of Malvern; or, an Account of the Former Marine Conditions which separated England from Wales;" "The Remains of Roman Art" (1850); "History of British Grasses" (1858); and "Science and Practice in Farm Cultivation" (1863). He has contributed several papers to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and to the Geological Society; many published Notes on Geology, Zoology, and Botany, and several Prize Essays in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society; papers in the Bath and West of England Society's Journal, articles in Morton's "Cyclopædia of Agriculture," articles (nearly 300) in the *Agricultural Gazette* and other journals. Mr. Buckman has enriched Cirencester with a fine museum of Roman antiquities, mostly collected by himself, and with a large collection of fossils. The former are deposited in the Corinium Museum and the latter at the Royal Agricultural College. Mr. Buckman occupies a large farm in Dorsetshire, which is conducted upon model principles, and with such success that he has already received cups for his root-cultivation, and other prizes. For the last few years he has devoted himself to the study and illustration of some of the more important agricultural questions which continually arise, and there are few of the higher agricultural journals that have not articles from his pen.

BUCKSTONE, John Baldwin, born near London, in Sept., 1802, was intended for the navy. Instead, however, of going to sea, he was articled in a solicitor's office, and at the age of nineteen he took to the stage, making his first appearance on the boards at Wokingham, Berks, where his services were required at half an hour's notice, to play the part of Gabriel in the "Children of the Wood," owing to the absence of the comedian of a travelling company. His *début* on this occasion was successful, and the novice showed considerable ability for what is generally known as low comedy. Mr. Buckstone next engaged himself to a friend who had become lessee of the Faversham, Folkestone, and Hastings theatres, and for three years followed the chequered fortunes of a country actor's life. During this period he became acquainted with the late Edmund Kean, to whose encouragement he probably owed no small amount of his early success. In 1824 Mr. T. Dibdin resigned the management of the Surrey Theatre, and his successor, Mr. W. Burroughs, engaged Mr. Buckstone, who made his first appearance before a metropolitan audience as Peter Smink, in "The Armistice." His success soon led to other engagements. Amongst these was one at the Adelphi, then under the management of Mr. D. Terry, where he appeared in 1828 as Bobby Trot, in his own touching drama of "Luke the Labourer." Whilst performing at this theatre he had the good fortune to obtain from Mr. Terry a personal introduction to Sir Walter Scott, an event which acted as a powerful stimulus to his love of literature. During his engagement, Mr. Buckstone found leisure to write several pieces for the Haymarket, which eventually led to his services being secured by Mr. Morris as principal comedian at that theatre; thus adding a summer to his winter engagement. From 1837 Mr. Buckstone has devoted himself exclusively to the Haymarket Theatre, with the exception of a visit to the United States, a short engagement at the Lyceum, during the first season of Madame Vestris's management, and another at Drury Lane, under Mr. Bunn, where he played Wormwood in the "Lottery Ticket," and other comedy parts. At Drury Lane he produced "Popping the Question," "Our Mary Ann," and other well-known pieces. Indeed he has been a most prolific writer, and has written no less than 150 comedies, dramas, and farces, many of which have become standard pieces. Of his earlier productions we may specify "Luke the Labourer," "John Street, Adelphi," "The Wreck Ashore," "Victorine," and "The King of the Alps," an adaptation from the German; which were followed by a three-act comedy entitled "The Rake and his Pupil," "The May Queen," "Henriette the Forsaken," "Isabelle; or, Woman's Life," "The Dream at Sea," and other successful dramas. His early plays at the Haymarket were "A Husband at Sight," "John Jones," "Uncle John," "Second Thoughts," "Married Life," "Single Life," "A Lesson for Ladies," "Nicholas Flam," "Rural Felicity," "Weak Points," "The Thimble Rig," and the "Irish Lion." For this house Mr. Buckstone afterwards composed the three-act comedy of "Leap-Year; or, the Ladies' Privilege," "An Alarming Sacrifice," and "Good for Nothing," and during the management of Madame Celeste at the Adelphi, he wrote two dramas,—"The Green Bushes" and "Flowers of the Forest," which surpassed in point of attraction his previous productions. In the standard plays which are so frequently produced at the Haymarket, Mr. Buckstone is always the acknowledged Tony Lumpkin, Bob Acres, Sir Andrew Aguecheek, Master Slender, Touchstone, Maw-worm, Frank Oatland, Scrub, Sim, Marplot, and, indeed, he plays nearly all the low comedy characters of the English drama. He is still the lessee and manager of the Haymarket, which position he has now filled for nineteen years, and where his name is thoroughly identified with genuine English comedy and farce. Mr. Buckstone, in addition to his ordinary duties as actor and author, acts as master and treasurer of the General Theatrical Fund, is one of the honorary treasurers of the fund accumulating for the foundation of a Dramatic College, and for twelve years has been a member of the Garrick Club. It is understood that Mr. Buckstone contemplates writing an autobiography embodying his varied experience or dramatic reminiscences and recollections of theatrical life.

BUDD, William, M.D., F.R.S., was born at North Tawton, in Devon, in 1811. His father was a surgeon of repute in those parts. He is one of nine sons, of whom seven entered the medical profession. Educated privately, he began life by residing for four years in Paris, where he studied at the Collége de France, and the École de Médecine. He graduated in Edinburgh in 1838. He settled in Bristol about five or six years afterwards, and was subsequently appointed physician to St. Peter's Hospital, and afterwards to the Bristol Royal Infirmary, to which he was attached for sixteen years. He was also appointed Lecturer on the Practice of Medicine to the Bristol Medical School. Dr. Budd is the author of a large number of papers published in various medical and scientific journals, the one by which he is best known to the public being on "Contagious Diseases." He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in November, 1870.

BUELL, Don Carlos, a major-general in the U.S. army, born in 1819, in Ohio; was admitted as a cadet at West Point in 1837. He took his degree in 1841, and entered the army as Second Lieutenant of infantry. In 1846 he became First Lieutenant, was engaged in the Mexican war, and having distinguished himself at the battle of Monterey, was promoted to the rank of Captain. He was dangerously wounded in another action, and for his gallantry was made Major. He became, in 1848, Assistant Adjutant-General to General Persifer Smith, commanding in Texas. During the civil war, in 1861, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Adjutant-General's department, and placed by General M'Clellan at the head of 12,000 men in the department of Ohio, thereby relieving General W. T. Sherman. He co-operated with General Grant in the advance upon Forts Henry and Donelson. In 1862 he was placed in command of five divisions, with which he advanced to Savannah in time to take part in the second day's battle of Shiloh, and was engaged in various important operations till the close of the war.

BULL, Ole Bornemann, an eminent violinist, born at Bergen, Norway, Feb. 5, 1810. Born with an intense passion for music, his longings for it were sternly repressed by his father and friends. At the age of eighteen he was placed at the University of Christiania, but found no favour there, in consequence of his love of music, and was finally dismissed, because he had taken temporary charge of an orchestra at one of the theatres. In 1829 he went to Cassel, to study the violin with Spohr, but was received so coldly, that he commenced the study of law at the University of Göttingen. Presently he was again giving his attention to music, at Minden, but in consequence of a duel there he fled to Paris, where he was reduced to such misery that he threw himself into the Seine, but was rescued and aided by a lady of rank, who saw in him a strong resemblance to a deceased son. Through her assistance he was enabled to appear publicly as a violinist, and met with great success, acquiring a liberal fortune in about seven years. In 1838 he returned to Bergen with his wife, and settled upon an estate there. In 1843 he went to the United States, and was very successful in his concerts. He returned to Europe in 1845, and, possessing a large fortune, wandered through different countries giving concerts, made a campaign in Algeria with General Yusuf, built a theatre at Bergen, and endeavoured to establish in Norway, national schools of literature and art. His patriotism involved him in trouble with the government, and vexatious lawsuits were instituted against him. His wife having died and a considerable portion of his fortune being lost, he sailed for the New World again in 1852, and the same year purchased a tract of 120,000 acres of land, in Potter County, Pennsylvania, where he attempted to found a Norwegian colony. After two years' struggle, he was compelled to abandon the project with the loss of his fortune. He went to New York in 1854, leased the Academy of Music for Italian Opera, but failed entirely. He subsequently returned to Europe and gave concerts with his old success. He returned to the United States in 1869 with a comfortable fortune, and has since resided there. In 1870 he married a German lady in Wisconsin.

BULWER. (*See* Dalling, Lord, and Lytton, Lord.)

BUNSEN, Robert Wilhelm Eberard, chemist, born at Göttingen, where his father was professor of Occidental literature; studied in the university the physical and natural sciences, and completed his education at Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. Having taken his degrees for teaching chemistry in Göttingen in 1833, he succeeded Wöhler three years later as Professor of this science in the Polytechnic Institute at Cassel. In 1838 he was appointed Assistant Professor in the University of Marburg, became Titular Professor in 1841, then Director of the Chemical Institute. In 1851 he passed to the University of Breslau. Herr Bunsen, who has a happy manner of demonstration, has a high reputation in chemistry, and his lessons are attended by students from England and all parts of the Continent. He has made many important discoveries, and the charcoal pile which bears his name is in very extensive use. The records of his contributions to chemical science are to be found in Liebig's "Annals of Chemistry." He published at Göttingen a treatise, which has passed through more than one edition, on "The Hydrate of Iron, as an Antidote to White Arsenic and the Arsenic Acid."

BURDETT-COUTTS, The Right Hon. Angela Georgina, Baroness, more widely known as simply Miss Coutts, is the youngest daughter of the late Sir Francis Burdett, Baronet, and grand-daughter of Mr. Thomas Coutts. In 1837 she succeeded to the great wealth of Mr. Coutts, through his widow, once the fascinating Miss Mellon, but who died Duchess of St. Alban's. The extensive power of benefiting her less fortunate fellow-creatures thus conferred, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts has wisely exercised, not only by the ordinary method of subscribing largely to public institutions, but by working out her own well-considered projects. A consistently liberal churchwoman, in purse and opinion, her munificence to the Establishment in all parts of the world has become historical. Besides contributing large sums towards building new churches and new schools in various poor districts throughout the country, Miss Coutts erected and endowed at her sole cost the handsome church of St. Stephen's, Westminster, with its three schools and parsonage: more recently, another church at Carlisle. She endowed, at an outlay of little short of fifty thousand pounds, the three colonial bishoprics of Adelaide, Cape Town, and British Columbia; besides founding an establishment in South Australia for the improvement of the aborigines. She also supplied the funds for Sir Henry James's Topographical Survey of Jerusalem; offered to restore the ancient aqueducts of Solomon to supply that city with water,—a work, however, which the Government promised to (but did not) fulfil. She obtained from the East several Greek manuscripts for the verification of Scripture. In no direction are the Baroness's sympathies so fully expressed as in favour of the poor and unfortunate of her own sex. The course taught at the national schools and sanctioned by the Privy Council included many literary accomplishments which a young woman of humble grade may not require on leaving school; but the more familiar arts essential to her after-career were overlooked. By Miss Coutts's exertions, the teaching of common things, such as sewing and other household occupations, was introduced. In order that the public grants for educational purposes might reach small schools in remote rural as well as in neglected urban parishes, Miss Coutts worked out a plan for bringing them under the required Government inspection by means of travelling or ambulatory inspecting schoolmasters, and it was adopted by the Committee of Privy Council for Education. Miss Coutts's exertions in the cause of reformation, as well as in that of education, have been no less successful. For young women who had lapsed out of well-doing, Miss Coutts provided a shelter and a means of reform. Nearly half the cases which passed through her reformatory during the seven years it existed resulted in new and comparatively prosperous lives in the colonies. Again, when Spitalfields became a mass of destitution, Miss Coutts began a sewing-school there for adult women, not only to be taught, but to be fed and provided with work; for which object Government contracts are undertaken and successfully executed. Nurses are sent daily from this unpretending charity amongst the sick, who are provided with wine and other comforts; while outfits are distributed to poor servants, and winter clothing to deserving women. One of the black spots of London in that neighbourhood, once known to and dreaded by the police as Nova-Scotia Gardens, was bought by Miss Coutts, and upon the large area of squalor and refuse she erected the model dwellings called Columbia Square, consisting of separate tenements let at low weekly rentals to upwards of three hundred families. Close to it is Columbia Market, one of the handsomest architectural ornaments of north-eastern London. This splendid, costly, and commodious structure—to be shortly connected with the Great Eastern Railway by a tramroad under special parliamentary powers—the Baroness has presented as a free gift to the Corporation of London, in order that the supply of cheap and wholesome food, especially of fish, to a district of all others in the metropolis most in need of it, may be thoroughly carried out. In Victoria Park, close by, stands one of the handsomest drinking fountains in London; a similar work of art for the use of both man and beast adorns the entrance to the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park; and a third stands near Columbia Market itself: all these are gifts to the public from the same munificent donor. The Baroness takes great interest in judicious emigration. When a sharp cry of distress arose some years ago in the island of Girvan, in Scotland, she advanced a large sum to enable the starving families to seek better fortune in Australia. Again, the people of Cape Clear, Shirkin, close to Skibbereen, in Ireland, when dying of starvation, were relieved, from the same source, by emigration, and by the establishment of a store of food and clothing; by efficient tackle, and by a vessel to help them in their chief means of livelihood—fishing. An arrangement with Sir Samuel Cunard enabled a great many families to emigrate from all parts of the United Kingdom at a time of wide-spread distress. Miss Coutts materially assisted the chivalrous Sir James Brooke in improving the condition of the Dyaks of Sarawak, and a model farm is still entirely supported by her, from which the natives have learnt such valuable lessons in agriculture that the productiveness of their country has been materially improved. This is but an imperfect enumeration of the Baroness's good works as a public benefactress. The amount of her private charities it is impossible to estimate. She is a most liberal and discriminating patroness of artists in every department of art; being herself accomplished in many of them. Her hospitality is as comprehensive as her charity, not only to the great world but to the poor. The beautiful gardens and grounds of her villa at Highgate are constantly thrown open to school-children, not in hundreds, but in thousands. In July, 1867, Miss Coutts received at Holly Lodge one of the largest dinner parties upon record. Upwards of two thousand Belgian volunteers were invited to meet the Prince and Princess of Wales, and some five hundred royal and distinguished guests. All partook of her large and gracious hospitality with as much comfort and social enjoyment as if they had met at a small social gathering. Public benefactors rarely meet with adequate reward; but this unhappy rule does not apply to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. It is not too much to say that she is the most popular woman in England. Mr. Julian Young narrates in his interesting journal that in 1868, when the Reform procession occupied nearly three hours in passing the well-known corner-house in Piccadilly, Miss Coutts, seated at an open window with one or two intimate friends, was recognized from the thronged street. "Though," says the journalist, "she stood more out of sight than any of us, in one instant a shout was raised. For upwards of two hours and a half the air rang with the reiterated huzzas—huzzas unanimous and heart-felt, as if representing a national sentiment." This sentiment was lately most deservedly confirmed by the "fountain of honour." In June, 1871, Miss Coutts was surprised by the prime minister with the offer from her Majesty of a peerage. After some hesitation, due to a retiring and unambitious nature, the honour was accepted with the title that commences this memoir.

BURGESS, The Rev. Henry, LL.D., of Glasgow, was born 1808, and educated at the Dissenting College at Stepney, where he obtained a high standing in Hebrew and classical learning. After ministering to a nonconformist congregation, he received orders from the Bishop of Manchester in 1850. He held the perpetual curacy of Clifton Reynes, Bucks, from 1854 to 1861, has been for some years editor of the *Clerical Journal* and the *Journal of Sacred Literature*, and is known as the author of some translations from the Syriac language, including two volumes of the "Metrical Hymns and Homilies of St. Ephrem Syrus, with Philological Notes and Dissertations on the Syrian Metrical Church Literature," and a translation of the "Festival Letters of St. Athanasius," a work which, after being long lost in the original Greek, has been recently recovered in an ancient Syriac version, and edited for the Oxford "Library of the Fathers," by the Rev. H. G. Williams. He is also the author of several works in general literature, as "Poems," dedicated to the Marchioness of Bute; "The Amateur Gardener's Year Book," "The Revision of Translations of Holy Scripture;" and he edited the second edition of Kitto's "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature." His last work is, "The Reformed Church of England in its Principles and their Legitimate Development," 1869. He ceased to be editor of the *Clerical Journal* at Christmas, 1868, after having conducted it for fourteen years. In 1861 he was appointed by the Lord Chancellor to the vicarage of St. Andrew, Whittlesea, near Peterborough, in recognition of his services to theological learning. Dr. Burgess is Ph.D. of Göttingen.

BURGESS, The Rev. Richard, B.D., born in 1796, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated, and was ordained by the late archbishop of York. Having acted for some time as English chaplain at Rome, he was appointed in 1836 to the rectory of Upper Chelsea, Middlesex, and was afterwards made a Prebendary of St. Paul's and Rural Dean of Chelsea. Dr. Burgess, who was formerly honorary secretary to the London Diocesan Board of Education, is honorary secretary of the Foreign Aid Society, an honorary member of the Royal Institute of

British Architects, and a corresponding member of the Pontifical Archæological Academy in Rome. He is the author of a treatise on the ancient "Ludi Circenses" (1827); "The Topography and Antiquities of Rome" (1831); "Greece and the Levant" (1835); "Lectures delivered in the English Chapel at Rome" (1831); and various pamphlets on "Education," &c. In 1861, on completing the 25th year of his incumbency at Upper Chelsea, he was presented by his parishioners and friends with a testimonial of the value of £1,200. In Dec., 1869, he was presented by Mr. Gladstone, on behalf of the Crown, to the rectory of Horningsheath-with-Ickworth, near Bury St. Edmunds, which had become vacant by the preferment of the Rev. Lord A.C. Hervey, D.D., to the bishopric of Bath and Wells.

BURGON, The Rev. John William, M.A., son of a merchant of London, was born about 1819; entered Worcester College, Oxford, at a rather advanced age, and graduated there in 1848, having gained the Newdigate prize for English verse (subject Petra) in 1845. He was elected to a Fellowship at Oriel College in 1848. Before going to Oxford, he prepared a translation of the Chevalier Brönsted's "Memoir on the Panathenaic Vases" (1833), "The Life and Times of Sir Thomas Gresham," chiefly compiled from his correspondence in the State-Paper Office (1839), and has since published "A Plain Commentary on the Four Gospels," "Remarks on Art with reference to the University Studies," "Oxford Reformers" (1854), "A Century of Verses in honour of the late Rev. Dr. Routh" (1856), "Historical Notices of the Colleges of Oxford" (1857), and a Memoir of the late Patrick Fraser Tytler, Esq., under the title of a "Portrait of a Christian Gentleman" (1861). Mr. Burgon has taken an active part in the movement for supplying rural labourers with religious prints of good and tasteful design for their cottage walls. He is Vicar of the parish of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford, and Professor of Divinity in Gresham College, London.

BURKE, Sir John Bernard, C.B., LL.D., M.R.I.A., second son of the late John, and grandson of the late Peter Burke, Esq., of Elm Hall, county Tipperary, born in London, in 1815, was educated at the College of Caen, Normandy, and called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1839. He edited (for many years in conjunction with his father, and since his death solely) the "Peerage" which bears his name, an invaluable work to the lawyer and the antiquary. Sir Bernard is the author of "The Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland," afterwards published under the title of "The Landed Gentry," a "General Armory," "Visitation of Seats," "Family Romance," "Anecdotes of the Aristocracy," "The Historic Lands of England," and "Vicissitudes of Families." He has written many other books on heraldic, historical, and antiquarian subjects. In 1853 he was appointed to succeed the late Sir William Betham as Ulster King of Arms, and Knight Attendant of the Order of St. Patrick; in 1854 he received the honour of knighthood; in 1862 the University of Dublin conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.; and on Dec. 7, 1868, he was created a Companion of the Bath.

BURKE, Peter, serjeant-at-law, only brother of Sir Bernard Burke, born in London, May 7, 1811, was educated at Caen College. Having been called to the English bar in 1839 by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, he joined the Northern circuit and the Manchester and Lancashire sessions, and is a Parliamentary counsel practising in the House of Lords. He was made a Q.C. of the co. Palatine of Lancaster in 1858, and a serjeant-at-law in 1859, and is the author of various legal works, particularly on the law of copyright and the criminal law; of "The Romance of the Forum," "Celebrated Trials connected with the Aristocracy and the Upper Classes," "Celebrated Naval and Military Trials," and a

"Life of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke." He was elected Director, or chief honorary officer, of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy for 1866–7, the first time the compliment has been paid to an Englishman. His discourse, in French, at the annual meeting of the Society, has been published.

BURMEISTER, HERMANN, naturalist, was born at Stralsund, Prussia, in 1807. While a student of medicine at Halle, he was encouraged by Professor Nitzch to study zoology, and particularly entomology. Becoming a doctor in 1829, he made his first appearance as an author in the domain of natural history, with a "Treatise on Natural History," published at Halle in 1830. On the death of Professor Nitzch, in 1842, he succeeded him in the chair of zoology in the University of Halle. He has written numerous articles on zoological subjects in the scientific journals of Germany; several monographs in a distinct form, such as "The Natural History of the Calandra Species," published in 1837, and a "Manual of Entomology." Professor Burmeister has occupied himself in disseminating correct notions of geology among the educated classes; and with this view delivered a series of lectures, which were well attended. They were collected and published in two works,—"The History of Creation," Leipsic, 1843, and "Geological Pictures of the History of the Earth and its Inhabitants," 1851, both of which have been well received. During the revolutionary fervour of 1848, Professor Burmeister was sent by the city of Halle, as deputy to the National Assembly, and subsequently by the town of Liegnitz, to the first Prussian Chamber. He took his place on the Left, and remained until the end of the session, when, on account of failing health, he was obliged to demand leave of absence, which he turned to account by two years' travel in the Brazils, and he published "The Animals of the Brazils," 1854–6. On his return to Europe he resumed his post in the University of Halle.

BURNAND, FRANCIS COWLEY, born in 1837, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, was called to the bar in 1862. Mr. Burnand, who is the author of about eighty dramatic pieces, principally burlesques, is on the *Punch* "staff," for which periodical his chief work has been the now well-known serial "Happy Thoughts." His burlesque of Douglas Jerrold's nautical drama, "Black-eyed Susan," achieved the unprecedented "run" of four hundred consecutive nights at the Royalty Theatre, Dean-street, Soho.

BURNOUF, ÉMILE-LOUIS, philologist, born at Valognes, Manche, Aug. 25, 1821, was a pupil at the Lycée Saint-Louis; being received into the Normal School in 1841, took his degree of Doctor-in-letters in 1850, and was appointed Professor of Ancient Literature to the Faculty of Nancy. He is the author of the following theses and works:—"Des Principes de l'Art d'après la méthode et les doctrines de Platon;" "De Neptuno ejusque Cultu, præsertim in Peloponneso" (1850, theses); a translation, "Extraits du Novum Organum de Bacon;" "Essai sur le Véda, ou Introduction à la Connaissance de l'Inde," 1863; "Méthode pour étudier la Langue Sanscrite sur le plan des Méthodes de J. L. Burnouf" (in conjunction with M. Leupol); and a "Dictionnaire Classique Sanscrit-Français," 1863-64.

BURNS, THE REV. JABEZ, D.D., born in 1805, at Oldham, near Manchester, was educated at Chester and at Oldham Grammar School. Having aided his father for a time as a medical practitioner, and acted as assistant in a drapery establishment, he joined the Methodist New Connection. In 1826 he removed to London, and commenced his career as a writer on religious subjects, his first two works being "The Christian Sketch-book" and the "Spiritual Cabinet," published in 1828 and 1829. In the latter year Mr. Burns removed to

Scotland, and early in 1830 became minister of the United Christian Church at Perth, where he remained five years, and advocated temperance principles. While in Scotland he published a volume of religious anecdotes, a sermon on "The Harmony of Scriptural Election with the Universal Love of God to the World;" and he edited a periodical devoted to Christian union. Mr. Burns commenced his ministerial duties in London in 1835, having accepted an invitation to the pulpit of the General Baptist Congregation assembling in New Church-street Chapel, Marylebone. His congregation increased so much that twice during the first twenty-five years of his pastorate it was found necessary to enlarge his chapel. In 1836 Mr. Burns published his second series of the "Christian Sketch-book," followed by "The Christian's Daily Portion; or, Exercises on the Person, Work, and Grace of the Redeemer;" a series of "Sketches and Skeletons of Sermons," for the aid of clergymen, ministers, and students, which have extended to fifteen volumes, several of which have gone through as many as fourteen editions. He afterwards wrote "Christian Philosophy; or, Materials for Thought," a work which has been more than once described as a "book of ideas," followed, at short intervals, by "Youthful Piety," "Youthful Christian," "Mothers of the Wise and Good," "Sermons for Families," "Fifty-two Discourses for Village Worship," "Light for the Sick-room: a Book for the Afflicted," "Light for the House of Mourning: a Book for the Bereaved," "Discourses on various Forms of Religion," "Deathbed Triumphs," "Missionary Enterprises," &c. In 1839 Mr. Burns became editor of the *Temperance Journal*. About this time he established *The Preacher's Magazine*, which extended to six volumes. Dr. Burns, though a Baptist, adopts the most liberal church polity, was one of the earliest members of the Evangelical Alliance, took his place in the first conferences held in Liverpool, London, Birmingham, and Edinburgh, and was in 1847 appointed by the Annual Association of General Baptists, one of the deputation to the Triennial Conference of the Free Will Baptists, held at Vermont, United States. He has been elected several times as moderator and one of the preachers of the Annual Assembly, and has filled the office of chairman or president on more than one occasion. In addition to his own pulpit labours, he has lectured in many towns of the United Kingdom on "Temperance," "The Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic," "Peace," "Abolition of Death Penalty," and for Christian Young Men's Associations. Dr. Burns's other literary productions include "Christian Exercises for every Lord's Day in the Year," "Marriage Gift-Book," "None but Jesus," "Life of Mrs. Fletcher," "Tracts and Small Treatises on Baptism," "Hints to Church Members," "A Few Words to Religious Inquirers," and several juvenile books of rhymes on "Christian Missions," "Temperance," &c. His religious works have had a large circulation in the United States of America, especially "The Pulpit Cyclopædia," soon after the publication of which, in 1846, the author received the degree of D.D. from the Wesleyan University of Middleton, Connecticut.

BURNSIDE, Ambrose Everitt, major-general in the United States army, born May 23, 1824, at Liberty, Union county, Indiana, from which state he was appointed a cadet to West Point Academy in 1843, and second lieutenant of the 3rd Artillery, Sept. 8, 1847. In Dec., 1851, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy, but resigned his connection with the regular service Oct. 2, 1853, and acted as treasurer of the Illinois Central Railroad, the same line of which Gen. M'Clellan was president and engineer-in-chief. This position he held at the breaking out of the civil war. The "call" of the President for troops to defend the capital brought Burnside from his private position, and at the head of the 1st regt. of Rhode Island Volunteers, a corps of 1,300 men, he made his way to the capital, April 27, 1861, within twelve days of the issuing of the proclamation. When the army of North-Eastern Virginia was organized under Gen. M'Dowell, Col. Burnside was appointed Commander of the 2nd brigade of the 2nd division, and on the return home of his regiment, in Aug., 1861, was commissioned as Brigadier-General of Volunteers. After taking part in various operations in the war, he was, Nov. 5, 1862, appointed to succeed Gen. M'Clellan in command of the Army of the Potomac. After a rapid march upon Fredericksburg, he made a rash attempt to storm the heights, and was defeated with terrible loss in the following month. He was relieved, at his own request, of the command of that army in Jan., 1863, was employed in the movements round Chattanooga, in conjunction with Gen. Rosecrans, was transferred to the West, and on the re-opening of the campaign in Virginia, in the spring of 1864, commanded a corps of reserve in Gen. Grant's army, having a large force of negro troops under him. The aid of that corps was required at the sanguinary contest of the Wilderness, and its services were chiefly relied upon to secure the advantage Gen. Grant hoped to gain through springing a mine near Petersburg. Owing, however, to some "blunder," the attack failed, and the Federals were repulsed with great slaughter. An inquiry as to the cause of this failure ensued, and led to Burnside being superseded in his command. In March, 1866, the general was nominated by the republican party of Rhode Island as their candidate for the governorship of that state. He was elected by a considerable majority in the following month, and again to the same position in April, 1868. During the siege of Paris (1870), Gen. Burnside voluntarily undertook some informal negotiations between Count Bismarck and M. Jules Favre, the then French Minister for Foreign Affairs. He paid two visits to the beleaguered city, delivered a letter from the count to M. Favre, and had a number of interviews with the latter statesman and with General Trochu, the Governor of Paris; but the negotiations, the precise nature of which has not been divulged, led to no practical result.

BURRITT, Elihu, lecturer, scholar, and journalist, born in New Britain, Connecticut, Dec. 8, 1811, received an ordinary education till he was sixteen, when his father dying, he was apprenticed to a blacksmith. Having during his apprenticeship gained a fair knowledge of English literature, at the age of twenty-one he set to work to study mathematics. In spring and summer he kept at the anvil, alternately forging and reading, and earned enough to enable him to devote a great part of the winter to his studies, which he prosecuted with so much diligence that he gained a considerable knowledge of Latin, French, Spanish, Greek, and Hebrew, and afterwards studied French, Spanish, Italian, and German, under native teachers; and acquired Portuguese, Flemish, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, Welsh, Gaelic, Celtic, and Russian. He attained, also, celebrity as a public lecturer, advocating temperance, and other reforms, with great eloquence and ability, attracting large audiences by the vigour and fervour of his descriptive powers. In June, 1856, Mr. Burritt left the United States for Great Britain. For a year or two he had been brooding over the scheme of a peace league, and laboured in England and upon the Continent to induce the European nations to enrol themselves as members of the League of Universal Brotherhood; an association for the abolition of war throughout the world. While in London, in 1848, Mr. Burritt published a little work, entitled "Sparks from the Anvil," and later, in 1853, "Olive Leaves," which, have been translated into several languages, and have had an extensive circulation. In 1854 appeared his "Thoughts on Things at Home and Abroad;" in 1865, "A Walk from John 'o'Groat's to Land's End;" and a volume of "Lectures and Speeches" in 1869. For some years he was engaged in the promotion of systematic emigration from England and Scotland to the United States, and the establishment of cheap ocean postage. He resided in England for nearly twenty-five years, being for a considerable time United States Consul at Birmingham. He has lately been lecturing both in Europe and America, in advocacy of the Temperance cause, and of other movements initiated for the amelioration of the working classes. He has also contributed much to periodical literature in connection with such topics.

BURROWS, George, M.D., F.R.S., eldest son of George Mann Burrows, Esq., M.D., born about 1802, graduated in arts at Cambridge in 1825, obtaining a good place in the first class of the Mathematical Tripos, and was immediately elected Fellow and Mathematical Lecturer of Caius College in that university. He graduated in medicine in 1829, became Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1832, and held successively the Gulstonian, Croonian, and Lumleian lectureships; has been four times elected censor and five times a member of the College Council; and was the representative of the Royal College of Physicians in the General Medical Council of Great Britain, of which important body he was the President for six years. He is a member of the Senate of the University of London; a member of the Council of the Royal Society; and President of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society. He obtained the appointment of Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1834, long held the Lectureship on the Principles of Medicine in that medical school, and is Physician to Christ's Hospital. On July 12, 1870, Dr. Burrows was appointed Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. Dr. Burrows contributed to the "Library of Medicine" the articles on "Hæmorrhage," and several papers on professional subjects to the *Medical Gazette, Medical Times*, and to "The Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society." He is the author of a learned work on "The Cerebral Circulation and the Connection of Diseases of the Heart and Brain."

BURROWS, Montagu, M.A., third son of Lieut.-General Burrows, was born at Hadley, Middlesex, Oct. 27, 1819, and educated at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth. He served continuously in the Royal Navy till he obtained the rank of Commander in1852, and became a retired Captain in 1867. He matriculated at Oxford University, 1853; took the degree of M.A. there in 1859; was elected to the Chichele Professorship of Modern History in 1862; and became a Fellow of All Souls in 1870. During his service in the navy, he was engaged in several actions with Malay pirates, under Captain Chads, and received medals from the English and Turkish Governments for the capture of St. Jean d'Acre in 1840. He is the author of "Pass and Class: an Oxford Guide-book through the courses of Literæ Humaniores, Mathematics, Natural Science and Law, and Modern History," 3rd. edition, 1866; "Constitutional Progress, a series of Lectures delivered before the University of Oxford," 1869; "A Memoir of Admiral Sir H. Chads, G.C.B.," 1869; and several pamphlets.

BURTON, John Hill, LL.D., F.R.S.E., historian and biographer, born at Aberdeen, Aug. 22, 1809, lost his father, who was an officer in the 94th regiment, when young. His mother, the daughter of an Aberdeenshire laird, though left with narrow means, made successful exertions to give her family a good education. Having studied at Marischal College, where he took the degree of M.A., Mr. Burton was apprenticed to a legal practitioner in his native city. Disliking the monotony of the business, he resolved on trying his fortune in the higher walk of the profession, and in 1831 became an advocate at the Scottish bar. Finding himself among the crowd of young men with little or no practice, he devoted his time to the study of law, history, and political economy. On these subjects he wrote articles in the *Westminster Review* from 1833, and afterwards in the *Edinburgh Review*. Mr. Burton is the author of "Life and Correspondence of David Hume," published in 1846; "Lives of Simon Lord Lovat, and Duncan Forbes, of Culloden," in 1847; "Political and Social Economy," in 1849; "Narratives from Criminal Trials in Scotland," in 1852; "A Manual of the Law of Scotland;" "A Treatise on the Law of Bankruptcy" in that country; "An Introduction to the Works of Jeremy Bentham;" a "History of Scotland, from the Revolution to the Extinction of the last Jacobite Insurrection," in 1853; and a "History of Scotland from Agricola's Invasion to the Revolution of 1688," in 7 vols. 8vo., four of which were published in 1867, and three in 1870. For several years he has contributed to *Blackwood* literary sketches, including the series entitled "The Scot Abroad" (republished in 1864), and "The Bookhunter." In 1854 he was appointed Secretary to the Prison Board of Scotland, and on the abolition of that board in 1860, and the transfer of its functions to the Home Secretary, he was continued as manager and secretary, in connection with the Home Office. In 1868 the annual collecting and reporting to Parliament of "The Judicial Statistics of Scotland" were added to the duties of his department. Soon after the publication of the first four volumes of his "History of Scotland from Agricola's Invasion to the Revolution of 1688," the old office in the Queen's household for Scotland of "Historiographer Royal" being vacant, Her Majesty was pleased to bestow it upon Mr. Burton.

BURTON, RICHARD FRANCIS, African traveller, son of Lieut.-Colonel Joseph Netterville Burton, of Tuam, Galway, born in 1821, entered the Indian army in 1842, and became a captain in 1857, after serving five years in Scinde, under the late Sir Charles J. Napier. In 1855 he served under Gen. Beatson, as military secretary and chief of staff with the Osmanli Irregular Cavalry. He has travelled through Arabia and the greater part of the unexplored regions of Eastern Africa and North America, and his services in the cause of geographical discovery, in some of which he was the companion of the late Capt. Speke, were rewarded by the gold medals of the French and English Geographical Societies. He was appointed, in 1861, Consul at Fernando Po, and in the territories on the western coast of Africa, comprised within the Bight of Biafra, and lying between Cape Formosa and Cape St. John, and is well known as the author of "The Lake Regions of Central Africa." In 1863 he published "Abeokuta, or an Exploration of the Cameroon Mountains;" in 1864, a narrative of his mission to the king of Dahomey; in 1868, "Explorations of the Highlands of the Brazil, with a full account of the Gold and Diamond Mines; also, Canoeing down 1,500 miles of the great River São Francisco, from Sabarà to the Sea," 2 vols.; in 1869, "Vikram and the Vampire, or Tales of Hindu Devilry;" and "Zanzibar, City, Island, and Coast," 2 vols., 1872. It is said that he has acquired thirty-five languages and dialects; is expert as a swordsman, huntsman, and shot, and that he can mix with different tribes and nations without betraying himself, making his way through all difficulties by assuming the disguise of a priest, a native doctor, or bazaar-keeper. Captain Burton was appointed British Consul at Damascus in 1861, but was recalled in 1871.

BURTON, SIR WILLIAM WESTBROOKE, born in 1794, having served in the navy for some years, was called to the bar of the Inner Temple in 1824, and went the Midland circuit. In 1826 he became Recorder of Daventry, and was appointed one of the Judges at the Cape of Good Hope in 1827. He was transferred to New South Wales in the same capacity in 1833, and to Madras in 1844. Resigning his legal preferment in 1855, he returned to Sydney, where he was appointed President of the "Council" or Upper House of Representatives. He is the author of an able "Treatise on the Laws affecting Insolvents in New South Wales," and of a work on the "State of Religion and Education in Australia," which contains useful and well-arranged information, based on statistics.

BURY (VISCOUNT), THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM COUTTS KEPPEL, M.P., son of the earl of Albemarle, born in 1832, and educated at Eton; entered the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1849, and was private secretary to Lord John Russell in 1850–1. He afterwards went to India as aide-de-camp to the late Lord F. Fitz-Clarence, but returned home on sick leave, and retired from the army. In Dec., 1854, he was nominated Civil Secretary and Superintendent-General of Indian affairs for the Province of Canada; entered Parliament in 1857, was appointed Treasurer of the Royal Household on the return of Lord Palmerston to office in 1859; and first sat for Norwich, as a Liberal. On taking office in 1859, his re-election was declared void. In Nov., 1860, he was elected for the Wick district of burghs, which he ceased to represent at the general election of 1865, when he was a defeated candidate for Dover. Lord Bury, who is married to a daughter of Sir Alan N. M'Nab, Bart., is the author of "The Exodus of the Western Nations," "A Report on the Condition of the Indians of British North America," and other political and historical papers. He has taken an active part in promoting the Volunteer movement, is Lieut.-Colonel of the Civil Service regiment of Volunteers, and was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1859. In 1868 he was elected M.P. for Berwick-on-Tweed.

BUSHNELL, HORACE, D.D., born at New Preston, Litchfield County, Connecticut, in 1802, graduated from Yale College in 1827, was subsequently for a time literary editor of the *Journal of Commerce*, and in 1829 a tutor in Yale College, studying meanwhile law and theology. Completing his theological course, he accepted a call to the pastorate of the North (Congregational) Church in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1833, and continued inthat office till 1857, when he resigned in consequence of impaired health. He has since resided mostly in Hartford, preaching occasionally and devoting much of his time to literary and theological studies. His "Day of Roads," a plea for railroad construction, his "Canal Sermon," his "Historical Discourse," his "Letter to Pope Gregory XVI.," and numerous other essays and addresses; had given him celebrity and when, in 1847, he published his "Christian Nurture," and in 1848, "God in Christ," the clergy were very generally roused at the publication of what seemed to them heretical opinions. He was put on trial before the ecclesiastical body with which he was connected; but after a protracted investigation was acquitted of the charge of heresy. He replied to his accusers in 1851, with a volume entitled "Christ in Theology," containing an introduction on the inefficiency of language to express thought, and its entire want of power to define or depict spirit except in symbolic or analogic phrases. This was followed in 1856 by his "Sermons for the New Life," and in 1858 by "Nature and the Supernatural, as together constituting the One System of God." He has since published "The Vicarious Sacrifice, grounded on Principles of Universal Obligation," the theological positions of which work have been severely criticised; "The Character of Jesus, forbidding his possible Classification with Men;" "Christ and his Salvation, in Sermons variously related thereto;" "Work and Play, or Literary Varieties;" "Moral Uses of Dark Things," and "Women's Suffrage, the Reform against Nature," 1869.

BUSK, Hans, eldest son of Hans Busk, Esq., of Glenalder, Radnorshire, born in 1815, was educated at King's College, London, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1841 and M.A. in 1844, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1841. In 1837 (while an undergraduate at Cambridge) he strongly urged upon the Government of that day the importance of sanctioning the formation throughout the country of rifle clubs, with a view to the organization of an army of volunteers, as the most sure and legitimate constitutional defence of the realm; and on receiving from the then Prime Minister (Lord Melbourne) a reply indicative of apprehension at the idea of "putting arms into the hands of the people at large," he formed a model rifle club in the university. From that time he continued strenuously to advocate the establishment of a volunteer army, but with little effect, until the publication of his treatise on the rifle, in which he again earnestly advocated the volunteer cause. Early in 1858 he joined the Victoria Rifles, almost the only volunteer corps then in existence. In order to demonstrate, however, the urgent necessity for increased exertion, and to prove the extent of the war preparations making by France, and the growing increase of her fleet, he visited, at his own expense, her ports and naval arsenals, publishing, on his return, the only authentic French navy list that had appeared for sixteen years. Not long after he was solicited by an influential deputation from the University of Cambridge to address the undergraduates, with a view to the formation of a rifle corps, which he was afterwards requested to help in organizing. Such was the success consequent on the appeal then made, that from all parts of the country other invitations daily arrived from persons earnestly requesting him to aid practically a cause which, as the *Times* confessed, "he had been the first to originate," remarking that "he was unquestionably the earliest and most strenuous advocate of the volunteer system when in its infancy." Captain Busk has continued lecturing, writing, and counselling upon the subject up to the present hour. He is the author of "The Rifle, and how to Use it;" "Volunteers, and how to Drill them;" "The Hand-book for Hythe;" "The Navies of the World;" "Tabular Arrangement of Company Drill;" "Maiden Hours;" and "Horæ Viaticæ." He founded, and for several years edited, the *New Quarterly Review*. In 1837 he filled the office of High Sheriff of Radnorshire; in 1859 he was appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant for Middlesex; and in 1860 he accepted a captaincy in the Victoria Rifles. In 1869 a large sum was raised by public subscription, in order to present Captain Busk with an adequate testimonial in recognition of his universally acknowledged and eminent services as "the Founder of England's Volunteer Army." He, however, declined to accept any personal gratuity, and expended the amount contributed in purchasing a lifeboat, and establishing a suitable station at Ryde. In the gale of Sept., 1869, this boat successfully rescued seventeen lives, and has rendered essential service on several subsequent occasions.

BUSSY, Antoine Alexandre Brutus, born at Marseilles, in 1794, was admitted physician at Paris in 1832, and is director of the *École de Pharmacie*. He was called to the Academy of Medicine in 1824, and in 1850 was elected Member of the Academy of Sciences, in the room of M. Francœur. In addition to making many important discoveries, such as the means of liquefying sulphuric acid and many gases hitherto considered as fixed, M. Bussy has published several papers — a "Treatise on the Means of Recognizing Adulterations in Simple and Compound Drugs, and of Fixing their Degree of Purity" (1829); "Clinical Researches on the Soap-wort of Egypt" (1833); "Respecting Certain Preparations obtained by the action of Alkalies" (1834), in conjunction with MM. Orfila and Olivier; and "Clinical Essays on Castor Oil" (1840). M. Bussy, who is an Officer of the Legion of Honour, is one of the regular contributors to the *Journal de Pharmacie.*

BUSTAMENTE, DON CARLOS-MARIA DE, archæologist, born in Mexico towards the close of the last century, is well versed in the antiquities of his country. His first work was a "Statistical Memoir on the Oaxaco Country, with a Description of the Valley of the same name" (1821), followed by a dissertation "On the Republic of Tlaxcala;" "Tezcoco in the Last Days of its Ancient Kings" (1826), taken from the unpublished manuscripts of Boturini; and the Mexican translation of the "Conquests of Fernando Cortez" (1826). Having been put in possession of the dissertation of Don Antonio de Gama on the calendar of the Indians, and their manner of dividing time, he published two of them ("Descripcion Historica y Cronologica de las dos Piedras," Mexico, 1832), to which he added an Historical Commentary. The two most important publications of Señor Bustamente are his editions of "Three Centuries of Spanish Domination in Mexico" (1836–42), by Andres Cavo; and of "A Complete History of the Events which have taken place in New Spain" (Mexico, 1839), by the monk Bernardino de Sahagun. This edition was prepared from the manuscripts preserved in the library of Lord Kingsborough.

BUTCHER, THE MOST REV. SAMUEL, D.D., Bishop of Meath, second son of Vice-Admiral Butcher, born in 1811, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1837. He was appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History in 1850, Regius Professor of Divinity in 1852, and Bishop of Meath in 1866. He has written "An Introductory Lecture on the Study of Ecclesiastical Literature," published in 1851; "Sermons on the Crimean War," in 1854; "On the present State of the Romish Controversy in Ireland," in 1855; "On the relative Value of Divine and Human Knowledge," in 1857; "On the Conservative Character of the English Reformation," in 1862; "Some Thoughts on the Supreme Authority of the Scriptures," in 1864; "Ordination Sermon," in 1865; and "Two Sermons on Dr. Pusey's 'Eirenicon,'" in 1866. The diocese, including the counties of Meath, Westmeath, King's County, and parts of Longford and Cavan, is of the annual value of £4,500. As Bishop of Meath, Dr. Butcher bears the title of "Most Reverend."

BUTE (MARQUIS OF), JOHN PATRICK CRICHTON STUART, son of the second marquis, born at Mountstuart House, in the Isle of Bute, Sept. 12, 1847; succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1848, and received his education at Harrow School, whence he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford. He was admitted into the Catholic Church by Monsignore Capel at Nice, on Dec. 24, 1868, and since that period he has displayed great zeal and liberality in promoting the cause of Catholic education, and in advancing the interests of the Church in England.

BUTLER, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, major-general in the United States army, born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, Nov. 5, 1818; having been educated at the Lowell (Massachusetts) High School and Waterville College (Maine), was admitted to the bar in 1840, and became a successful advocate, especially in criminal cases. In 1853 he was elected member of the Massachusetts State Legislature by the Free-soil Democratic party. He opposed the "Know-Nothing" faction in 1855, and at the close of the disturbances to which it gave rise, lost his commission of colonel in the

State militia. In 1857 he was appointed Brigadier-General of Militia, and in 1858 was elected to the Senate. Beaten as a candidate for the post of Governor of Massachusetts in 1859, he took up a position against slavery at the Charleston and Baltimore Presidential Conventions in 1860. On the breaking out of the civil war, he commanded the Federal force encamped at Annapolis, and showed great severity at this time towards the city of Baltimore. He became Commander of the Virginia department in May, 1861; was military commander at the capture of Fort Hatteras in August, and organized the expedition against New Orleans, which city having been rendered untenable by the destruction of the Confederate fleet by Farragut, surrendered April 28, 1862. Butler's conduct towards the citizens during the occupation has been strongly condemned both in the United States and in this country, and his name is in consequence held in abhorrence. He was transferred to the East, Nov. 16, 1862, and was for a time without a command, but in the spring of 1864 was in command of the Army of the James River, and in Dec. of that year conducted the first expedition against Fort Fisher, which proved unsuccessful, and he was relieved of his command. In 1865 he was elected to Congress, and has been retained there, by repeated re-elections, to the present time. He was one of the leading managers in the Impeachment trial of President Johnson. Since the death of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens he is regarded by many as the leader of the Radical Republican party, and continues to sit in Congress as a Massachusetts representative. In Sept., 1871, he attempted, but unsuccessfully, to obtain from the Republican party the nomination as Governor of Massachusetts.

BUTLER, The Rev. Henry Montagu, Head Master of Harrow School, youngest son of the late Rev. George Butler, D.D., Head Master of Harrow, and afterwards Dean of Peterborough, was born in 1833, and educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1855 as Senior Classic. In the same year he was elected Fellow of the college. On the retirement of Dr. Vaughan, at Christmas, 1859, he was elected to the head mastership of the school, over which his father had presided for twenty-four years. He published, in 1869, a volume of "Sermons preached in the Chapel of Harrow School."

BUTT, Isaac, M.P., Q.C., the only son of the Rev. Robert Butt, incumbent of Stranorlar, co. Donegal, born in 1813, claims descent from the O'Donnells, the ancient Irish chiefs of Tyrconnell. He obtained a scholarship at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1832, and graduated in high classical and mathematical honours in 1835. In 1836 he was appointed to the Whately Professorship of Political Economy in his college, and two years later was called to the Irish bar. He obtained a silk gown in 1844, and was one of the counsel for the defence of Mr. Smith O'Brien and the other prisoners who were tried for high treason at Dublin, in 1848, and of the Fenians in 1865. He was elected for Harwich in May, 1852, represented Youghal, in Ireland, as a Liberal Conservative from 1852 to 1865, and in Sept., 1871, was returned to Parliament, without opposition, by the city of Limerick, in the "National and Home Rule" interest. Indeed Mr. Butt was the originator of this important movement. During his undergraduate course Mr. Butt was a distinguished member of the College Historians Society, in which he obtained the gold medal, and was one of the original projectors, and for some time editor of the *Dublin University Magazine*, to which, under the name of Edward Stevenson O'Brien, he contributed "Chapters of College Romance," which have been republished in a separate shape. In addition to being the author of several minor publications on Irish affairs, and of some lectures on Political Economy, he published in 1837 a letter to Lord Morpeth on the Irish Poor Law, which Mr. M'Culloch highly commends in his "Literature of Political Economy." In 1840 he appeared at the bar of the House of Lords as counsel for the corporation of Dublin against the Irish Corporation Reform Bill, was subsequently elected a member of the new corporation of that city, and in that capacity opposed Mr. O'Connell in 1843 in his agitation for a repeal of the Union. Mr. Butt, who is a magistrate for the county of Cork, published in 1860 a "History of the Kingdom of Italy," and in 1871 "A Practical Treatise on the New Law of Compensation to Tenants in Ireland, and the other Provisions of the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1870; with an Appendix of Statutes and Rules."

BUTTER, John, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., born at Woodbury, Jan. 22, 1791, was educated at Exeter Grammar School, and studied for the profession at the Devon and Exeter Hospital. Having been appointed Surgeon of the South Devon Militia, he volunteered for Ireland, and ultimately settled at Plymouth. He is the founder of the Plymouth Royal Eye Infirmary, to which he is physician, and is the author of many medical and chirurgical memoirs. Dr. Butter is a magistrate for the county of Devon.

BUTTERFIELD, William, architect, was born Sept. 7, 1814. Having been brought up as an architect, he devoted himself more especially to a scientific study of the various Gothic styles, into which, since entering on his profession, he has imparted variety by the use of coloured stone, brick, and marble, both in churches and domestic buildings. His chief works are St. Augustine's College, Canterbury; All Saints' Church and Schools, Margaret Street, London; Baldersby Church, Yorkshire; Yealmpton Church, Devonshire; the new chapel at Balliol College, Oxford; St. Alban's Church, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's-Inn Lane; Winchester County Hospital; Winchester and Rugby School Buildings; and Keble College, Oxford.

BYLES, Sir John Barnard, son of the late Mr. John Byles, of Stowmarket, Suffolk, born in 1801, and called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1831; went for some years the Norfolk circuit, and in 1840 was appointed Recorder of Buckingham. In 1843 he received the coif of a serjeant-at-law, to which was afterwards added a patent of precedence. He is the author of several professional works of high repute; amongst which may be mentioned one "On the Usury Laws," and another "On Bills of Exchange;" and of a political work of some notoriety, entitled, "The Sophisms of Free Trade." In 1857 he was made Queen's Serjeant, and in 1858 received the honour of knighthood on his elevation to the Bench as one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

BYRON, Henry James, dramatist and actor, son of Henry Byron, Esq., British Consul at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, is a native of Manchester, and completed his education at St. Peter's, London. He is well known to the play-going public as one of the most skilful and prolific writers of burlesque extravaganzas of the day, a class of entertainment that has of late years come greatly into vogue. His earliest effort in this line, "Fra Diavolo," produced at the Strand Theatre on the first night of Miss Swanborough's season in 1858, was speedily followed by several successful pieces; amongst which may be mentioned the "Maid and Magpie," "Aladdin," "Esmeralda," "The Lady of Lyons," and "Grin Bushes;" two farces, and a comedy entitled "The Old Story." Other theatres competed for his burlesques, and for the Adelphi he wrote the "Babes in the Wood," "Ill-treated Il Trovatore;" for the Olympic, "Mazeppa Travestie;" for Drury Lane, "Miss Eily O'Connor;" and for the Princess's, "Jack the Giant-killer," and other Pantomimes. At the Haymarket, amongst other pieces, was produced his "Dundreary Married and Done for;" at the Prince of Wales's, "La Sonnambula Travestie," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Little Don Giovanni," "Der Freischutz," and original comedies, "War to the Knife" and "A Hundred Thousand Pounds." Mr. Byron has contributed extensively to periodical literature, was the first editor of *Fun*, and is the author of a three-volume novel—"Paid in Full," originally published in the *Temple Bar* magazine. He made his first appearance in London as an actor at the Globe theatre in his own drama of "Not Such a Fool as he Looks," Oct. 23, 1869. Mr. Byron is a member of the Middle Temple.

BYSTRÖM, JOHAN-NIKLAS, sculptor, born at Philippstadt, in the province of Wermeland, Sweden, Dec. 18, 1783, was designed for the mercantile profession; but the death of his parents left him free to follow his inclination for art. In his twentieth year he became a pupil of Sergell, at Stockholm; in 1809 he gained the Academy's prize, and in 1810 was enabled to go to Rome, from which city he sent home, as his first work, a Bacchante lying intoxicated, half the size of life. This at once established his reputation. He has produced several colossal statues of the Swedish kings in marble, but he succeeds best in the representation of females and children, as his male figures want force and character. In 1849 appeared, in the Swedish language, "Byström's Sculptur-Gallerie," a cycle of the artist's most celebrated works, from drawings made in Rome.

C.

CABALLERO, FIRMIN-AGOSTO, statesman and journalist, born July 7, 1800, at Barajas de Melo, in the province of Cuenza, was educated as a lawyer, and called to the bar of Madrid. He was an ardent adherent of the revolutionary party which extorted from Ferdinand VII. the liberal constitution of 1820; and in 1823, when the armies of France had restored despotism, he retired to Estramadura. He returned to Madrid in 1833, and when Don Carlos was disputing the throne with the Infanta Isabella, founded the *Boletin del Comercio*, in which he exposed with much vigour the hypocrisy of the Constitutional court and the pretensions of the Absolutists. This journal, suppressed in 1834, reappeared under the title of *El Eco del Comercio*. His political persecutions made him popular, and he was chosen by the electors of Madrid and of Cuenza as deputy to the Cortes, where he became one of the most formidable antagonists of the administration of Señor Martinez de la Rosa. When Mendizabal was in office, Caballero lent him his aid in the discussion on the suppression of the convents, and advocated the sale of ecclesiastical property for the benefit of the State. Caballero has written several works on statistics and political economy. The work by which he is best known is entitled "Manuel Geografico-Administrativo de la Monarquia Española," published in 1844. He is corresponding member of the Royal Academy of History of France.

CABALLERO, MANUELO ANTONIO, sometimes confounded with Firmin-Agosto Caballero, was, after the revolution of July, 1854, appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Spain. He only remained in office a year, and has been made Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

CABANEL, ALEXANDRE, artist, was born at Montpellier, Sept. 28, 1823; studied in the atelier of M. Picot, and attracted attention by his exhibition, in the "salon" of 1844, of a painting, the subject of which was the "Agony of Christ in the Garden of Olives," and obtained the second great prize for painting in 1845. Having returned from Rome, he exhibited, amongst other works (1850–53), a "Saint John," and "The Death of Moses," and was intrusted with the execution of twelve medallions for the decoration of the Hôtel de Ville of Paris, representing the twelve months of the year. M. Cabanel's reputation as a painter is high. He obtained a second-class medal at the exhibition of paintings in 1852, a first-class medal in 1855, and the medal of honour at the "salon" of 1865. He was elected member of the Académie des Beaux Arts, in place of Horace Vernet, Sept. 26, 1863; Professor in the École des Beaux Arts at the end of that year, and was promoted to the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 29, 1864.

CABRERA, Ramon, Count of Morella, Duke de la Victoria, one of the most distinguished of the Carlist generals, was born at Tortosa, in Catalonia, Aug. 31, 1810. His father died when he was quite young, and being left to his own devices, on the death of Ferdinand VII. and the breaking out of the civil war in Spain, he joined a small body of guerillas, under the command of Camicer, who had espoused the cause of Don Carlos. His commander quickly appreciated his abilities, and promoted him to the rank of captain. During the war he was notorious for his bloodthirsty and vindictive disposition; and, roused to fury by the execution of his mother by Gen. Mina, he wreaked his vengeance upon all the Christinos who fell into his hands. In 1838 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and created Count of Morella by Don Carlos, to commemorate the capture of the fortress of that name, and in acknowledgment of his services in the expedition to Madrid. Compelled in 1840 to take refuge in France, he was arrested and imprisoned at Ham, and having regained his liberty, he, in 1841, took up his residence at Lyons. He strongly opposed the abandoning by Don Carlos of his pretensions in favour of his son, the Count of Montemolin, in 1845; and in the latter part of 1846 repaired to London, in the hope of doing something for the Carlist cause. He then attempted to effect a rising in Catalonia, Valencia, and Aragon, but without success. After the French revolution of Feb., 1848, thinking it a favourable time to advance the interests of the Count of Montemolin, he landed in Spain in June, raised the Carlist standard, and, with but few followers, fought a battle at Pasteral, Jan. 27, 1849, where, having been badly wounded, he was again obliged to take refuge in France; whence he proceeded to London, and married a wealthy Englishwoman, Miss Marianne Catherine Richards, with whom he visited Naples for the purpose of aiding the Carlist cause. After the revolution of July, 1854, the Carlists rose in several directions against the government of Generals Espartero and O'Donnell; but Cabrera took no part in the desperate struggle, and has since lived in retirement.

CADELL, Francis, the explorer of the river Murray, son of H. F. Cadell, Esq., of Cockenzie, near Preston Pans, Haddingtonshire, was born in 1822, and educated at Edinburgh and in Germany. While very young he showed a taste for adventure, and entered as a midshipman on board an East Indiaman. The vessel having been chartered by government, the lad, as a volunteer, took part in the first Chinese war, was present at the siege of Canton, the capture of Amoy, Ningpo, &c., and received an officer's share of prize-money. At twenty-two he was in command of a vessel, and in the intervals between his voyages he spent much time in the shipbuilding yards of the Tyne and Clyde, where he gained a thorough knowledge of naval architecture and the construction of the steam-engine. A visit to the Amazons first led him to study the subject of river navigation, and when in Australia, in 1848, his attention was drawn to the practicability of navigating the Murray and its tributaries, which had only served for watering the flocks belonging to the scattered stations on their banks. Three years later, encouraged by the governor of Australia, Sir H. F. Young, he put his project into execution. In a frail boat, with canvas sides and ribs of barrel hoops, he embarked at Swanhill, on the Upper Murray, and descended the stream to Lake Victoria at its mouth, a distance of 1,300 miles. Having thus proved that the Murray was navigable, he succeeded in crossing the dangerous bar at its mouth in a steamer planned and constructed under his supervision. This vessel accomplished a first voyage of 1,500 miles. Other steamers were procured, and the Murrunbidgee, the Edward, and the Darling were in like manner opened to traffic. A gold candelabrum was presented to Mr. Cadell by the settlers, the value of whose property has been greatly increased by his efforts, and the Legislature directed a gold medal in his honour to be struck in England by Mr. Wyon. As is the case with most first adventurers, others are reaping the abundant fruits of his labour, and on account of intercolonial jealousies, he has received no substantial return for a fortune expended, and years of danger, anxiety, and toil.

CAHEN, Isidore, son of the late Samuel Cahen, the learned Hebraist, born in Paris, Sept. 16, 1826, was appointed Professor of Philosophy at the Collége Napoléon-Vendée in 1850. Compelled by the bishop of Luçon to quit this profession, he joined the staff of the *Journal des Débats*, and afterwards that of *La Presse*. Besides contributing a large number of articles to the "Archives Israélites," he has published "Deux Libertés pour une" (1848); "Esquisse sur la Philosophie du Poëme de Job" (1851); and a French translation of Dr. Brecher's treatise on "The Immortality of the Soul among the Jews."

CAIL, Jean-François, engineer and mechanician, was born at Douai, about 1804. Familiar from his youth with the construction of machinery, he became, in 1825, a partner with M. Charles Derosne, who at that time possessed the important manufactory in the Quai de Billy, Paris, and they afterwards established, at Chaillot, a large manufactory for the construction of motive machines. Messrs. Derosne and Cail, for fifteen years, supplied Holland with all the machinery employed in purifying the sugar produced in the colonies belonging to that country, and have established branch manufactories at Valenciennes, Douai, Brussels, and Amsterdam, all of which have been under the management of M. Cail since the death of M. Charles Derosne in 1846. MM. Cail and Derosne published, in 1844, a work entitled "De la Fabrication du Sucre aux Colonies et des nouveaux appareils propres à améliorer cette fabrication." Their names have appeared honourably in all the "Expositions" since 1827, and that of M. Cail at the Universal Exhibitions of London and Paris (1851 and 1855), at the latter of which he gained a grand medal of honour for locomotive engines. He was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1844.

CAILLIAUD, Frédéric, traveller, born at Nantes, March 17, 1797; having studied mineralogy at Paris, and prepared himself for his extensive journeys of discovery, he visited Holland, Italy, Sicily, and Greece, and went to Alexandria in 1815. Here he received a commission to explore the mineral wealth of Egypt. In his journey from Edfou, in Upper Egypt, to the Red Sea, he discovered the emerald-mines which had been known to the ancients. In 1819 he returned to France, and in 1822 published his "Recherches sur les Oases, sur les Mines d'Émeraudes, et sur l'Ancienne Route du Commerce entre le Nil et la Mer Rouge," which appeared in Jomard's "Voyage à l'Oasis de Thèbes," &c. Before this work made its appearance, he was encouraged to undertake another journey to Egypt and to Nubia, where he made many valuable observations in astronomy, archæology, and natural history. In 1822 he returned to Paris, arranged his numerous collections, which he presented to the Museum, and published, in four volumes, his "Voyage à Méroë, au Fleuve Blanc, etc., fait pendant les années 1819-22." This work, which was completed in

1826, forms the continuation to the "Description de l'Égypte," published by the Institute. As a reward for his important scientific discoveries, he was, in 1827, appointed Conservator of the Museum of Natural History at Nantes. His other works are "Recherches sur les Arts et Métiers, les Usages de la Vie Civile et Domestique des Anciens Peuples de l'Égypte, de la Nubie, et de l'Éthiopie," published at Paris, 1831–7, and "Mémoire sur les Mollusques perforants," published in 1856. The collection of plants brought by M. Cailliaud from Africa are described by M. Raffeneau Delille in his "Centuries," published in 1826.

CAIN, Auguste, sculptor, born in Paris, in Nov., 1822, worked first with a carpenter, and afterwards entered the studio of M. Rude. M. Cain, who has devoted his attention to groups of animals, first exhibited at Paris in 1846, and is the publisher of his own bronzes. Amongst numerous works, he has exhibited "The Dormouse and Tomtit," in 1846; "The Frogs desiring a King," in 1850; "The Eagle defending his Prey," in 1852; and "An Eagle chasing a Vulture," in 1857. Several of these objects appeared in the Great Exhibition of 1851, when M. Cain obtained the bronze medal. He has received many recognitions of merit; another medal in 1864; and a third at the Universal Exposition of 1867.

CAIRD, James, born at Stranraer, in 1816, was educated at Edinburgh. During the Protection controversy in 1849, Mr. Caird published a treatise on "High Farming as the best Substitute for Protection," which went rapidly through eight editions, and attracted much public attention. In the autumn of the same year, at the request of the late Sir Robert Peel, he visited the west and south of Ireland, then prostrate from the effects of the famine, and at the desire of the lord-lieutenant, Lord Clarendon, reported to the Government on the measures which he deemed requisite for encouraging the revival of agricultural enterprise in that country. This report was enlarged into a volume, published in 1850, descriptive of the agricultural resources of the country, and led to considerable landed investments being made there. During 1850 and 1851 Mr. Caird, as the commissioner of the *Times*, conducted an inquiry into the state of English agriculture, in which he visited every county in England; and his letters, after appearing in the columns of the *Times*, were published in a volume, which has been translated into the French, German, and Swedish languages, besides being republished in the United States. In 1858 Mr. Caird published an account of a visit to the prairies of the Mississippi. A translation of this work appeared on the continent. During the autumns of 1853, 1854, and 1855 Mr. Caird published in the *Times* a series of letters on the corn crops, which were considered to have had a material effect in allaying a food-panic. Invited at the general election of 1852 to offer himself to represent his native district in Parliament, he was defeated by a majority of one. At the general election of 1857 he was elected member for the borough of Dartmouth, as a supporter of Lord Palmerston, and an advocate of Liberal measures. In 1859 he was elected for Stirling without opposition, and vacated his seat in July, 1865, on accepting the office of one of the Inclosure Commissioners. In 1860 he was appointed a member of the Fishery Board, and in 1863 became Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Sea Fisheries of the United Kingdom; Professor Huxley and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., being his colleagues. That commission, after visiting the principal fishing ports of the kingdom, completed its labours in 1866; and the President of the Board of Trade, in the course of a discussion on the subject, thus expressed the opinion of the Government on the results of that inquiry:—"I may be permitted to say that I think a more able report than that which these commissioners have laid before Parliament was never made. It is evident that this inquiry has been most searching and complete, and conducted in a most diligent and judicious manner. Her Majesty's Government have sent to the Government of France a copy of the report, and have invited its attention to it, with a view of ascertaining the extent to which the French Government would be prepared to go in revising the present convention, and in the repeal of those obstructions to free fishing which the commissioners have recommended should be abolished. I think the ground is now laid for putting our fishery laws on a sound and satisfactory footing. It is highly satisfactory that an inquiry undertaken in the spirit of a proposal to increase the restrictions upon fishing should have resulted in showing that the supply of fish and the interests of fishermen would be best promoted by free and unrestricted fishing." In 1864 Mr. Caird, after many years' perseverance, carried a resolution of the House of Commons in favour of the collection of agricultural statistics, which was followed by a vote of £10,000 for that object. The returns of 1866 for Great Britain, the result of that vote, for the first time complete the agricultural statistics of the United Kingdom, and are now published annually. Whilst in parliament he was the advocate of all measures bearing on the improvement of land, successfully opposing the proposal to place a new duty on certain descriptions of corn used for feeding cattle, expounding the impolicy of discouraging the growth of barley by an unmodified malt-tax, taking a prominent part in committees and in the House in inquiries and discussions on Irish land tenure, the utilization of sewage, emigration, the game laws, and from year to year explaining the prospects of the country in regard to its supplies of corn. Retaining his practical connection with agriculture, during his parliamentary career, he took a leading part at this time in introducing the Cheddar system of cheese-making into the south-west of Scotland—a system which has greatly contributed to the prosperity of the dairy districts of that part of the country. In 1860 he carried a motion to extend the Census Inquiry in Scotland to the character of the house accommodation of the people, and thus, in the census of 1861, laid bare the startling fact that two-thirds of the people were found to be lodged in houses of only one and two rooms —a condition of things generally thought inadequate for decent accommodation. In 1865 he was appointed to the office of Inclosure Commissioner. In 1869 he revisited Ireland, and published a pamphlet on the Irish land question, soon after which he received the Companionship of the Bath. He has latterly taken an active interest in the successful introduction of sugar-beet cultivation in this country, which he first recommended in 1850. In 1868 and 1869 he published successive papers on the "Food of the People," read before the Statistical Society. Mr. Caird is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of his native county, Wigton.

CAIRD, THE REV. JOHN, M.A., a popular and eloquent preacher of the Established Church of Scotland, was born in 1823, at Greenock, where his father was an engineer; studied at the University of Glasgow, and in 1844 was licensed as a preacher. In 1845 he was ordained minister of Newton-on-Ayre, and in the same year was removed to Lady Yester's Church, in Edinburgh, to which charge he was elected by the town-council. In 1850 he accepted the charge of the Established Church at Errol, in Perthshire, whence he removed to Glasgow in 1858. A sermon preached by him before the Queen, in the parish kirk of Crathie, has been published by her Majesty's command.

CAIRNS (LORD), THE RIGHT HON. HUGH MCCALMONT, second son of the late William Cairns, Esq., of Cultra, co. Down, Ireland, was born in 1819, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in high classical honours, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1844, and soon obtained a first-rate practice. In 1852 he was elected in the Conservative interest for Belfast, which city he continued to represent till he was appointed in Oct., 1866, to succeed Sir J. L. Knight Bruce as Lord Justice of Appeal. He was made a Q.C. and elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1856; and on the return of Lord Derby to power in 1858, Mr. Cairns was knighted, and appointed Solicitor-General. In that capacity he showed extraordinary ability, and his speeches have been deemed masterpieces of eloquence. On the return of Lord Derby to power in 1866, Sir H. Cairns became Attorney-General, and was made Lord Justice of Appeal Oct. 18. The announcement of his elevation to the peerage as Baron Cairns of Garmoyle, in the co. of Antrim, appeared in the *London Gazette*, Feb. 23, 1867. He became Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain in Feb., 1868, and continued to hold that office until the resignation of Mr. Disraeli's ministry, in Dec., 1868, since which time he has continued to take an active part in the public and judicial business of the House of Lords. Lord Cairns is Chancellor of the University of Dublin, and a Governor of the Charterhouse.

CAITHNESS (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. JAMES SINCLAIR, F.R.S., born Dec. 16, 1821, succeeded his father as 14th earl, Dec. 24, 1855, was created Baron Barrogill, June 12, 1866, and is Lord-Lieutenant of Caithness-shire. In 1858 he was chosen a representative peer for Scotland, and was Lord in Waiting on the Queen under Lord Palmerston's administration. His lordship, well known as one of the most scientific members of the peerage, has been successful in his practical application of science, having perfected a steam carriage capable of travelling on ordinary macadamized roads. His lordship not only improved the machinery, but acts as his own engine-driver. He has invented a tape-loom enabling the weaver to stop any one of the shuttles without stopping the loom. It has been for some time at work in Lancashire. His lordship is also the inventor and patentee of the Caithness gravitating compass, which is acknowledged to be one of the steadiest known. It is now used by various ship companies.

CALCUTTA, BISHOP OF. (*See* MILMAN, DR.)

CALDERON, PHILIP HERMOGENES, son of the Rev. Juan Calderon, was born at Poitiers in 1833, studied at Mr. Leigh's academy and at the atelier of M. Picot (member of the Institute) at Paris. He has painted "The Gaoler's Daughter," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1858; "French Peasants finding their Stolen Child," and "Man goeth forth to his Labour" (1859); "Never More" (1860); "Releasing Prisoners on the Young Heir's Birthday," "La Demande en Mariage," and "The Return from Moscow" (1861); "Queen Katharine and her Women at Work," "After the Battle," "Something it is which thou hast lost" (1862); "The British Embassy in Paris during the Massacre of St. Bartholomew," "Drink to me only with thine Eyes" (1863); "The Burial of Hampden," and "Women of Arles" (1864). Mr. Calderon was elected A.R.A. in 1864. In 1865 he did not exhibit. In 1866 he had in the Royal Academy Exhition "Her most noble, high, and puissant Grace," "Women of Poitiers Washing on the banks of the Clain," and "In the Pyrenees." In 1867 Mr. Calderon was elected full R.A., and received at the Paris International Exhibition the first medal awarded to English art. He at the same time exhibited in London "Home after Victory," and "Evening;" in 1868, "The Young Lord Hamlet riding on Yorick's Back," "Œnone," and "Whither?" (this last his diploma picture); in 1869, "Sighing his Soul into his Lady's Face," "The Duchess of Montpensier urging Jacques Clements to Assassinate the King," and a water-colour figure, size of life; in 1870, "The Orphans," "The Virgin's Bower," "Spring Driving away Winter," and "Mrs. Bland."

CALDERON, DON SERAFIN-ESTEVAN, poet, born at Malaga about the beginning of the century, studied law at the University of Grenada, where he became Professor of Poetry and Rhetoric, and attracted attention by some poems which he published. "Poesias del Solitario," published anonymously in 1833, was followed by a second volume in 1840. About the same time he published in the *Cartas Españolas*, the only literary journal of the period, articles on the manners of Andalusia. In 1834 he was appointed Auditor-General of the Army of the North, and employed his leisure in producing an important critical work on the "Cancioneros" and the "Romanceros." In 1837 he retired into private life, and published a novel, "The Christians and Moors," in the manner of Cervantes; in 1838 an essay on "The Literature of the Moriscos," and "Andalusian Scenes" in 1847. A collection of his works in prose and verse appears in Ochoa's "Library of Contemporaneous Spanish Authors."

CALLIMACHI (PRINCE), one of the ablest of Ottoman diplomatists, is son of Prince Charles Callimachi, who, after having been twice appointed Governor of Moldavia, fell a victim in the massacres which followed the outbreak of 1821. His mother and other members of the family thereupon sought refuge in Russia, and the young prince, after finishing his education at the University of Kiev, travelled through the principal countries of Europe. Returning to Turkey about 1829, he was reinstated in the family property and honours, and appointed attaché, and afterwards councillor of embassy, to Réchid Pasha, the Ottoman minister at Paris. In 1848 he was sent to London as Minister Plenipotentiary, and the following year he proceeded in the same capacity to Paris, where he was intrusted with the negotiation of the first Turkish loan. He was recalled in Jan., 1853, when, declining the offer of the Governorship of the isle of Samos, he retired to Versailles. In Dec., 1855, however, he was appointed Ambassador to Vienna, but being detained at Constantinople by the conferences, in which he took a prominent part, respecting the reorganization of the Danubian principalities, he did not proceed to the Austrian capital till after the conclusion of peace. In June, 1861, Prince Callimachi was elevated to the rank of "Bala," he being the first Christian on whom that high distinction was ever conferred.

CALVERT, THE REV. WILLIAM, M.A., F.S.A., born in 1819, was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1842. In 1848 he was appointed a minor canon of St. Paul's; in 1849 rector of St. Antholin and St. John the Baptist, Walbrook; and in 1858 incumbent of Kentish Town. He is the author of the "Wife's Manual, or Prayers, Thoughts, and Songs on several occasions of a Matron's Life," published in 1854, and of "Pneuma, or the Wandering Soul, a Parable in Rhyme and Outline," in 1856.

CAMBRAY-DIGNY, GUGLIELMO, CONTE DI, an Italian statesman, born at Florence, in 1823, is the son of Count Louis of Cambray-Digny, who, from being a cobbler, rose to be the minister and favourite of Ferdinand III., Grand Duke of Tuscany. After completing his studies at Pisa, he returned, at the age of twenty-two, to his native city, where he was received with much favour by Leopold II., who reposed the utmost confidence in him. He always exhorted the Grand Duke but in vain, to make concessions to the liberal requirements of the times, instead of relying on Austrian support; and in 1859, when the Grand Duke was obliged to flee from his dominions, which were thereupon annexed to Piedmont, Signor Cambray-Digny approved this preliminary step towards the unification of Italy, and was elected one of the deputies for Tuscany. In 1865 he presided, in his capacity of Lord Mayor ("Gonfaloniere") of Florence, at the sixth centenary of the birth of Dante, and pronounced the panegyric of the poet before the statue which was inaugurated on that occasion. His political celebrity, however, does not date farther back than the close of the year 1867, when he was appointed Finance Minister of the kingdom of Italy, and found himself face to face with an enormous deficit, which he endeavoured to reduce by various expedients, including the unpopular grist tax, and the taking up by the State of the tobacco monopoly. M. Cambray-Digny, by his perseverance and tact, succeeded in carrying this and other projects in spite of the energetic opposition of a formidable party in the Chambers.

CAMBRIDGE (DUKE OF), H.R.H. GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK CHARLES, FIELD-MARSHAL, son of Adolphus Frederick, the first duke, grandson of King George III., and first cousin of her Majesty Queen Victoria, was born at Hanover, March 26, 1819, and succeeded his father July 8, 1850. He became a Colonel in the army Nov. 3, 1837, was advanced to the rank of Major-General in 1845, to that of Lieutenant-General in 1854, when he was appointed to command the two brigades of Highlanders and Guards, united to form the first division of the army sent in aid of Turkey against the emperor of Russia; and was promoted to the rank of General in 1856. In 1861 he was appointed Colonel of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, and was promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal Nov. 9, 1862. His Royal Highness has been successively Colonel of the 17th Light Dragoons, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and, on the death of the late Prince Consort, of the Grenadier Guards. At the battle of the Alma his Royal Highness led his division into action in a manner that won the confidence of his men and the respect of the veteran officers with whom he served. At Inkermann he was actively engaged, and had a horse shot under him. Shortly after this, in consequence of impaired health, he was ordered by the medical authorities to Pera, for change of air, and after staying there some time proceeded to Malta; whence, his health still failing, he was directed to return to England. At a later period his Royal Highness gave the results of his camp experience in evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to investigate the manner in which the war had been conducted. On the resignation of Viscount Hardinge, the Duke of Cambridge was appointed to succeed as Commander-in-Chief, in which capacity his Royal Highness has shown his desire to introduce useful reforms, which tend materially to improve the comfort of the soldier and the efficiency of the army.

CAMERON, LIEUT.-GEN. SIR DUNCAN ALEXANDER, K.C.B., of an ancient Highland clan, was born about 1808. He entered the army in 1825, became Captain in 1833, Major in 1839, Colonel in 1854, and Major-General in 1859. He served with distinction in the Crimean campaign of 1854–5, having commanded the 42nd regiment at the battle of the Alma, and the Highland brigade at the battle of Balaklava, and was sent out to command the troops in New Zealand, with the local rank of Lieutenant-General, in 1863. In that capacity he highly distinguished himself, and in 1864 he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, Military Division, in recognition of his able services against the Maories. Sir D. Cameron was made Colonel of the 42nd foot Sept. 9, 1863; and in 1868 became Governor of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst.

CAMERON, SIMON, was born in Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, in 1799. Being left an orphan and without friends at the age of nine years, he became office boy in a printing office, and eventually learned the trade of a printer and served as a compositor at Harrisburg, Penn., and Washington, D.C. In 1820 he became editor of a newspaper at Doylestown, Penn., and in 1822 removed to Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, and took charge of the leading Democratic paper of the state. In 1832 he was president of a large bank, and soon after at the head of two railroad companies, and Adjutant-General of the state. In 1845 he succeeded Mr. Buchanan as United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and remained in the Senate till 1849, acting generally with the Democrats. In 1856 he became affiliated with "the people's party" in Pennsylvania (subsequently merged in the Republican party); and in the winter following was again elected United States Senator. He was supported by the Republicans of several states as a candidate for the Presidency in 1860. After Mr. Lincoln's inauguration he nominated Mr. Cameron for Secretary of War. He served in this capacity till Jan. 11, 1862, when he was appointed Minister to Russia, but returned to the United States in November of the same year. In 1866 he was again elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and is now (1872) Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of that body.

CAMPBELL, James Colquhoun, D.D., Bishop of Bangor, son of the late John Campbell, Esq., of Stonefield, by a daughter of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., of Luss, was born in 1813. Having graduated in honours at Trinity College, Cambridge, he was appointed successively rector of the populous town of Merthyr Tydvil and Archdeacon of Llandaff, and was nominated by Lord Derby to the see of Bangor, on the death of Dr. Bethell, in April, 1859. The see is of the annual value of £4,200, and the patronage consists of seventy-six livings.

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, Alexander Robert, F.R.S., third son of late Right Hon. Sir A. Johnston, of Carnsalloch, co. Dumfries, born in 1812, entered the Revenue department at the Mauritius in 1827, accompanied the late Lord Napier as secretary, in 1833, to China, where he was appointed third British Commissioner, Deputy-Superintendent to the trade of British subjects, and eventually Secretary and Registrar Superintending in China. As Deputy-Superintendent of Trade, Mr. Johnston was actively employed in the war in China in 1840–41, for which he received a medal. He founded the flourishing colony of Hong-Kong, and administered its government for upwards of a year before the island was transferred to the colonial government. He retired in 1852. Mr. Campbell-Johnston is a Justice of the Peace for the county of Suffolk.

CAMPHAUSEN, William, painter, born at Düsseldorf, Feb. 8, 1810, manifested from his earliest years a love of drawing, and after completing his college studies, entered the academy of his native town. Being fond of painting horses and battles, he for some years joined a regiment of hussars to study his subjects close at hand, and made long tours in Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, and Germany. "The Puritans watching the Enemy" exhibits knowledge of design, able composition, and softness of colour. It belongs to the Consul Wagner of Berlin. Many of his subjects are taken from English history; such as, "Removal of Prisoners belonging to Cromwell's Party," "Cavaliers and Roundheads," "Charles II. in the Retreat from Worcester," "Pillage of an English Castle by Cromwell's Soldiers," and "Charles I. at the battle of Naseby." He has painted the two pictures of "Prince Eugène at Belgrade" and "Godfrey de Bouillon at Ascalon," besides producing numerous drawings for illustrated publications, and among others for the Düsseldorf Monthly Almanack.

CANDLISH, The Rev. Robert Smith, D.D., was born at Edinburgh, March 23, 1807, and having been educated at Glasgow, was engaged as a private tutor at Eton, and in 1828 licensed as a preacher by the Presbytery of Glasgow. In 1829 he became minister of St. Andrew's, Glasgow. In 1831 he officiated in a like capacity at Bonhill, in the dale of Leven, where he remained until his call to Edinburgh. In 1839 he took a prominent part in the debates in the General Assembly, and in 1843, the year of the disruption, left the Scotch Kirk for the Free Church. In 1845 and 1846 he was largely concerned in the establishment of the Evangelical Alliance. In the last-named year Dr. Candlish was appointed Convener of the Education Committee of the Free Church. In 1847 he was, upon the death of Dr. Chalmers, appointed to the Chair of Divinity in New College. Dr. Candlish is the author of "Contributions towards the Exposition of the Book of Genesis;" "The Atonement: its Reality and Extent;" "Scripture Characters and Miscellanies;" "Life in a Risen Saviour;" "The Two Great Commandments;" "The Fatherhood of God," being the Cunningham Lectures; "The First Epistle of St. John expounded in a series of Lectures;" and various contributions to the periodical press. On the death of Dr. Cunningham, in honour of whose memory the Cunningham lectureship was established, Dr. Candlish was appointed his successor as Principal of New College, Edinburgh.

CANDOLLE, Alphonse Louis Pierre Pyramus de, the eminent botanist of Geneva, was born at Paris, Oct. 27, 1806, being the son of the celebrated Augustin de Candolle, who died in 1841. He went through a course of study in literature and science at Geneva, and then turned his attention to law, of which faculty he was admitted a doctor in 1829. Finally, however, he made botany his exclusive study, and became first the assistant and subsequently the successor of his father. For eighteen years he was director of the Botanic Garden, and during the same period he gave lectures in the Academy of Geneva. M. de Candolle was elected a correspondent of the French Institute in 1851, and the following year was decorated with the Legion of Honour. His works are: "Monographie des Campanulées" (1830); "Introduction à l'Étude de la Botanique" (2 vols., 1834–35); "Sur le Musée Botanique de M. B. Delessert" (1845); "Note sur une Pommede Terre du Mexique" (1852); "Géographie Botanique raisonnée" (2 vols., 1855); "Lois de la Nomenclature Botanique" (1867). He also brought out a new edition of his father's "Théorie Élémentaire de la Botanique," and continued his "Podromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis."

CANNING, Sir Samuel, C.E., Engineer-in-chief of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, upon whom the responsibility of laying the Atlantic cable of 1866 devolved, is son of the late Robert Canning, Esq., of Ogbourne St. Andrew, Wiltshire, and was born July 21, 1823. His experience with respect to submarine telegraph cables is great, he having been constantly engaged in their manufacture and submersion since 1852. In the various expeditions for laying the Atlantic cable he has taken an active part; has superintended, for the firm of Messrs. Glass, Elliot, & Co., and the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, the manufacture and laying down of the most important lines of cables; and to his skill and energy much of the success of the Atlantic expedition of 1866 is undoubtedly due. In conjunction with Mr. H. Clifford he perfected the paying-out and the recovering and grappling machinery for the cable of 1866, which so materially aided its submersion and the recovery of the cable lost in the previous year. He received the honour of knighthood in 1866, and a gold medal from the American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool, March 14, 1867.

CANROBERT (Marshal), François-Certain, for some time Commander-in-Chief of the French Army of the East, was born in 1809, of a good family, not in Brittany, as has frequently been stated, but at St. Ceré (department du Lot). He entered the military school at St. Cyr in 1826, and having distinguished himself there, joined the army as a private soldier, and was soon made sub-lieutenant of the 47th regiment of the line. He became Lieutenant in 1832, and in 1835 embarked for Africa, and took part in the expedition to Mascara. His services in the provinces of Oran were rewarded with a captaincy. He was in the breach at the attack on Constantine, and was wounded in the leg. He received the decoration of the Legion of Honour about this time. In 1846 he became Lieutenant-Colonel, and commanded the 64th regiment of the line, which was charged to act against the formidable Bou Maza. In 1847 he was made Colonel of the 3rd regiment of light infantry, and in 1848 was intrusted with the command of the expedition against Ahmed-Sghir, who had rallied the tribes of the Bouaoun in insurrection. Col. Canrobert pushed forward as far as the pass of Djerma, defeated the Arabs there, took two sheiks prisoners, and then returned to Bathna. He left the 3rd regiment to command a regiment of Zouaves, with whom he marched against the Kabyles, was again victorious, being promoted to the rank of General of Brigade, and at the commencement of 1850 led an expedition against Narah. The Arabs here, eagle-like, had their nests among the rocks. Canrobert advanced three columns to attack the enemy in his retreat, and so skilfully combined their fire, that in seven hours the Arab stronghold was destroyed. Louis Napoleon, when President, appointed Canrobert one of his aides-de-camp, and shortly after the wholesale proscriptions and imprisonment which followed the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, gave him a commission, and very extensive powers, to visit the prisons, and select objects of his clemency. Upon the formation of the Army of the East in 1854, he was appointed to the command of the first division in the Crimea. His troops took part in the battle of the Alma, and he was himself wounded by a splinter of a shell, which struck him on the breast and hand. Marshal St. Arnaud resigned six days after the first battle in the Crimea, and the command of the Army of the East was transferred to General Canrobert. Although commander-in-chief, General Canrobert was again in the thickest of the fight at Inkermann (Nov. 5), and whilst heading the impetuous charge of Zouaves was slightly wounded, and had a horse killed under him. In May, 1855, finding that impaired health no longer permitted him to hold the chief command in the Crimea, he resigned to Gen. Pelissier, and soon after returned to France. He was treated with great distinction by the Emperor Napoleon, and was sent on a mission to the courts of Denmark and Sweden. At the commencement of the Italian war, in 1859, Gen. Canrobert received the command of the third corps of the Army of the Alps. He exposed himself to great danger at Magenta, and at Solferino had to effect a movement which brought valuable assistance to Gen. Niel. Gen. Canrobert has since been made a Marshal of France, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and an honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. In 1860 he married Miss Macdonald, a Scotch lady. In June, 1862, he commanded at the camp of Châlons, and succeeded the Marshal de Castellane in command of the 4th corps d'armée at Lyons, Oct. 14. Subsequently, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Paris. At the time of the declaration of war by France against Prussia, in 1870, he had the command of an army corps. On the 6th of August, the Crown Prince of Prussia attacked the united army corps of Generals MacMahon, De Failly, and Canrobert, drawn up in position at Woerth, and gained a complete victory over the French. Marshal Canrobert was soon afterwards shut up in Metz, with Marshal Bazaine, and on the capitulation of that fortress, he was sent prisoner into Germany.

CANTERBURY, Archbishop. (*See* Tait, Dr.)

CANTÙ, César, historian, was born at Brivio, near Milan, Sept. 5, 1805. When only eighteen years of age, he became Professor of Literature in the College of Sondrio, in the Valteline, from which he went to Como, and thence to Milan. He embraced the Liberal cause, and his "Reflections on the History of Lombardy in the Seventeenth Century," published at Milan, excited the hostility of the Austrian government, and he was imprisoned for three years. In his captivity he wrote an historical romance, "Margherita Pusterla" (1835), a work which has often been compared to the "Promessi Sposi" of Manzoni. He has composed various religious hymns, and his poem, "Algiso," his "Letture Giovanelli," which have passed through more than thirty editions, and the articles which he has contributed to the "Biblioteca Italiana" and the "Indicatore" of Milan, have popularized his name throughout Italy. He belongs to what has been called the Romantic School, founded by Manzoni and Silvio Pellico. This author has published "Storia Universale," which has been translated into English, French, and German; "History of Italian Literature" (1851), "History of the Last Hundred Years" (1852), "History of the Italians" (1859), and "Milano, Storia del Popolo e pel Popolo" (1871).

CAPEFIGUE, Jean-Baptiste-Honoré-Raymond, historian, born at Marseilles in 1802, after studying law at Aix, went to Paris to complete his studies. Soon after his arrival, abandoning the law, he turned his attention to politics, connected himself with the Legitimist party, and became one of the editors of the *Quotidienne*. His contributions to this journal, and his work entitled "Recueil des Opérations de l'Armée Française en Espagne," attracted the attention of the Government, and he was appointed to an office in the Foreign department, which he held until the revolution of 1830. Since that period he has devoted himself entirely to literature. During the interval from 1823 to 1826 he had obtained three prizes from the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, for essays on historical subjects. His connection with the department of Foreign Affairs afforded him opportunities which he turned to good account for examining the original sources of French history. In 1823 he published his "Essai sur les Invasions des Normands," followed in rapid succession by a number of historical works, many of them very voluminous. The principal are "Histoire de Philippe-Auguste," published in 1827–9; "Histoire de la Réforme, de la Ligue, et du Règne de Henri Quatre," in 1834; "Richelieu, Mazarin, la Fronde, &c.," in 1835–6; "Louis XIV." in 1837; and "L'Europe pendant le Consulat et l'Empire de Napoléon," in 1839–41. Through the favour of M. Guizot, he had at one time free access to the archives of the French Foreign Office, and drew at discretion from these precious documents. The revolution of 1848 closed this door to his historical researches, but he published in the *Revue Rétrospective* many of the most important secrets which he had discovered. M. Capefigue has published during the last few years several interesting biographical works, including "Les Diplomates Européens," in 1845; "L'Europe depuis l'Avénement de Louis-Philippe," in 1845–6; "Le Congrès de Vienne," in 1847; "Les Quatre Premiers Siècles de l'Église Chrétienne," in 1850; "L'Église au Moyen-Âge," in 1852; "Histoire des Grandes Opérations Financières," in 1855–8; "Avant 1789 Royauté, Droit, Liberté," in 1857; "L'Église pendant les Quatre derniers Siècles," "Mde. de Pompadour," and "Mde. la Comtesse du Barry," in 1858; and "Mdlle. de la Vallière et les Favorites des trois âges de Louis XIV.," in 1859; "Les Derniers Jours de Trianon," in 1866;

"La Favorite d'un Roi de Prusse," and "La Duchesse de Bourgogne, et la Vieillesse de Louis XIV.," in 1867.

CAPERN, Edward, born at Tiverton, Devon, Jan. 29, 1819, is the author of "Poems," published in 1856, and now in the third edition, a work which attracted considerable attention, and procured for the author a pension of £40 per annum (afterwards increased to £60) from the civil list. In 1859 he published "Ballads and Songs," which was followed by "The Devonshire Melodist," a collection of the author's songs, in some instances accompanied by his own music. Edward Capern, who has long been known to the world as "the Rural Postman of Bideford," published "Wayside Warbles" in 1865, a second edition of which work, greatly enlarged, appeared in 1870.

CAPETOWN, Bishop of. (*See* Gray, Dr.)

CARAYON, Auguste, a French ecclesiastic and historian, born in 1818, entered the Society of Jesus, and has obtained celebrity by his researchès concerning the history of his order. His principal publications are, "Documents Inédits concernant la Compagnie de Jésus" (14 vols., 1863–65); "Bibliographie Historique de la Compagnie de Jésus" (1864); "Premières Missions des Jésuites au Canada" (1864); "Bannissement des Jésuites de la Louisiane" (1865); "Établissement de la Compagnie de Jésus à Brest par Louis XIV." (1865); "Prisons du Marquis de Pombal, Ministre du Portugal" (1865), being that nobleman's journal from 1759 to 1777; and "Notes Historiques sur les Parlements et les Jésuites au dix-huitième Sièole" (1867). Father Carayon has also edited Father Garasse's "Histoire des Jésuites de Paris" (1864), and Father Joseph Delvaux's "Lettres Inédites sur le Rétablissement des Jésuites en Portugal" (1866).

CARDEN, Sir Robert Walter, Bart., son of the late J. Carden, Esq., of Bedford Square, London, was born in 1801. His mother was a daughter of the late Mr. John Walter, M.P., of the *Times*, in which journal Sir Robert is understood to possess an interest. He was gazetted to the army, but afterwards went on the Stock Exchange, became, in 1849, an alderman of the city of London, and served the office of Lord Mayor in 1857–8. He was the founder of the City Bank, was an unsuccessful candidate for St. Alban's in 1850, and procured the disfranchisement of that corrupt constituency at his own expense. He was returned for Gloucester, as a Conservative, in 1857, was defeated at the general election of 1859, though he unseated his opponents on petition, and was defeated in a contest for Marylebone in April, 1861. Sir R. W. Carden is a Magistrate for Middlesex and Surrey, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for London.

CARDWELL, The Right Hon. Edward, son of the late John Cardwell, Esq., merchant, of Liverpool, and nephew of the late Rev. Dr. Cardwell, many years principal of Alban Hall, Oxford, and Camden Professor of Ancient History in that university, was born in 1813, and educated at Winchester. He was elected to a scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1832, graduated in 1835 as a double first-class, and was elected Fellow of his college. In 1838 he was called to the bar, but preferring political to legal distinction, he entered Parliament in 1842 as member for Clitheroe. Having supported Sir R. Peel in the financial changes of 1845–6, he was elected for Liverpool in 1847, and was defeated at the general election in July, 1852. In Dec. he was returned for the city of Oxford. Defeated at the general election in March, 1857, and one of his opponents having being unseated on petition, he was elected in July, and continued (1867) to represent that city. He was Secretary to the Treasury from 1845 to 1846, and President of the Board of Trade under the "Coalition" ministry, of which Lord Aberdeen was the head; when he introduced some useful and valuable reforms into the office over which he presided. Though a member of the Peelite party, Mr. Cardwell accepted the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland under Lord Palmerston, on his return to office in 1859, and held the Chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster from July, 1861, till 1864, when he succeeded the Duke of Newcastle as Secretary of State for the Colonies. He held the same appointment under Earl Russell's administration, and resigned with his colleagues in 1866. In Dec., 1868, he became Secretary of State for War, and a member of the Committee of Council on Education. He was one of the literary executors of the will of the late Right Hon. Sir R. Peel.

CAREY, Henry C., a political economist, son of Matthew Carey, a bookseller, of Irish birth and education, was born in Philadelphia, in Dec., 1793. In 1821, having acquired a very thorough education, he succeeded his father in the publishing business, as the head of the firm of Carey & Son. In 1824 he originated the plan of periodical trade sales, as a medium of exchange between booksellers. In 1836 he retired from business and published in the same year an "Essay on the Rate of Wages;" to this he added other essays and treatises, and subsequently expanded the whole into a work in three volumes, entitled, "The Principles of Political Economy" (1837–40). This work attracted much attention in Europe, and was translated into Italian and Swedish. In this, as in all his subsequent works, he contended for the protection of domestic manufactures by a tariff. In 1838 he published an elaborate treatise on the "Credit System in France, Great Britain, and the United States." In 1840 he discussed the currency in a series of vigorous essays. In 1848 he published "The Past, the Present, and the Future," in which he attacked the doctrines of Malthus and Ricardo. Among his other important works are, "The Harmony of Interests, Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Commercial," and "The Principles of Social Science" (3 vols., 1858–59). He has since published a series of essays under the general title of "Protection," and his whole system of political economy has been abridged by a lady, for a text-book in the schools. Most of his works have been translated into nearly all the languages of Europe.

CARLÉN, Madame Emilia Flyggare, novelist, was born in Stockholm, in 1810. Her maiden name was Schmidt, and her first marriage to a musician, named Flyggare, was an unfortunate one. After its dissolution she was married to M. J. G. Carlén, a lawyer of Stockholm, known as a poet and romancist. Her first novel, "Waldemar Klein," appeared in 1838, and by 1851, an interval of only thirteen years, she had published her twenty-second work. Amongst the publications best known in this country are, "Rose of Thistleton," "Woman's Life," "The Birthright," "The Magic Goblet," "Ivar, or the Skjut's Boy," "The Lover's Stratagem," "Mary Louise," "Events of the Year," "The Maiden's Tower," and "John." This by no means exhausts the catalogue of this lady's productions, for she is a most prolific writer.

CARLISLE, Bishop of. (*See* Goodwin.)

CARLSON, Frederik Ferdinand, a Swedish historian, born in the province of Upland, June 13, 1811, was educated in the University of Upsala, and after graduating there, made a tour through Denmark, Germany, Italy, and France, staying for a considerable time in Berlin and Rome. On his return in 1836 he was appointed Professor of History at Upsala, but the next year he was sent for to Stockholm to be tutor to the Prince Royal. In 1847, however, he was again elected to the Chair of History at Upsala; he represented that university in the Diet for several years; and in 1863 he resigned his professorship on being placed at the head of the Ministry of Public Worship at Stockholm. His great work is a "History of Sweden," the first two volumes of which appeared in Swedish and German in 1855-6. He is a member of the Academy of Sweden and of the French Academy of Sciences.

CARLYLE, THOMAS, essayist, biographer, and historian, was born in 1795, at Ecclefechan, a small village in Dumfriesshire, where his father, a man of intellect and earnest religious feeling, held a small farm; and received the rudiments of his education at Annan. At the age of fourteen he entered the University of Edinburgh, passing through a regular curriculum, and studying mathematics under Professor Leslie. Intended by his parents for the ministry, he remained at the university upwards of seven years, spending his vacations among the hills and by the rivers of Dumfriesshire. At college his habits were lonely and contemplative. After teaching mathematics in a school in Fifeshire for about two years, he determined to devote himself to literature, and in 1823 commenced his career by contributing to Brewster's "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," some able articles on "Montesquieu," "Montaigne," "Nelson," and the "Two Pitts," and literary notices to the *New Edinburgh Review*. In the same year he completed a translation of Legendre's "Geometry," to which he prefixed an "Essay on Proportion," and published his translation of Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister," a work which showed a direction of reading destined to influence materially his future career. On the completion of this translation he commenced his "Life of Schiller," which was published by instalments in the *London Magazine*, then sustained by the talents of Lamb, Hazlitt, De Quincey, Hood, John Scott, and A. Cunningham. For Goethe and Schiller, two of the "true sovereign souls of German literature," his admiration has ever been unbounded, and his letters to Goethe have appeared in the poet's published correspondence. Having married in 1827, he resided alternately at Comley Bank and Craigenputtock, a small estate, fifteen miles to the north-west of Dumfries. In this secluded spot he occasionally contributed to the foreign and other reviews of the day. Between 1830 and 1833 he was engaged in writing "Sartor Resartus," which appeared in the latter year in *Fraser's Magazine*. During the negotiations for the publication of this work he was induced to remove to London, where he has continued to reside, we believe, since 1834. In 1837 he published "The French Revolution," a history abounding in vivid and graphic descriptions. "Chartism," and five volumes of his "Essays," collected for the most part from periodical publications, appeared in 1839, and in 1840 he delivered a series of lectures on Hero-worship, which were afterwards published in a collected form. His "Past and Present" appeared in 1843, "Latter-day Pamphlets," essays suggested by the convulsions of 1848,—an era which he calls "one of the most singular, disastrous, amazing, and, on the whole, humiliating years the European world ever saw," in 1850. His "Life of John Stirling" has been described as "one of the finest biographies ever written." In 1845 Mr. Carlyle produced his great work entitled "Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, with Elucidations," which gave him a distinguished place among the historians of the age. On the death of the Earl of Ellesmere, in 1857, Mr. Carlyle was appointed a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery. In 1860-4 he published his "Life of Frederick the Great." "Mr. Carlyle's characteristic," says one of his admirers, "is a rugged earnestness of expression, and a range of thought widened and deepened by his acquaintance with the writings of the great German thinkers." Mr. Carlyle, elected Rector of Edinburgh University, Nov. 11, 1865, delivered his inaugural address April 2, 1866.

CARMOLY, ÉLIACIN, Hebraist, born in 1805, at Soultz (Haut-Rhin), published, in Hebrew, a "Biography of Ancient and Modern Israelites," in 1829, being at the time private secretary to the Marquis Fortin d'Urban. Some time afterwards he resided in Belgium, and in 1834 was elected Grand Rabbi at Brussels, a post which he resigned in 1839, to devote himself exclusively to study. He has written a great number of works with the view of restoring Hebrew literature; and has contributed several articles and dissertations to French and German periodicals. In 1855 he established at Paris a monthly review, entitled *La France Israëlite.*

CARNARVON (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. HENRY HOWARD MOLYNEUX HERBERT, eldest son of the third earl (who was an accomplished scholar and poet), born June 24, 1831, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1852 as a first-class in classics. Lord Carnarvon, who represents a younger branch of the noble house of Pembroke, succeeded to the title during his minority. Soon after taking his seat in the House of Peers, he made his maiden speech, on which he was highly complimented by Lord Derby, who, in 1859, nominated him High Steward of the University of Oxford. His lordship has published one or two historical and antiquarian lectures delivered in his own neighbourhood, and is the author of a small and well-written work on "The Druses of Mount Lebanon," published in 1860, on returning from a visit to the East. He was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in Lord Derby's second administration, 1858–9, and was appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies in Lord Derby's third administration, June, 1866. His lordship resigned on account of a difference of opinion respecting reform, March 2, 1867. He edited, in 1869, "Reminiscences of Athens and the Morea: Extracts from a Journal of Travels in Greece during 1839, by the late Earl of Carnarvon."

CARNOT, LAZARE HIPPOLYTE, politician, son of the celebrated Carnot, born at Saint Omer, April 6, 1801, studied the law, and became an advocate. Later in life he ranked as a *homme de lettres*, edited the "Revue Encyclopédique," and was at one time a disciple of St. Simon. He was elected deputy in 1839, and after the revolution of 1848 was appointed Minister of Public Instruction, but retired July 5. After the *coup d'état*, M. Carnot was elected, with Gen. Cavaignac, deputy for Paris. Both refused the oath, and retired into private life. In 1863, however, he entered the Corps Législatif, but at the general election of 1869 he was defeated by M. Gambetta. M. Carnot is the author of "Mémoires de Henri Grégoire, ancien Évêque de Blois," published in 1837; "Mémoires de Carnot, par son Fils," published in 1861–4, and "Germany during the War of Deliverance," the first part of which was published in 1843.

CARNOTA (CONDE DA) J. SMITH ATHELSTANE, born in London, May 9, 1813, was educated at Salisbury, by the Rev. G. Radcliffe, D.D. Intended for the law, but having lost his father at the age of nineteen, he travelled on the continent, and in 1835 went to Lisbon, where he became private secretary to the Marshal Duke de Saldanha, at that time Prime Minister of Portugal. He was present at and concerned in many important events of that country's history, and accompanied the Marshal in various missions and embassies at Vienna, London, Paris, and Rome. He has resided but little in England, except during the year 1840, when attached to the Sardinian Legation in London, of which the late Count Pollon was the chief. In 1843 he published in two volumes the first edition of his work the "Marquis of Pombal," on which occasion the Queen of Portugal created him a Knight Commander of the Order of Christ. He married in 1850, and shortly afterwards purchased a property in Portugal, where, a widower since 1856, he continues to reside. By a decree dated Lisbon, Aug. 9, 1870, his present Majesty, Dom Luiz, was pleased to elevate the author to the dignity of "Grandee of

Portugal," by the title of Conde da Carnota. In the following year (1871), Messrs. Longman published in one volume a second edition of the "Marquis of Pombal."

CARPENTER, MRS. MARGARET, born at Salisbury, in 1793, is the daughter of the late Alexander R. Geddes. When very young, Miss Geddes received two years' instruction in figure-drawing and painting from a resident master at Salisbury, and had the advantage of studying from the fine collection of pictures at Longford Castle, the seat of the Earl of Radnor, who evinced a warm interest in her advancement. At his recommendation she took the step which first made her generally known, and sent pictures to the Society of Arts for three successive years. On each occasion she received a public acknowledgment of her talents, and for a study of a boy's head, afterwards purchased by the Marquis of Stafford, the largest gold medal was awarded. In 1814 Miss Geddes removed to London, which offered greater facilities in every point of view for the pursuit of her professional exertions, and three years later married Mr. W. H. Carpenter, the publisher, and keeper of engravings at the British Museum, who died July 12, 1866. Mrs. Carpenter has been a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy and British Institution, contributing portraits and figure-studies, which are very highly appreciated, not only for their truth, but for the firmness of touch and brilliancy of colour. A pension of £100 per annum was granted to this lady in 1866.

CARPENTER, MARY, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Lant Carpenter, of Bristol, born in 1807, has taken an active part in the reformatory movement, more especially in Bristol, where she has founded various institutions, among them the Redhedge Girls' Reformatory, which she still superintends. Miss Carpenter is the authoress of "Morning and Evening Mediations for Every Day in the Month," "Reformatory Schools for Children," published in 1851; "Juvenile Delinquents, their Condition and Treatment;" "The Claims of Ragged Schools to Pecuniary Aid from the Annual Parliamentary Grant for Educational Purposes," and "Our Convicts," published in 1864, works which have had a considerable influence in directing public attention to the proper treatment of youthful criminals. She has also read many papers before the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science. Miss Carpenter visited India for philanthropic objects; arrived at Bombay Sept. 25, 1866, and returned to England in April, 1867. She previously published the "Last Days of the Rajah Ramnahun Roy;" and after her return, a narrative of her work, entitled "Six Months in India." She subsequently visited India in 1868–9, and a third time in 1869-70 to promote female education, and is still engaged in England in carrying out that object, as well as her reformatory work at home.

CARPENTER, WILLIAM, the son of a tradesman of St. James's, Westminster, was born in 1797, and began life as errand-boy to a bookbinder in Finsbury, to whom he was afterwards apprenticed. Here chance brought him in contact with Mr. William Greenfield, the learned but self-taught editor of Bagster's Polyglot Bibles, and of various publications of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Though he had never been to school, he soon mastered several ancient and modern languages; and the two friends edited for four years a monthly journal of sacred literature, entitled *Critica Biblica.* In 1825 Mr. Carpenter published "Scientia Biblica," dedicated to George IV., the proof-sheets of which were read by Dr. Sumner, now bishop of Winchester. This was followed by "Mneiophile, a Dictionary of Facts and Dates," "Scripture Natural History," "A Popular Introduction to the Scriptures," "The Christian Inheritance," "Guide to Reading the Bible," "Lectures on

Biblical Criticism," "Old English and Hebrew Proverbs Explained and Illustrated," "Calendarium Palestinæ," "Critical Dissertation on Ezekiel's Temple," "Scripture Difficulties Explained," "Wesleyana," "Biblical Companion," "Life of Cobbett," "Life of Milton," "A Peerage for the People," "A Dictionary of English Synonyms," "The Animal Kingdom Described," "Small Debts, an Argument for County Courts," "The Corporation of London," "Machinery and the Working Classes," "The Condition of Children in Mines and Factories," and a variety of publications on Chancery Reform. He edited "Calmet's History of the Bible," and prepared the abridgment of the larger work in five volumes in one large octavo volume. From 1821 to 1860 Mr. Carpenter was a constant contributor to periodical literature and the newspaper press, and edited a variety of serial publications, including *The Era*, *Railway Times*, *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*, *The Court Journal*, and *Sunday Times*. From 1851 to 1853 he acted as honorary secretary to the Chancery Reform Association.

CARPENTER, William Benjamin, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., physiologist, son of the late Dr. Lant Carpenter, of Bristol, born in 1813, was educated in Bristol, at University College, London, and at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1839, and commenced practice in Bristol. Having resolved to devote himself exclusively to scientific and literary pursuits, he removed to London in 1843, and was soon afterwards appointed Examiner in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy in the University of London, and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in University College. These offices he held until appointed in 1856 to the Registrarship of the University of London. He is the author of "Principles of General and Comparative Physiology," "Principles of Human Physiology" "A Manual of Physiology," "The Microscope and its Revelations," an "Introduction to the Study of the Foraminifera," some able papers in the "Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology," in the Reports of the British Association, in the *Quarterly Geological Journal*, and in the Philosophical Transactions. In 1861 the Royal medal was awarded to him by the Council of the Royal Society, for his contributions to physiological science. In 1868 and the two following years he took a principal part in expeditions fitted out by H.M. Government for the exploration of the deep sea, which have yielded results of great importance to physical and biological science. His reports of these expeditions are contained in the Proceedings of the Royal Society. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh, August 1, 1871.

CARRUTHERS, Robert, miscellaneous writer and journalist, was born in Dumfries, Nov. 5, 1799, the son of a small farmer in the parish of Mousewald, who was well connected in the county, but had failed in several attempts to establish himself favourably in the world. The son, at an early age, was placed in a situation which enabled him to gratify the ruling passion of his life—a love of literature; he was put apprentice to a bookseller and bookbinder. After serving the usual time, he removed to England, and resided some years in Huntingdon, where he became master of the National School, and wrote a "History of Huntingdon" (1826), compiled from the corporation records, &c. Whilst there he also published anonymously a selection from the prose works of Milton under the quaint title of "The Poetry of Milton's Prose" (1827). In April, 1828, he returned to Scotland to conduct the *Inverness Courier*, a weekly journal of moderately liberal politics, which had obtained some reputation under the charge of Mrs. Johnstone, authoress of "Clan Albyn," "Edinburgh Tales," &c., and who was afterwards editor of *Tait's Magazine*. In 1831 Mr. Carruthers became proprietor of the paper, which has proved very successful. In conjunction with Mr. Robert Chambers, Mr. Carruthers published the "Cyclopædia of English Literature," an elaborate and useful work, which has been widely circulated in the colonies and in America, as well as in this country. Nearly all the original portion of this Cyclopædia was written by Mr. Carruthers. He afterwards published an annotated edition of "Boswell's Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides," which has gone through various editions. Having obtained access to the Pope MSS., at Mapledurham, the seat of M. H. Blount, Esq., in Oxfordshire, Mr. Carruthers published a "Life of Pope," and an edition of "Pope's Poetical Works," in three volumes, 1858. He also contributed numerous articles, chiefly biographical, to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" and other publications, and delivered for several consecutive years lectures at the Philosophical Institution, Edinburgh. As a journalist, he was the first to recognize and encourage the genius of Hugh Miller, and for more than forty years he has laboured assiduously to promote the literary and general improvement of the Highlands of Scotland. In April, 1871, the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.

CARSON, THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS, LL.D., Bishop of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh, is the eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Carson, Rector of Kilmahon and Clonmult, in the diocese of Cloyne, Ireland, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Christopher Waggett, of Cork. He was born at Kilmahon in 1805, and educated at the grammar school of Glanmire, and afterwards at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1826, and proceeded LL.B. and LL.D. in 1832. He has held successively the appointments of Vicar of Urney and Annageliffe, Rector of Cloon, and Vicar-General of Kilmore; and since 1860 was Dean of Kilmore. He was consecrated Bishop of the united dioceses of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh, in Oct., 1870, on the vacancy occasioned by the early death of Bishop Leslie. His diocese includes the counties of Cavan, Leitrim, Roscommon, and Longford, with parts of several adjacent counties.

CARTIER, THE HON. GEORGE ÉTIENNE, Attorney-General for Lower Canada, was born at St. Antoine, on Chambly River, Lower Canada, Sept. 6, 1814, and is a collateral descendant of the family of Jacques Cartier, the discoverer of Canada. He was educated at the College of St. Sulpice, Montreal, and subsequently studied law there, being admitted to the bar in 1835. He was elected a member of the Canadian Parliament in March, 1848, and on account of his high position in the legal profession, was offered by Lord Elgin, in 1851 and 1853, a seat in the Cabinet. These offers he declined, on account of his desire to devote himself to his profession; but in 1855 he became provincial secretary in the ministry, and was appointed Attorney-General for Lower Canada in May, 1856. He was Prime Minister from August, 1858, till May, 1862, when his ministry was defeated on their measure for the reorganization of the militia. In 1861 he contested Montreal for a seat in the Provincial Parliament, with M. Dorian, the leader of the Lower Canada opposition party, who had long been returned by immense majorities, and after a hard struggle defeated him. Having been requested, on the fall of the Sandfield-Macdonald ministry in March, 1864, to form another ministry, he declined, but again accepted the post of Attorney-General for Lower Canada. Mr. Cartier, who acted as the leader of the French-Canadian Conservative party, has carried several important measures through the Canadian Parliament. He was one of the delegates to England on the questions of confederation and the inter-colonial railway, in April, 1865, and again in 1866. On the formation of the Dominion government in July, 1867, Mr. Cartier was appointed Minister of Militia in the new cabinet. He was tendered the honour of C.B., but declined it. In 1868 he proceeded to England on a delegation to confer with the General Government on the differences that had arisen with Nova Scotia on the subject of joining the other confederated provinces.

CARUS, THE REV. WILLIAM, M.A., born in 1804, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in the highest honours both in classics and mathematics in 1827, and was elected Fellow of his college. He was Senior Fellow and Senior Dean of Trinity College; Incumbent of Great Saint Mary's; and a select preacher in the university in 1854, 1859, and 1866; was appointed a Canon Residentiary of Winchester, Vicar of Romsey, and Rural Dean in 1851; and is proctor for the chapter in Convocation. He is the author of "Memoirs of the late Rev. Charles Simeon." A Greek Testament prize, called the Carus Prize, in remembrance of his long services there, has been established in the University of Cambridge.

CARVALHO-MIOLAN, MADAME MARIE CAROLINE, a celebrated French vocalist, born at Marseilles, Dec. 31, 1827, attended M. Duprez' class at the Paris Conservatoire from 1843 to 1847, and gained the first prize for singing. She made her *début* in 1849, at the Opéra Comique, where, between that date and the end of 1854, she either reproduced or created a number of well-known characters in "Giralda," "Le Pré aux Clercs," "La Cour de Célimène," and "Les Noces de Jeannette." In 1853 Mdlle. Miolan became the wife of M. Léon Carvaille or Carvalho, who since 1849 had been a singer at the Opéra Comique. This union was a most unhappy one. In 1856, whilst his wife was engaged as first cantatrice at the Théâtre Lyrique, M. Carvalho happened to be the principal creditor of the management of that theatre, and the result was that the license was transferred to him. In 1862 he was appointed its manager, but fortune was not favourable to him, and eventually he was made a bankrupt. A judicial separation was obtained by his wife, who, it appeared, had not received for four years a single shilling of her salary. Madame Carvalho-Miolan played in her husband's theatre, with great applause, the principal parts in "La Fanchonette," "Les Noces de Figaro," "La Reine Topaze," "Mireille," and other popular pieces. During the season of 1860 she appeared at the Italian Opera in London, where she achieved a brilliant success. Since that time she has sung both on the stage and at concerts in this and other countries. Madame Carvalho-Miolan possesses a voice of wonderful flexibility and compass, and can render, without apparent effort, the most difficult musical phrases.

CASABIANCA (COMTE DE), FRANÇOIS-XAVIER, senator, son of a Corsican general, received the title of count from the emperor, was born at Nice, June 27, 1797; educated in the Lycée Napoléon, where, in 1812, he carried off the prize of philosophy, studied law, having been called to the French bar at Bastia in 1820, and soon acquired a high reputation. He was remarkable for his attachment to the Bonaparte family, and after the revolution of February, 1848, was returned to the Constituent Assembly for Corsica. He voted with the Right, and after the election of Dec. 10, upheld the policy of the emperor. He was re-elected to the Legislative Assembly, and only abandoned the parliamentary majority when conflicts broke out between it and the Elysée. At the close of 1851 he was intrusted with the portfolio of Agriculture and Commerce, and a month afterwards with that of Finance. After the *coup d'état*, he was commissioned to organize the Ministry of State created by the decree of Jan. 22, 1852. He resigned his various important offices to enter the Senate, July 28, and was promoted to the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, July 30, 1858.

CASHEL, Bishop of. (*See* Daly, Dr.)

CASSAGNAC. (*See* Granier de Cassagnac.)

CASTELAR, Emilio, a Spanish politician, born in 1832, became notorious, early in his career, in consequence of his extreme democratic and socialist opinions, which he expounded in various Liberal journals. For a time he was Professor of History and Philosophy in the University of Madrid, and in 1866 he took a leading part in the revolutionary movement, which was put down by Serrano. On this occasion he was condemned to death, but he made good his escape, and sought refuge first in Geneva and afterwards in France. When the revolution broke out in Sept., 1868, he returned to his native country, and was one of the most energetic leaders of the republican movement. He exerted himself to the utmost in order to bring about the establishment of a republic, but at the general election for the Constituent Cortes in Feb., 1869, the republicans succeeded in returning only a small proportion of their candidates, among whom, however, was Señor Castelar. In the discussions respecting the new constitution of Spain Señor Castelar advocated, but unsuccessfully, the principle of republican institutions. In June, 1869, he vigorously opposed the project of a regency, and he was also concerned in the republican insurrections which took place in October of that year.

CASTIGLIONE (Count), Carlo Ottavio, philologist, born in 1795, at Milan, devoted himself at an early age to studies which have hitherto found few friends in Italy. In 1819 he published his description of the Cufic coins in the cabinet of Brera, at Milan, under the title of "Monete Cufiche del Museo di Milano." His principal work in the department of Oriental literature is the "Mémoire Géographique et Numismatique sur la Partie Orientale de la Barbarie, appelée Afrikiah par les Arabes," &c., published in 1826, in which the origin and history of those cities of Barbary of which the names occur upon Arabic coins are detailed. Count Castiglione is best known in other countries by his publication of the fragments of the Gothic translation of portions of the Old and New Testament by Ulphilas, which Cardinal Mai had discovered among the palimpsests in the Ambrosian library. In conjunction with Cardinal Mai, he in 1819 published "Ulphilæ Partes ineditæ in Ambrosianis Palimpsestis," and wrote most of the dissertations given in the work; continued afterwards, under various titles, through twenty years.

CASTILLE, Charles-Hippolyte, romancist and journalist, the son of a colonel of artillery, born at Montreuil-sur-Mer, Nov. 8, 1820, studied at Douai and Cambrai, and was afterwards employed in the office of Public Works. Having been dismissed for neglecting his duties, he turned his attention to literature, his first contributions to which appeared in *Le Musée des Familles*. He has written a number of romances which have become popular, though, as they belong to the "horrible school," he charges his pictures with the most sombre colours. His chief work is "Histoire de la Seconde République Française," published in 1854–5, and he is best known in England by a series of historical and political biographies, published in 1856–7. In 1858 he published "Parallèle entre César, Charlemagne, et Napoléon," and in 1859, "Histoire de Soixante Ans 1789–1850." He continues to write in the French magazines and journals, and for some time edited *Le Globe*.

CASTLETOWN (Baron), The Right Hon. John Wilson Fitzpatrick, a natural son of the late earl of Upper Ossory, born in London in 1809, and educated at Eton; served for some time in the army, having been placed in the 85th regiment by his guardian, the late Lord Holland. He represented Queen's County in the Liberal interest from Aug., 1837, till July, 1841; from Aug., 1847, till July, 1852; and again from July, 1865, till Nov., 1869. He was sworn a member of the Privy Council for Ireland in 1848. Having inherited by bequest the principal portion of the Irish estates of his father, he was appointed in 1855 Lord-Lieutenant of Queen's County. On Nov. 26, 1869, he was created a Peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Castletown, of Upper Ossory, in Queen's County.

CASTRÉN, Matthias Alexander, traveller and philologist, born in Finland, in 1813, at an early age devoted himself to scientific research, and for this purpose travelled over Lapland and the extreme north of Russia between 1838 and 1844; undertook a journey of inquiry through the districts of Siberia in 1845–6, and shortly after his return was appointed Professor of Finnish Literature at Helsingfors. His lectures were considered so valuable that the Russian government ordered them to be translated into the German language. He was the first person to write grammars of the Ostiak and Tcheremiss languages, the former spoken by the inhabitants of the country to the eastward of the river Yenisei, and the latter by a people on the left bank of the river Volga. He has published a Syrian grammar, a work on Finn mythology, &c., all of which are highly prized in Russia.

CATLIN, George, was born in Luzune co. (Wyoming Valley), Pennsylvania, in 1795. His father was a lawyer, and the son, after receiving a fair academic education, studied law in Connecticut, and practised there for two years. He then removed to Philadelphia, where he soon developed a fondness for painting, and was successful, though with very little previous instruction, as a portrait painter. A delegation of Indians from the Sioux of the north-west having visited Philadelphia in 1831, he became so much interested in them that he resolved to visit their country. Accordingly, in 1832 he embarked at St. Louis, in a steamer called the *Yellowstone*, to ascend the Missouri and the Yellowstone as far as navigation should be found possible. In his enterprise he was greatly assisted by Pierre Chouteau, jun., the distinguished fur-trader, who owned the steamer. About three months later he landed at the mouth of the Yellowstone, and within the next eight years visited forty-eight of the Indian tribes, numbering in the aggregate about 400,000 persons, lived with them, and studied very thoroughly their habits, customs, mode of life, and religion, of all of which he made copious notes, and many studies for paintings. He returned to the east by way of the Indian territory, Arkansas and Florida, and after completing his gallery of Indian portraits and scenes, sailed for Europe in 1840. In 1841 he published in London, "Illustrations of the Manners, Customs, and Conditions of the North American Indians," with three hundred steel engravings, 2 vols. 8vo. This work was republished in New York. In 1844 he published "The North American Portfolio of Hunting Scenes and Amusements of the Rocky Mountains and Prairies of America," large folio, 25 plates, and 25 pages of letterpress. In 1848 appeared his "Notes of Eight Years' Travel and Residence in Europe with his North American Collection." He had during these eight years visited most of the states of Southern and Central Europe, with his gallery of paintings. In 1864 he published a little volume, entitled "The Breath of Life; or, Shut your Mouth." He resided in Europe since 1840, painting to order portraits, landscapes, &c., and endeavouring to find a purchaser among the public art galleries and museums, for his Indian Gallery, on which he set a high value, until the summer of 1871, when he returned to the United States.

CAUX, Marquise de. (*See* Patti.)

CAYLEY, Arthur, son of the late Henry Cayley, Russia merchant, a relative of the family of Cayley of

Brompton, in Yorkshire, born at Richmond, in Surrey, in 1821, was educated at King's College, London, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1842 as Senior Wrangler and first Smith's Prizeman. He was successively scholar and fellow of his college, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1849, and has since practised as a conveyancer. In 1863, on the institution of the professorship, he was elected Sadlerian Professor of Pure Mathematics in the University of Cambridge. He is a Fellow of the Royal and of the Royal Astronomical Societies, the Cambridge Philosophical Society, the London Mathematical Society, and has contributed on mathematical subjects to the Transactions of these and other societies, and to various British and foreign mathematical journals. He has been chosen a correspondent of the French Institute for the section of Astronomy and an honorary member, associate, or correspondent of several other societies.

CÉLESTE, MADAME, or CÉLESTE ELLIOT, born in Paris, Aug. 6, 1814, entered the dancing classes of the Royal Academy of Music when quite a child. At the age of fifteen she accepted an engagement in the United States, where she was married to a Mr. Elliot, who died shortly afterwards. Her first appearance in England was at Liverpool, in 1830, when she performed the part of Fenella in "Masaniello." After having played at many of the principal provincial towns, she appeared as a dancer with great success in London, and returned, in 1834, to the United States, where the people, in the excess of their enthusiasm, presented arms to her, yoked themselves to her carriage, and proclaimed her a citizen of the Union, Gen. Jackson himself presenting her to the Council of Ministers, and complimenting her on having been deemed worthy of such an honour. In 1837 she returned to England with considerable wealth, and appeared as an actress at Drury Lane, and afterwards at the Haymarket. In 1844 she was associated with Mr. Webster in the direction of the Adelphi Theatre, and having dissolved partnership with him, undertook the management of the Lyceum, which she held until the close of the season 1860–61. Madame Céleste, who afterwards appeared in some of the minor east-end theatres, and in the provinces, returned to the United States in 1865. She came back to England in 1868,. and took her farewell of the stage at the Adelphi Theatre, London, Oct. 22, 1870.

CERITO, FRANCESCA, called FANNY, a celebrated dancer, born in Naples, March 11, 1821, is the daughter of an old soldier of the Empire. While quite a child she was distinguished for great natural grace and vivacity. She made her first appearance in 1835, at the San Carlo theatre, in a ballet called "The Horoscope," and created great enthusiasm, and afterwards danced at the principal theatres of Italy. She was at Vienna for two years, and was a favourite every season from 1840 to 1845, in London, where she danced the famous *pas de quatre* with Taglioni, Carlotta Grisi, and Lucille Grahn. About this time she was married to a distinguished dancer and violinist, M. A. St. Léon, from whom she was separated in 1850. Mdme. Cerito, who was called the "Fourth Grace," has composed, jointly with M. Théophile Gautier, the "Gipsy," "Gemma," and other ballets.

CHADWICK, EDWIN, C.B., social economist, born in 1801, was called to the bar in 1830. His first publication was an article in the *Westminster Review*, in 1828, on Life Assurances. He attracted the notice of Jeremy Bentham, who bequeathed to him part of his library and a small legacy. When Lord Grey's government issued the Commission of Inquiry into the Administration of the Poor-Law, Mr. Chadwick was appointed Assistant-Commissioner, and his investigations in the rural districts were of great service. He was engaged on the Commission of Inquiry into the Labour of Young Persons in Factories, intended to protect young children engaged chiefly in cotton-mills from physical deterioration by overwork; and although its object, with respect to the securities for an efficient system of half-time instruction was defeated, the foundation was laid for the system of governmental inspection, since extended to labour in mines and other branches of industry. Mr. Chadwick was appointed one of the commissioners for preparing the Report on the Administration of the Poor-Law. The measures adopted were chiefly remedial, and for the direct repression of abuses; but Mr. Chadwick urged a preventive course, including the industrial training of children separately from adult paupers in district schools, and the entire abolition of the law of settlement. In 1838 he obtained the consent of the Poor-Law Commissioners to a special inquiry into the local and preventable causes of disease, and the improvement of habitations in the metropolis. This inquiry, afterwards extended to the whole of England and Wales, was undertaken by Mr. Chadwick in addition to his laborious duties as Secretary to the Poor-Law Commission. From the former investigations proceeded the Sanitary Report, proposing a venous and arterial system of water-supply and drainage for the improvement of towns, and works for the application of sewage to agricultural production. In 1843 he produced a report on interments in towns, which laid the foundation of legislative measures on that subject. In 1839 Mr. Chadwick was appointed on the Constabulary Force Commission for the prevention of offences, the detection of offenders, and the organization of the police forces, &c. In 1848 he was appointed a Commissioner of the General Board of Health for improving the supplies of water, and the sewage, drainage, cleansing, and paving of towns. Upon the reconstruction of this Board, in 1854, when it was placed under political chiefs, who are changed with the Government, Mr. Chadwick retired with a pension. In 1848 he was honoured with a civil Companionship of the Bath, and in 1854 his aid was sought by Government in framing measures for the improvement of the civil service. He has since published a paper on its reorganization, more especially on the results of competitive examinations for appointments, and on the necessity of further securities to insure promotion in the public service. He has published in the Transactions of the Statistical Society papers read there, and at the British Association, on the principles of competition for private as well as for public service. In 1858 he read a paper at the Liverpool meeting of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science, on the application of sanitary science to the protection of the Indian army, which led to the appointment of a commission on that subject. In 1859–60 he examined, in aid of the Education Commission, and collected evidence laid before Parliament, on the results of good voluntary half-time schools, the effects of physical training, including the naval and military drill, in good district pauper schools on the half-time system, the results of voluntary combinations of educational means, and the division of educational labour, on the principles of the district schools and the great saving of time and expense, and improvement in mental and bodily power obtainable thereby. In the Transactions of the British Association he published a paper read at Oxford on the physiological as well as the psychological limits to mental labour.

CHADWICK, The Right Rev. James, an English Catholic prelate, born at Drogheda, April 24, 1813, was consecrated Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle Oct. 28, 1866, in succession to the late Dr. Hogarth.

CHAILLU, Paul B. du, traveller and author, was born in the south of France, about 1829. His father was a French merchant, who had an establishment at the mouth of the Gabūn river, West Africa. The son was educated in France, but went to Africa while still young, and was for some years engaged in the business of his father's firm. He then visited the United States, and was naturalized. In 1855 he returned to Africa, and after remaining for some time at a missionary station on the Gabūn, ascended the Muni river in a canoe, and was for three years in the interior. He was the first white man who had ever hunted the gorilla. After his return to the United States he published, in 1861, in London and New York, "Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa." The truthfulness of his reports was denied by some eminent travellers, and warmly defended by others equally eminent; but their substantial accuracy was settled by subsequent explorations both by M. du Chaillu himself and by other explorers who visited that region. After a second tour of exploration, M. du Chaillu published "A Journey to Ashango Land" (London and New York, 1867). He has since 1867 made his home in the United States, and has published several very popular books for the young, with the titles "Stories of the Gorilla Country," "Wild Life under the Equator," "Lost in the Jungle," 1869; "My Apingi Kingdom, with Life in the Great Sahara, and Sketches of the Chase of the Ostrich, Hyæna, &c.," 1871. He has also made a successful tour as a public lecturer.

CHAIX D'EST ANGE, Gustave Louis Adolphe Victor Charles, advocate, born at Rheims, April 11, 1800, is a self-made man. Having, at the age of nineteen, been left an orphan, with a young sister to maintain, and for his fortune the sum of 600 francs (£24), he set resolutely to work, and soon distinguished himself at the bar, pleading in criminal causes, and causes of literary property. He sustained the rights of the administration with respect to the suppression of Victor Hugo's drama "Le Roi s'amuse." As a politician he has not greatly distinguished himself. In 1857 he was made Procurator-General of the Imperial Court of Paris, and soon after Counsellor of State. He was made Senator Nov. 2, 1862, and Vice-President of the Council Oct. 18, 1863. He was promoted Commander of the Legion of Honour Aug. 11, 1858, and Grand Officer Aug. 13, 1861.

CHALLIS, Rev. James, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., &c., born in 1803, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman, in 1825, and became fellow of his college. Ordained in 1830, he was, in 1836, appointed Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge, and Director of the Cambridge Observatory. In 1861 he resigned the directorship of the observatory. In the same year he published "Creation in Plan and Progress," a reply to Mr. Goodwin's treatise on the Mosaic Cosmogony in the celebrated "Essays and Reviews," and is the author of twelve volumes of astronomical observations, and of numerous scientific memoirs. He is author of a work on "The Principles of Pure and Applied Calculation, and the Application of Mathematics to Theories of the Physical Forces," published in 1869. Having vacated his fellowship by marriage in 1831, he was elected a second time Fellow of Trinity College, in 1870. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh, Aug. 1, 1871.

CHAM, or AMÉDÉE DE NOÉ, caricaturist, the son of a former peer of France, the Count de Noé, was born at Paris, Jan. 26, 1819. He was intended for the Polytechnic School; but, preferring to follow his tastes as a painter, he entered the studio of M. Paul Delaroche, afterwards that of M. Charlet, and, under the latter, developed his talent in grotesque drawing. His first attempts, under the pseudonym of "Cham" (the

French spelling of Ham, one of the sons of Noah), were made in 1842, and soon became popular. He has contributed numerous caricatures to albums and almanacs, and especially to the *Charivari*, most of which have been collected in albums (1843–57). Among the productions of his ready pencil are "The Great Exhibition in London," and "Punch in Paris."

CHAMBERLAIN, SIR NEVILLE BOWLES, K.C.B., the second son of the late Sir Henry Chamberlain, Bart. (who was for some years Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires in Brazil), born at Rio, Jan. 18, 1820, was appointed to the Indian army in 1836. He served as a subaltern with much distinction in Affghanistan and Scinde, and was wounded at Kandahar and at Ghuznee. In 1842 he was attached to the Governor-General's body-guards, and in 1843 appointed Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Army of Exercise. In 1848 he was nominated by Lord Dalhousie one of his aides-de-camp, and commanded the 8th Irregular Cavalry, attached to the army in the Punjaub. In 1855, having previously discharged some important civil duties as military secretary to the Chief Commissioner (Sir John Lawrence), he was placed in command of a force of irregular troops, which he retained until the breaking out of the Indian mutiny. On the death of Col. Chester before Delhi, Col. Chamberlain (then brigadier-general) succeeded to the post of Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army, and was severely wounded in the sortie of July 18. He was nominated a C.B. in 1857, and, in reward for his services in the mutiny, was appointed aide-de-camp to the Queen. He afterwards gained distinction by his services against the hill tribes, and has been wounded more frequently than any other officer of his years and standing in the service.

CHAMBERS, MONTAGUE, grandson of Sir William Chambers, architect, educated at Sandhurst and at Christ's College, Cambridge, having been some time in the Grenadier Guards, was called to the bar in 1828, joined the Home circuit, and became Q.C. in 1845. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the Liberal interest for Greenwich in Feb., 1852, was returned by that constituency in July of the same year, and was defeated at the general elections in March, 1857, and April, 1859. Defeated at Bedford in July, 1865, he was returned for Devonport in May, 1866.

CHAMBERS, THE RIGHT REV. WALTER, Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak, was for some time senior missionary at Borneo, and subsequently archdeacon of Sarawak and commissary and examining chaplain to Dr. Macdougall, the first bishop of Labuan, on whose resignation, in 1868, he was appointed to succeed him in the see. He was consecrated in Westminster Abbey, June 29, 1869.

CHAMBERS, WILLIAM and ROBERT, the eminent publishers, whose names and careers are so intimately associated with each other that we reprint the joint memoir which appeared in previous editions of this work, although Mr. Robert Chambers died on March 17, 1871. They were born at Peebles, the former in 1800, and the latter 1802, of a respectable parentage, and received a good education at the schools of their native town. Their parents having on account of reverses returned with their family to Edinburgh, the two boys were thrown in a great measure upon their own resources, and formed the resolution to try, by industry, to recover the ground which had been lost, and to restore the family to comfort. A love of reading induced them to select the business of bookselling, to which William served an apprenticeship, from 1814 to 1819, when he began business on his own account in a very humble way, with no other capital than a few shillings, saved from his wages as an apprentice. About 1820 he added printing to his small business, having taught himself that craft, and obtained sufficient capital to purchase an old hand-press and some used types. The larger kind of letters which he required, he managed to cut out of pieces of wood. Robert began business as a bookseller in 1818, in much the same manner. Having a strong literary bias, he made an essay as an author, by commencing a small periodical called the *Kaleidoscope*, which William set up in type, and printed off himself. This publication, after a short existence, was dropped, in order to enable Robert, in 1823, to write a volume, likely to be popular,—"Illustrations of the Author of Waverley," referring to the supposed original characters of the novelist. Immediately after the publication of this work, he began to collect materials for his "Traditions of Edinburgh," which appeared at the commencement of 1824, and has passed through many editions. In 1826 Robert published the "Popular Rhymes of Scotland;" in 1827, his "Picture of Scotland," and shortly afterwards, successively, five volumes of histories of the "Scottish Rebellions," two of a "Life of James I.," and three of "Scottish Ballads and Songs." His "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotchmen," in four volumes, was completed in 1835. In the mean time, William published in 1830 the "Book of Scotland," containing an account of the distinctive usages, laws, social and educational system, religious and municipal institutions of that part of the United Kingdom. In 1829, the brothers, for the first time, united in the production of a "Gazetteer of Scotland," which was published in 1832, having been written in the brief intervals of leisure in their retail business. Robert also wrote a "History of Scotland for Juvenile Readers." In 1832 the *Edinburgh Journal* was projected by the elder brother, avowedly to "supply intellectual food of the best kind, in such a form and at such a price as to suit the convenience of every man in the British dominions." On the 4th Feb.—six weeks before the *Penny Magazine* appeared—*Chambers's Journal* was in the hands of the public, and obtained a circulation of 50,000, which afterwards rose much higher. Its success induced the Messrs. Chambers to join in partnership. Animated by the same spirit, the brothers commenced, in 1834, the publication of "Information for the People," a series of popular, scientific, and historic treatises; followed by the "Cyclopædia of English Literature," with biographical notices of authors, and extracts from their works; "The People's Editions of Standard English Works," "The Educational Course" (a library of classical and general knowledge), two series of "Tracts," and, lastly, "Papers for the People." William Chambers has published a volume of "Sketches in America." Without having received any regular education in science, Robert, who has from early life had a tendency to its studies, has produced several geological works. The latest of his historical works is the "Domestic Annals of Scotland;" since the publication of which he has edited the "Book of Days," completed in 1863. In 1849, William purchased the estate of Glenormiston, Peeblesshire, where he interested himself in promoting public improvements. In 1859 he made the valuable gift to Peebles of a suite of buildings, consisting of a public reading-room, a good library, a lecture-hall, museum, and gallery of art, designated the "Chambers Institution;" and in 1864 he completed his "History of Peeblesshire." In 1865 he became Lord Provost of Edinburgh, in which capacity he organized and carried out many useful measures of sanitary improvements. The brothers Chambers continued to act as editors of a variety of useful popular works, their crowning effort in cheap literature being "Chambers's Encyclopædia." At their establishment at Edinburgh nearly two hundred hands are employed, and their premises in the High Street form one of the sights of that city. Mr. William Chambers was re-elected Lord Provost of Edinburgh in 1869.

CHAMBORD, HENRI-CHARLES-FERDINAND-MARIE-DIEUDONNÉ-D'ARTOIS, COMTE DE CHAMBORD and DUKE DE BORDEAUX, head of the elder branch of the Bourbons, born in Paris, Sept. 29, 1820, is son of Prince Charles-Ferdinand d'Artois, duke de Berri, who was assassinated in March, 1820, and of the princess of the Two Sicilies, the famous Duchess de Berri. He was baptized with great pomp in water brought from the Jordan by Châteaubriand. "The child of miracle," as he was called, received the title of Count de Chambord from the castle of that name, which was bought for him by public subscription. Although Charles X., soon after the outbreak of the revolution of 1830, resolved to abdicate in his favour, and in presence of the troops assembled at Rambouillet, made a proclamation under the title of Henry V., the duke of Bordeaux was compelled to quit the country. Having spent some time at Holyrood, he travelled in Germany, Lombardy, Rome, and Naples, to complete his education. In 1843 he resided in Belgrave Square, where he made a kind of political *début*, claiming the crown of France, and receiving, with all the etiquette of a court, such legitimists as Châteaubriand, de Fitz-James, Berryer, &c. In 1853 a compact is said to have been concluded between the Count de Chambord and the princes of the house of Orleans, by which the claims of the elder and younger branches of the house of Bourbon were arranged; but for some reason or other no attempt has been made to carry out the arrangement by putting forward a candidate for the throne supported by both parties. In 1846 the duke married the Princess Maria-Theresa, eldest daughter of the Duke of Modena. They have no children, and it appears probable that the count will be the last of the elder branch of the Bourbons. After the capitulation of Paris in 1871 the Comte de Chambord returned to his native country, and, under the title of Henry V., issued a proclamation, in which he said that the white flag was the only one under which France could be saved, and expressed his determination, if placed by the nation at the head of its affairs, to maintain in its integrity the temporal power of the Pope.

CHAMPAGNY (COMTE FRANZ DE), FRANÇOIS JOSEPH MARIE THÉRÈSE DE NOMPÈRE, a French publicist, born at Vienna, Sept. 10, 1804, being the second son of J. B. de Champagny, one of Napoleon the First's ministers, who was afterwards created Duke of Cadore. Having imbibed the political and religious opinions of MM. Beugnot and Montalembert, he warmly defended from the clerical point of view, the cause of liberty of teaching, in the columns of the *Ami de la Religion* and the *Correspondant.* Some of his communications were reproduced in a separate form; such as "Un Mot d'un Catholique," 1844; "Du Projet de Loi sur la Liberté d'Enseignement," 1847; "De la Propriété," 1849; "Du Germanisme et du Christianisme," 1850; "Les Premiers Siècles de la Charité," 1854; "De la Critique Contemporaine," 1864. His most important literary production, however, is the "Histoire des Césars," 4 vols., 1841–43; 2nd edition 1853; of which a continuation appeared under the title of "Les Antonins," 3 vols., 1863; 3rd edition 1866. Among his other works we may mention,—"L'Homme à l'École de Bossuet," 2 vols., 1847, being a collection of extracts from the writings of the illustrious Bishop of Méaux; and a French translation of the "Letters and Speeches of Donoso Cortès," 1850.. The Count Franz de Champagny, who was one of the founders of the *Revue Contemporaine*, was elected a member of the French Academy in April, 1869.

CHAMPNEYS, THE VERY REV. WILLIAM WELDON, M.A., grandson of a former vicar of St. Pancras, was born in Camden-town, in 1807, and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., taking second-class honours. Having held the curacies of Dorchester (Oxon) and

St. Ebbe's, Oxford, he was elected a fellow of his college, by which he was presented, in 1837, to the rectory of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, where he greatly increased the educational resources and church accommodation of a very poor, populous, and neglected parish. He was one of the earliest advocates of "Ragged Schools," "Refuges," "Industrial Homes," &c., and was the originator of a local association for the "Promotion of the Cleanliness, Health, and Comfort of the Industrial Classes," and of "The Church of England Young Men's Society," the first association of young men for religious purposes and mutual improvement, which was begun in Whitechapel. In 1851 he was appointed to a canonry in St. Paul's, and subsequently vicar of St. Pancras. Having held that living for nine years, he was appointed Dean of Lichfield in 1868. Dean Champneys is the author of "Things New and Old: Sermons preached at St. Paul's and St. Pancras," 1869.

CHANGARNIER, GENERAL NICOLAS-ANNE-THÉODULE, was born at Autun (Saône-et-Loire), April 26, 1793. This officer distinguished himself in the operations of the French army in Algiers, and gained each successive promotion on the battle-field. In 1848 he was made Governor-General of Algiers by the provisional government, and was immediately afterwards elected a member of the Constituent Assembly by the department of the Loire. He held his governorship only for a short time, recognising in the disquieted capital the true field for a man of ability and energy. He was at Paris during the terrible scenes of June, 1848, and took part in the suppression of the insurrection, which led to General Cavaignac's dictatorship. When Louis-Napoleon became President, Gen. Changarnier was appointed Commander of the First Military Division, and as an insurrection was expected, the command of the entire armed force of Paris, civic as well as military, was concentrated in his hands. Invested with such authority, he crushed the attempted insurrection of June, 1849, and by the excellence of his arrangements, accomplished this object with little bloodshed. On the disappearance of imminent danger, his high position and personal influence excited the jealousy of the President and his ministry, and the command was abolished, Changarnier once more becoming a simple representative of the people. He was imprisoned after the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851. He spoke occasionally from the tribune, and was several times put forward by the Conservative Paris press as a desirable candidate for the Presidential election of 1852. M. Changarnier is said to entertain the idea that he could win immortality by invading England and destroying London. Under the second presidency and empire of Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte, he remained in exile in Belgium, refusing to avail himself of the permission given him by the French government to return to his native country. He was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, April 5, 1859. In the Franco-German war, he was shut up in Metz with Marshal Bazaine, and being liberated on parole when that fortress capitulated, retired to Brussels. After the adjustment of the terms of peace, he returned to France (1871), was elected a member of the Assembly, and gave his constant support to the government of M. Thiers, whom he greatly assisted by his advice with regard to the reorganization of the army.

CHANNELL, SIR WILLIAM FRY, son of the late Pike Channell, Esq., born in 1804, and called to the bar in 1827, became a Serjeant in 1840. He was a member of the Home circuit, of which, after the retirement of Sir F. Thesiger (Lord Chelmsford) from circuit practice and the elevation to the bench of Baron Platt, he was long the titular leader. As a junior counsel his practice was very considerable, and, for some years after his promotion to the coif, he divided with the late Mr. Justice Talfourd the leading business of the Common Pleas. At *nisi prius*, however, and on circuit, he was distanced by men who, though his inferiors in legal erudition, possessed more of those peculiar powers of the advocate which tell with a jury. When the Common Pleas was thrown open to the profession at large, his practice again experienced a sensible decline. The respect entertained for his high personal character and his professional attainments was shown by his being frequently selected to act as a substitute for the judges when they could not attend to their circuit duties. In this capacity he is understood to have given very general satisfaction; and he succeeded Baron Alderson, in 1857, as one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and was knighted.

CHANNING, Walter, M.D., born in 1786, at Newport, Rhode Island, is a brother of Dr. W. Ellery Channing. Educated at Harvard College, Dr. Channing graduated M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania, and was Professor of Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence in the Harvard Medical School, Boston, from 1815 to 1854. In 1843 he published an "Address on the Prevention of Pauperism;" in 1848 a very full and complete "Treatise on Etherization in Childbirth," illustrated by 581 cases; in 1851, "Professional Reminiscences of Foreign Travel," and in 1856, "A Physician's Vacation, or a Summer in Europe." Dr. Channing has written many valuable tracts, essays, and discourses on medical subjects.

CHANZY, Auguste, a French general, was born at Noccart, a little village in the Ardennes, March 18, 1823, and first served in the navy as an apprentice (*novice*) on board the *Neptune*, in which capacity he accompanied the squadron of Admiral de Lalande in the East, in 1839 and 1840. On his return to France, he quitted the navy in order to prepare himself for the École Militaire, into which he was admitted on Oct. 1, 1841, and which he left as sub-lieutenant of Zouaves, Oct. 1, 1843. He served in Algeria, and took part in all the expeditions in that colony. He was promoted to be lieutenant Aug. 1, 1849, captain in 1852, and major in 1856. In 1859, at his earnest request, he obtained permission to make the Italian campaign. Advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1860, he made the campaign in Syria, as chief of the political cabinet of General Beaufort d'Hautpoul. He became colonel in the month of May, 1864, and conducted his regiment back to Algeria, where he commanded at one time the columns which were ordered to suppress the insurrection, and at another the subdivisions at Bel-Abbès and Tlemsen. On Nov. 14, 1868, he became a general of brigade. Summoned from Tlemsen to France on the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, he was nominated general of division Oct. 21, 1870; Commander-in-Chief of the 16th Corps on the 5th of the following month; and Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd Army of the Loire on the 6th of December. The most trustworthy details of this, the most remarkable period of his eventful career are given in a work published by Gen. Chanzy at Paris in 1871, under the title of "La Deuxième Armée de la Loire." General Chanzy was made a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour Dec. 2, 1870.

CHAO PHA CHULALONKORN, first or principal King of Siam, second son of the preceding king, Chao Pha Mongkout, was born Sept. 27, 1853, and ascended the throne on the death of his father, Oct. 1, 1868. During his minority the Regency has been intrusted by the Royal Council to the Minister of War, Chao Pha Sri Sury Wongse.

CHAPIN, Edwin Hubbell, D.D., born in Union Village, Washington co., New York, Dec. 29, 1814, was educated in a seminary at Bennington, Vermont, and commenced preaching in 1837, to a congregation of Unitarians and Universalists at Richmond, Virginia. In 1840 he removed to Charlestown, Massachusetts; in 1846 to Boston, and in 1848 to New York, where he has since resided, being in each city a pastor of a Universalist congregation. He received the honorary degree of M.A. from Harvard University, and in 1856 that of D.D. from the same institution. He has long had the reputation of being one of the most powerful and effective pulpit orators in America. He is also one of the most popular public lecturers in the United States. He has published but little; a few volumes of sermons, lectures, and public addresses being the most important of his works. One of these volumes, "The Crown of Thorns," has had a wide circulation.

CHAPMAN, Major-General Sir Frederick Edward, K.C.B., son of Richard Chapman, Esq., of Gatchell, Somersetshire, was born in British Guiana, in 1816. After passing through the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, he entered the corps of Royal Engineers in 1835, became a captain in 1846, a colonel in the army in 1855, and a lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Engineers in 1859. At the commencement of the year 1854 he was sent on a special mission to Constantinople, and was employed in surveying the positions in Turkey previous to the arrival of the British army in that country. Colonel Chapman was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, served throughout the siege of Sebastopol, during the early part of which he was director of the left attack, and during the latter part executive engineer to the forces. As a reward for his valuable services, he received a medal with three clasps, the Sardinian and Turkish medals, the 3rd class of the Medjidie, besides being appointed a Companion of the Bath and an Officer of the Legion of Honour. He was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in 1867, and attained the rank of Major-General the same year. Sir Frederick held the post of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda from 1867 to 1870.

CHAPMAN, Henry Samuel, a Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, born in 1803, at Kennington, in Surrey, was called to the bar in 1840, and joined the Northern circuit. Previously to this, in 1832, he had established the first daily newspaper at Montreal. In 1834 he accepted a political mission to England, and on his arrival entered as a member of the Middle Temple. Mr. Chapman took the Liberal side in politics, and for many years contributed regularly to the *Westminster*, *London and Westminster*, *British and Foreign*, and *Dublin Reviews*. In 1838 he was appointed one of the Assistant Hand-loom Commissioners, and reported on the Woollen Manufactories of the West Riding of Yorkshire. In 1843 Mr. Chapman was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, which office he held until 1852, when he was appointed Colonial Secretary of Van Diemen's Land, but he did not hold that office long. In 1854 he settled in Melbourne, and acquired a considerable practice at the bar. He was for some years one of the law lecturers at the Melbourne University, had a seat in the Assembly, was twice Attorney-General, and sat on the bench of the Supreme Court during the absence of Sir Redmond Barry. In 1864 he returned to New Zealand to fill the office of Judge of the Supreme Court. Mr. Chapman has never wholly abandoned his literary pursuits, but has from time to time contributed to the *Edinburgh Review*, the *Times*, and the *Law Magazine*.

CHAPMAN, The Right Rev. James, D.D., late bishop of Colombo, born in 1799, was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1826. He became a Fellow of King's College, and one of the masters of Eton; and in 1834 was appointed to the rectory of Dunton-Waylett, Essex. In 1845 he received the degree of D.D. from his university, on being consecrated first bishop of Colombo, and was afterwards admitted *ad eundem* at Oxford. Having resigned his see in

1862, he has since been elected a Fellow of Eton College, and was presented to the rectory of Wootton-Courtney, Somerset, in 1863.

CHARLES I. (**Prince Charles Eitel Frederick Zephirin Louis**), Domnu, or Prince Regnant of the Danubian Principalities or United Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, was born April 20, 1839, being the second son of Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, head of the second of the non-reigning branches of the princely house of Hohenzollern. He was elected and proclaimed Prince Regnant of Roumania, with hereditary succession, by a plébiscite, taken April 8–20, 1866, and definitively recognized on Oct. 24 in that year by the Sublime Porte and the guaranteeing Powers. The Prince had previously been a sub-lieutenant in the 2nd regiment of Prussian dragoons, and it is believed that his candidature for the throne of Roumania, which had become vacant by the expulsion of Prince Alexander John, was proposed by Prussia, and supported by her diplomatic action. His reign has been marked throughout by internal dissensions and parliamentary crises. The unwarrantable persecution of the Jews in Moldavia elicited indignant protests from various foreign governments, who likewise complained that bands of armed men were allowed to be formed within the Roumanian territory, with the object of creating disturbances on the Lower Danube. The disputes in the Roumanian Chamber, and the incessant ministerial changes, led to a dissolution of the Chamber of Bucharest in 1869. Since then the Prince is understood to have been making active preparations for war.

CHARLES I. (**Charles Frederick Alexander**), King of Würtemberg, eldest son of the late king, was born March 6, 1823, and succeeded to the throne June 25, 1864. He followed the policy of his father on the Schleswig-Holstein question, and formed one of the Minor States party in the Diet. His Majesty, who is a Colonel of a Russian regiment of dragoons, married, July 13, 1846, the Grand Duchess Olga Nicolajewna, daughter of Nicholas I., the late Czar of Russia, and sister of the present Czar. A treaty with Prussia was concluded by the King of Würtemberg, Aug. 13, 1866.

CHARLES XV. (**Charles Louis Eugène**), King of Sweden and Norway, was born May 3, 1826; succeeded his father, King Oscar Francis Joseph, July 8, 1859, married, June 19, 1850, the Princess Wilhelmina-Frederica-Alexandrine-Anne-Louise of Orange, daughter of William Frederick, prince of the Netherlands; and by her (who died in March, 1871) he has issue a daughter, Louisa-Josephine-Eugénie, born Oct. 31, 1851, and married on July 28, 1869, to Christian Frederick William Charles, Prince Royal of Denmark. Among the principal events of his reign are the reform in the national representation of Sweden in 1866, the abolition of capital punishment in 1868, and the suppression in 1869 of the *forum privilegiatum*, by virtue of which the nobles could only be summoned in certain cases before the superior courts, and not before the courts of first instance. In 1868 he published a pamphlet entitled "Ideas and Reflections on Modern Tactics."

CHARLESWORTH, Miss Maria Louisa, the daughter of the late Rev. John Charlesworth, B.D., formerly rector of St. Mildred's, Bread-street, London, was born about 1830. She is the author of numerous works of fiction, intended to illustrate the application of religion to everyday life. The best known of her publications are "The Female Visitor to the Poor," published in 1846; "A Book for the Cottage," in 1848; "A Letter to a Child," and "Letters to a Friend under Affliction," in 1849; "The Light of Life, dedicated to the Young," in 1850; "Sunday Afternoon in the Nursery," in 1853; "The Sabbath Given: the Sabbath Lost," in 1856; "England's Yeoman," in 1861; and "The Sailor's Choice," in 1863.

CHARLOTTE, ex-Empress of

Mexico (Marie Charlotte Amélie Auguste Victoire Clémentine Léopoldine, daughter of Leopold I., King of the Belgians, born June 7, 1840, was married July 27, 1857, to the ill-fated Maximilian, afterwards Emperor of Mexico. In the midst of his embarrassments Maximilian sent his empress to Paris in 1866 to seek more effectual aid from the Emperor Napoleon. She failed entirely in her mission, and proceeded to Italy, where her reason gave way in consequence of the troubles she had already undergone and of those which she foresaw her husband would experience. Her Majesty was removed to the palace of Laeken, near Brussels, and it is said that during lucid intervals she has since employed her time in writing Memoirs of the History of the Mexican Empire. Her recovery is considered hopeless.

CHARTRES (Duc de), Robert-Philippe-Louis-Eugène-Ferdinand d'Orléans, younger son of the late Duke of Orleans, and grandson of the late Louis Philippe, was born at Paris, Nov. 9, 1840. When only two years old he lost his father, and six years later the Revolution drove him into exile. The young duke was carefully brought up, and served in the Federal army in the first campaign of the American civil war in 1862. He married, June 11, 1863, Françoise-Marie-Amélie of Orleans, eldest daughter of the Prince de Joinville, and has issue a daughter, born Jan. 13, 1865, and two sons, born respectively Jan. 11, 1866, and Oct. 16, 1867. In 1871, when the National Assembly revoked the law of banishment against the Orleans family, the Duc de Chartres returned to France, and purchased a magnificent mansion in the neighbourhood of Paris.

CHASE, Salmon Portland, statesman and jurist, born in Cornish, New Hampshire, Jan. 13, 1808. His father died when he was but nine years old, and he was aided in obtaining an education by his uncle, Philander Chase, then Bishop of Ohio. He studied for college at Worthington, Ohio, entered Cincinnati College, of which his uncle was president, in an advanced standing, and subsequently transferred himself to Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, where he graduated in 1826. He next opened a private school at Washington, where he had the sons of Henry Clay, William Wirt, Samuel Southend, and others for pupils. While teaching he was diligently studying law under the celebrated William Wirt. He was admitted to the bar at Washington in 1830, practised at Cincinnati, and between 1832–35 published an edition of the statutes of Ohio with annotations, and a preliminary history of the state, in three large volumes. In 1840 he took a more active part in politics, separating from the Democratic party, with which he had been connected, on account of its pro-slavery attitude, and supported Gen. Harrison for President; after whose death he took part in the organization of the Liberty party in Ohio. In 1849 he was returned to the United States Senate by the Legislature of that state, and was soon recognized as one of the ablest statesmen in the Senate. In 1855 he gained much popularity by his persevering opposition to the "Nebraska Bill." In the same year he was elected Governor of the State of Ohio, a post he held by re-election till 1860. In 1861 he was made Secretary of the Treasury by President Lincoln, and taking charge of the national finances at a time when the public credit was low and a great war immediately impending, he succeeded in maintaining the national credit, and provided all the money needed for the war, even when the expenses of the government exceeded two millions of dollars (£400,000) per day. This was accomplished by the issue of Legal Tender notes (popularly known as "Greenbacks," from the colour of the ink with which the reverse of the note was printed), the Seven-Thirty ($7\frac{3}{10}$ per cent. interest) Treasury notes, and the Five-Twenty Bond (bonds at six per cent. interest, redeemable after five years, and payable in twenty years from date). Mr. Chase resigned his office June 30, 1864, and on the 6th of December following was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in place of Roger B. Taney, deceased. Chief Justice Chase visited the Southern States after the war, and declared himself in favour of impartial suffrage. In 1868 he presided over the High Court of Impeachment for the trial of President Johnson. He was understood to have been in favour of that President's acquittal. He was proposed as a candidate for the Presidency at the Democratic National Convention in July, 1868, but did not obtain the nomination.

CHASLES, MICHEL, a distinguished French mathematician, born at Épernon (Eure-et-Loir), Nov. 15, 1793, entered the Polytechnic School in 1812, and has since been engaged in writing upon geometry and mechanics. In 1841 he was appointed Professor of Astronomy and Mechanics in that institution, and in 1846 called to the Professorship of Higher Geometry which had been specially established for him by the faculty of Sciences. Besides his numerous and valuable contributions to mathematical and scientific journals, M. Chasles published in 1837 an "Historical View of the Origin and Development of Methods in Geometry," accompanied by a memoir on geometry of great originality and value. This was followed six years afterwards by a "History of Arithmetic;" but his fame rests principally on his geometrical writings, which prove him to be a good analyst, and, perhaps, the first geometer of the age. In 1852 he published his "Traité de Géométrie Supérieure." Between the years 1867 and 1870 M. Chasles obtained great notoriety by his earnest defence of the authenticity of a vast number of manuscripts and autographs of unknown origin. The most important were letters purporting to have been written by Galileo, Pascal, and Sir Isaac Newton, and if genuine, they would have proved that the latter was a mere plagiarist, and that the inventions claimed by him were in reality due to the author of the "Provincial Letters." Many discussions took place in the Academy on this subject, and at last it was discovered that nearly all the documents were forged by one Vrin Lucas, who in Feb., 1870, was brought before the 6th Chamber of Correctional Police at Paris, and charged with forgery and fraud. The prisoner's avowals were of a most extraordinary character. He admitted that he had sold to M. Chasles, at different times, no fewer than 27,000 documents, for which he had received from that gentleman 140,000 francs. Of the 27,000 documents which he sold to M. Chasles only about 100 were genuine, the rest being productions of his own pen, although purporting to be written by Julius Cæsar and other Roman emperors, by apostles, and by poets and statesmen of all ages, and had all been manufactured by himself, without the aid of any other person. On Feb. 23 Lucas was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

CHASLES, VICTOR EUPHÈMION PHILARÈTE, born at Mainvilliers, near Chartres, Oct. 8, 1798, is the son of a member of the French Convention. He became an apprentice in a printing office in Paris, and in 1815 was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in a political conspiracy. Through the intervention of Châteaubriand, however, he was released, and came to England, where he found employment with the learned printer Valpy, on a new edition of the classics. His leisure hours he devoted to the study of the English language and literature. In 1822 he visited Germany, and on his return to France he was attached as amanuensis to M. Jouy, and is believed to have assisted that gentleman in writing his sketches of French society. Eventually he became a contributor to the *Revue Britannique*, *Revue de Paris*, *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and especially to the

Journal des Débats. In 1837 he became keeper of the Mazarine Library, and was afterwards appointed Professor in the College of France, first of the Germanic Languages and Literature, and subsequently of the Languages and Literature of Modern Europe. His principal historical works are "La Révolution d'Angleterre," in two parts, the first treating of "Charles I., sa Cour, son Peuple, et son Parlement," and the second of "Oliver Cromwell, sa Vie Privée, ses Discours Publics, sa Correspondance Particulière." His literary activity is prodigious, and he has published novels, tales, descriptions of America, England, Germany, and Spain, and various historical writings. Apart from his original contributions to the daily and periodical press, he has furnished many translations from the English, and has done much to awaken an interest for English literature among our French neighbours. A translation of Jean Paul Richter's "Titan" appeared under his name in 4 vols., 1834-5. His literary views may be ascertained from his "Essai sur les Phases de l'Histoire Littéraire et sur les Influences Intellectuelles des Races," which precedes his "Études sur l'Antiquité." In Nov., 1870, M. Philarète Chasles resumed his former title of Professor of the Germanic Languages and Literature in the College of France, in consequence of Edgar Quinet having returned to France on the re-establishment of the Republic, and been reinstated in his former chair as Professor of the Languages and Literature of Southern Europe. M. Chasles is the Paris correspondent of the *Athenæum*.

CHASSELOUP-LAUBAT (Marquis de), Justin-Napoléon-Samuel-Prosper, a French politician, born March 29, 1805, at Alessandria, Piedmont, studied at the Lycée Louis-le-Grand, and entered the Council of State in 1828. In 1830 he was sent with M. Baude to Algeria; left for Tunis in 1836, and took part in the siege of Constantine. The following year he was elected deputy for the arrondissement of Marennes (Charente-Inférieure); in 1838 was appointed a Councillor of State; was elected to the Legislative Assembly for Charente-Inférieure in 1849; and was Minister of Marine from April 10 to Oct. 26, 1851. After the *coup d'état* he entered the Corps Législatif as a supporter of the government, and was re-elected in 1857. He was a member of the Council of Colonization under the Ministry for Algeria and the Colonies (created in 1858), was appointed to succeed Prince Napoleon as Minister, March 24, 1859, and visited Algeria, to the prosperity of which his administration greatly contributed. In 1861 he pointed out the necessity for an increase in the *personnel* of the staff of the French navy, and in Nov., 1862, established an institution under the title of "L'Établissement des Pupilles de la Marine," for the education, &c., of the orphans of sailors in the Imperial navy. In 1867 he sent in his resignation, which was accepted; but in July, 1869, he succeeded M. Vuitry as President of the Council of State, in which capacity he was intrusted with the preparation of the *Sénatus-consulte* for carrying into effect the liberal programme of the message of the 12th July, and reviving in France the system of parliamentary government. He was appointed a Senator May 25, 1862; Commander of the Legion of Honour, Sept. 17, 1851; and Grand Cross, Sept. 17, 1860. The Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat has contributed numerous important articles to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

CHASSEPOT, Antoine Alphonse, a French inventor, born March 4, 1833, the son of a working gunsmith, to which trade he was himself brought up. Entering the Government workshops, he was attached in 1858 to that of St. Thomas, at Paris, as Controller of the second class; attained the rank of Controller of the first class in 1861, and that of Principal in 1864. The result of his study of the mechanism of small arms, especially of the famous Prussian needle-gun, was the invention of the Chassepot rifle, which was adopted by the French army; and according to the official accounts, "did wonders" against the Garibaldians at Mentana. M. Chassepot was afterwards officially attached to the national manufactory of arms at Châtellerault, near Poitiers. He has taken out patents for his invention, and the royalty he receives on the rifles manufactured brings him in a large income. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1866.

CHATRIAN (*See* ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN.

CHEETHAM, HENRY, D.D., Bishop of Sierra Leone, born at Nottingham, April 27, 1827, was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1856). He was ordained in 1856 to the curacy of Saffron Walden, Essex, and in 1858 presented to the vicarge of Quarndon, Derbyshire, which he held till Sept. 1870, when he was nominated to the bishopric of Sierra Leone, in succession to Dr. Beckles. He was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, Nov. 30, 1870. Dr. Cheetham is the author of "Ministerial Fruit proportionate to Ministerial Faith;" "Sermons," &c. The diocese of Sierra Leone includes all British possessions on the west coast of Africa, between 20° of north and 20° of south latitude, but more especially the colonies of Sierra Leone, the Gambia, and the Gold Coast.

CHEEVER, GEORGE BARRELL, D.D., born at Hallowell, Maine, April 17, 1807, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1825, at Andover Theological Seminary in 1830, and was ordained minister of the Howard-street Congregational Church at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1832. He commenced his literary career early, publishing some compilations of prose and poetry in his 21st and 22nd years, and two or three other works previous to his settlement at Salem. While residing there he took an active part in the Unitarian controversy, and also in the advocacy of the Temperance cause. In 1835 he published a satirical allegory, entitled "Deacon Giles's Distillery," which dealt so severely with the manufacture of distilled liquors, that a prominent distiller of the city, feeling himself aggrieved, incited a riotous attack upon Mr. Cheever in the street, and prosecuted him for libel. The court sentenced him to a month's imprisonment in Salem gaol. After his discharge he visited Europe, and spent two years and a half in travel there, and in the East, contributing letters to the *New York Observer* during the whole period. On his return in 1839, he became pastor of the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, New York, and took part in two or three public discussions on "Hierarchical Despotism," "Capital Punishment," &c. In 1844 he went again to Europe as correspondent for the *New York Evangelist*, and for a year after his return in 1845, was its principal editor. In 1846 the Church of the Puritans, a Congregational church organized for the purpose of obtaining him as its pastor, called him to its service, and he remained in its pastorate until 1868, when the lease of the lands on which the church edifice was built having expired, the building was sold and the church became extinct. Among his best-known works are "Commonplace Books" for prose and poetry (1828–29); "Studies in Poetry" (1830); an edition of the "Select Works of Archbishop Leighton" (1832); "Capital Punishment" (1843); "Wanderings of a Pilgrim" (1845–46); "The Hill Difficulty" (1847); "Journal of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, New England, in 1620, reprinted from the original volume" (1848); "Windings of the River of the Water of Life" (1849); "Lectures on the Life, Genius, and Sanctity of Cowper" (1856); "God against Slavery" (1857); "A Voyage to the Celestial Country" (1860); "Voices of Nature with her Foster Child, the Soul of Man" (1863). His brother, the Rev. Henry T. Cheever, also a Congregationalist minister, is the author of several works on travel; among which may be mentioned "The Island World of the Pacific," "Life in the Sandwich Islands," "Memorials of the Life and Trials of a Youthful Christian in pursuit of Health" (1870).

CHELIUS, MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH, the celebrated physician and surgeon of Heidelberg, was born at Mannheim, in the grand duchy of Baden, in 1794, and studied there and at Heidelberg, where he obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the early age of eighteen. He then practised his profession in different towns, was for a time physician to the hospital at Ingoldstadt, in Bavaria, accompanied the Baden army into France, and extended his experience by visiting the hospitals and universities of Vienna, Göttingen, Berlin, and Paris. In 1817 he was nominated assistant Professor of Medicine at Heidelberg, and two years later he became principal professor there. The best known of his works is a "Manual of Surgery" ("Handbuch der Chirurgie," 2 vols., Heidelberg and Leipsic, 1843–45; 7th edition, 2 vols., 1851). Two volumes of an English translation of this work, by J. F. South, were published at London in 1847; and a French translation, by J. B. Pigné, appeared in 2 vols. 1835–36. Among the other works of Professor Chelius are, "Ueber die Heilung der Blasen, Scheidenfisteln durch Cauterisation," 8vo., Heidelberg, 1844; "Zur Lehre von den Staphylomen des Auges," 8vo., Heidelberg, 1858.

CHELMSFORD (LORD), THE RIGHT HON. FREDERICK THESIGER, only surviving son of the late Charles Thesiger, Esq., Collector of Customs in the island of St. Vincent, and nephew of Captain Sir Frederick Thesiger (who was A.D.C. to Nelson at Copenhagen), born in London in 1794, entered the Royal Navy as a midshipman at an early age, and served at Copenhagen in 1807. He quitted the service after the destruction of his father's property in the West Indies, and having entered as a student in Gray's Inn, was called to the bar in 1818. For some years he went the Home circuit, of which he became the leader. He was made a King's Counsel in 1834, and having in 1840 been returned to Parliament in the Conservative interest for Woodstock, was appointed Solicitor-General by Sir R. Peel in 1844, and succeeded, in 1845, to the Attorney-Generalship, which he held till the retirement of the Peel administration in 1846. This post he resumed under Lord Derby's first administration in 1852. He represented Abingdon in the House of Commons from 1844 to 1852, and Stamford from 1852 till his elevation to the Lord Chancellorship, with a Peerage, in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858. Lord Chelmsford, who retired with his colleagues in 1859, was reappointed Lord Chancellor in Lord Derby's third administration, July 9, 1866, and held that exalted position till Feb., 1868.

CHENERY, THOMAS, M.A., was born in Barbadoes in 1826, received his education at Eton, and at Caius College, Cambridge, and was afterwards called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. He was appointed the Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic at Oxford in 1868 by Dr. Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford and Lord High Almoner; was incorporated M.A. in that university, and became a member of Christ Church. In 1869 the Sultan nominated him a member of the second class of the Imperial Order of the Mejidieh; and in 1870 he was appointed by the Committee of the Convocation of Canterbury one of the revisers of the authorized translation of the Old Testament. Mr. Chenery is Honorary Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society. As an oriental scholar, he is chiefly known by his translation of "The Assemblies of Al Hariri, with notes historical and grammatical," 1867. He is also the author of various literary and political writings.

CHERER, MADAME TALBOT, whose maiden name was Eliza Hughes, was born in London, March 15, 1837. Her father died, leaving a large family, when she was four years old, and she was adopted by a maternal aunt residing at Clifton, at which place she was educated. At an early age she displayed considerable talent for music, and was placed at the Royal Academy of Music, where she studied for four years, and obtained first-class honours. Her singing-master, Signor Crivelli, formed the highest expectations of her, and her first appearance was eminently successful. Gifted with a beautiful voice, which is heard to the greatest advantage in oratorio, she has attained a high position in the profession.

CHESTER, BISHOP OF. (*See* JACOBSON, DR.)

CHEVALIER, MICHEL, political economist, senator and counsellor of state, was born at Limoges, Jan. 13, 1806. At the age of eighteen he was admitted into the Polytechnic School, whence he passed to the School of Mines, some days before the revolution of July. He was first publicly employed as an engineer in the department du Nord. About this time he became an ardent Saint-Simonian, and advocated the cause with great eloquence and enthusiasm in the columns of the *Globe*, of which he was editor. He joined in the schism of the Père Enfantin, was one of the preachers at Ménil-montant, and took part in editing the "Livre Nouveau," the future gospel of the doctrines of the sect. For his share in these proceedings he was condemned to a year's imprisonment, as being guilty of an outrage to public morals. After six months' imprisonment, one half of the sentence having been remitted, he retracted, in the *Globe*, all he had written against the Christian religion, marriage, and social institutions, and obtained from M. Thiers a special mission to the United States to study the system of railway and water communications in that country. The letters which during his journey he addressed to the *Journal des Débats* attracted much attention, served to remove many French prejudices on industrial subjects, and were published separately in 1836, under the title of "Lettres sur l'Amérique du Nord." This brilliant work led to his being intrusted with a second mission to England, at the time of the great commercial panic. On his return from London in 1838, he published "Des Intérêts Matériels en France." This book, often reprinted, contains a programme of great industrial improvements. In 1840 he was made Professor of Political Economy in the College of France. In politics he was a *doctrinaire*, and sat for a short time (1845–46) as a member of the Chamber of Deputies. Failing to be re-elected, he became one of the most enthusiastic champions of free trade, and, assisted by M. Bastiat, tried in vain to organize a league similar to the Anti-Corn-Law League. The revolution of 1848 caused him to lose his various appointments. He threw himself into the ranks of the anti-revolutionists, and replied to the attacks of the Socialists on the doctrines of political economy, and to those of his former co-religionists, in his "Lettres sur l'Organisation du Travail et la Question des Travailleurs," published in 1848. In 1851 he was elected into the section of Political Economy in the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. After the *coup d'état*, he was restored to his professorship in the College of France, and promoted to the rank of engineer-in-chief. In 1860 M. Chevalier assisted Mr. Cobden in carrying into effect the important commercial treaty between France and England, and he acted as president of the conference on Social Science at Dublin, and was created a senator, March 14, 1860. M. Chevalier is the author of many works on political economy. In addition to those already referred to may be noticed his principal work, "Cours d'Économie Politique," published in 1842-50; "Essais de Politique Industrielle," in 1843, and "De la Baisse Probable de l'Or," in 1859, which has been translated into English by Mr. Cobden, under the title "On the Probable Fall of the Value of Gold." M. Chevalier published a pamphlet, "L'Expédition du Mexique," in 1862, and "Le Mexique Ancien et Moderne," in 1863. The latter has been translated into English, and several of his other works have been translated into English and German. He was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Jan. 4, 1861.

CHEVALLIER, THE REV. TEMPLE, B.D., elest son of the late Rev. Temple Fiske Chevallier, M.A., rector of Badingham, Suffolk, born in 1794, was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, obtained one of the Bell scholarships in 1814, and graduated in 1817 as second wrangler and second Smith's prizeman. He was elected a Fellow of Pembroke College, and afterwards Fellow and Tutor of St. Catherine's College, and was Hulsean Lecturer in 1826 and 1827. In 1835 he became Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in the University of Durham. He is perpetual curate of Esh, near Durham, was made honorary canon of Durham Cathedral, subwarden of the University, rural dean, and eventually canon of Durham. In addition to his "Hulsean Lectures," Professor Chevallier has published translations of the "Epistles of Clement of Rome, Polycarp, and Ignatius," and of "The Apologies of Justin Martyr and Tertullian," and a volume of sermons preached by him while vicar of Great St. Andrew's, Cambridge.

CHEVREAU, HENRI, was born at Belleville (Seine), April 28, 1823, and educated by his father, who was then schoolmaster and afterwards mayor at Saint-Mandé. Taking to literary pursuits at an early age, he published in 1844 "Les Voyageuses," a volume of poems written in conjunction with M. Laurent-Pichat. In 1848 he endeavoured to enter the Constituent Assembly, but his candidature was declared void, as he had not attained the requisite age. Young Chevreau was an active canvasser for Prince Louis Napoleon at the election for the Presidency, and soon afterwards (Jan. 10, 1849) he was made Prefect of the Ardèche. He applauded the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, and his well-timed zeal was rewarded by the post of Secretary-General of the Home Department. On resigning the Prefecture of the Ardèche, he was elected a member of the General Council of that department. Subsequently he became Prefect of Nantes (1858), of the Rhône (1864), and of the Seine, in succession to the famous Baron Haussmann (Jan. 5, 1870). M. Chevreau was a Senator under the Empire, and is a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

CHEVREUL, MICHEL-EUGÈNE, chemist, was born at Angers, Aug. 31, 1786. Having completed his studies in the Central School of that place, at the age of nineteen he went to Paris, where he was engaged in the chemical factory of the celebrated Vauquelin, who discovered in his young pupil such aptitude and sagacity, that he intrusted the direction of his laboratory to him. In 1810 he was preparator of the chemical course in the Museum of Natural History, and in 1813 was appointed professor in the Lycée Charlemagne and officer of the university. In 1824 he was made director of the dyeries and professor of special chemistry in the carpet-manufactory of the Gobelins, where he had leisure to follow his favourite pursuits into detail, one of which was his investigation of animal oils, or grease. In 1823 M. Chevreul published a work on this subject, for which the Society for the Encouragement of National Industry awarded him the prize of 12,000 francs. M. Chevreul has written various scientific works, such as "Leçons de Chimie appliquée à la Teinture," published in 1828–31; "De la Loi du Contraste, &c.," in 1839; "Théorie des Effets Optiques que présentent les Étoffes de Soie," in 1848; "De la Baguette divinatoire, du Pendule, et des Tables tournantes," in 1854; and "Des Couleurs et de leur Application aux Arts Industriels, à l'aide des cercles chromatiques," in 1864. Some of these have been translated into various European languages. M. Chevreul has contributed to the proceedings of scientific societies, to dictionaries, and other works. In 1830 M. Chevreul succeeded his former master Vauquelin in the chair of Chemistry at the Museum of Natural History, since which time he has become Fellow of the Royal Society of London and President of the Society of Agriculture. In 1864 he was appointed Director of the Museum of Natural History for five years, and in 1869 re-appointed for another quinquennial period. He was made Commander of the Legion of Honour, Sept. 24, 1844.

CHICHESTER, Bishop of. (*See* Durnford, Dr.)

CHICHESTER (Earl of), The Right Hon. Henry Thomas Pelham, eldest son of the late earl, was born Aug. 25, 1804, and educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was a Charity Commissioner, one of the commissioners of Pentonville Prison, and was appointed, in 1850, First Commissioner of Church Estates, with a salary of £1,200. His lordship, who succeeded to the title as third earl, July 4, 1826, and is Lord-Lieutenant of Sussex, takes an active part in the patronage and management of many of the leading religious and charitable societies connected with the Church of England.

CHIGI, Flavio, an Italian prelate, born at Rome of a distinguished family, May 3, 1810, took holy orders rather late in life, and was appointed by the Pope to be present at the coronation of the Emperor Alexander II., on which occasion he was made Bishop of Mira. Soon afterwards he succeeded Mgr. di Lucca as Apostolic Nuncio in Bavaria, and at the close of 1861 he was appointed Nuncio at Paris, in succession to Mgr. Sacconi, being received in solemn audience by the Emperor, Jan. 23, 1862.

CHILD, Mrs. Lydia Maria, whose maiden name was Francis, was born at Medford, Massachusetts, Feb. 11, 1802. In early life she wrote "Hobomok, a Story of the Pilgrims," published in 1824. Her second work, "The Rebels," was published in 1825, and in 1826 Miss Francis undertook the editorship of *The Juvenile Miscellany*, the only periodical of the kind in the United States, which she conducted for eight years. In 1828 she was married to Mr. David Lee Child, of Massachusetts. She wrote "The Frugal Housewife," "The Mother's Book," a manual of education; "The Girl's Book," and "The Coronal," a miscellaneous collection of prose and verse, and prepared some volumes for "The Ladies' Library," consisting of lives of Madame de Staël and Madame Roland, Lady Russell, and Madame Guyon; "Biographies of Good Wives," and "The History and Condition of Women." In 1833 Mrs. Child entered with enthusiasm upon the advocacy of the anti-slavery cause, and soon after published her "Appeal for that class of Americans called Africans." In 1836 she published "Philothea, a Romance of the time of Pericles and Aspasia." In 1841 Mr. and Mrs. Child removed from Boston to New York, for the purpose of conducting the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, and the latter, whilst assisting her husband in his editorial labours, commenced a series of letters, which were republished under the title of "Letters from New York." Her "Spring Flowers" and "Fact and Fiction," a collection of prose tales, appeared in 1846; "Flowers for Children" was published in 1852, and in 1853 a biography entitled "Isaac T. Hopper: a True Life." Mrs. Child's most elaborate work, "The Progress of Religious Ideas through Successive Ages" (3 vols. 8vo.), was published in 1855. In 1857 she published "Autumnal Leaves: Tales and Sketches in Prose and Rhyme;" in 1860, several anti-slavery arguments and essays; in 1864, "Looking toward Sunset," a compilation for persons in the decline of life; in 1865, "The Freedmen's Book," and in 1867 "A Romance of the Republic." Mrs. Child has resided for some years at Wayland, Massachusetts.

CHILDERS, The Right Hon. Hugh Culling Eardley, born in London, in June, 1827, was educated at Cheam school and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1850, proceeding to Australia the same year. He was a member of the government of Victoria from his arrival till the beginning of 1857, having held the office of Commissioner of Trade and Customs in the first cabinet, and having been member for Portland in the Legislative Assembly. He returned to England in 1857, as agent-general for the colony, and in 1859 was an unsuccessful candidate for Pontefract. On a petition, which was withdrawn, and afterwards became the subject of special inquiry by a select committee, he unseated his opponent, was returned at the new election in Feb., 1860, and has continued to represent this borough. Mr. Childers was chairman of the Select Committee on Transportation in 1861, and a member of the Commission on Penal Servitude in 1863; his recommendations with respect to transportation having been eventually adopted by the Government. He became a Lord of the Admiralty in April, 1864, and Financial Secretary to the Treasury in August, 1865, retiring on the accession of Lord Derby's third administration in 1866. On Mr. Gladstone coming into power in Dec., 1868, Mr. Childers was nominated First Lord of the Admiralty, which office he was compelled by ill-health to resign in March, 1871. In Jan., 1872, he again accepted the post of agent-general in this country for the colony of Victoria. He is the author of pamphlets on Free Trade, Railway Policy, and National Education.

CHILDS, George William, born at Baltimore, Maryland, about 1830, entered the United States navy at the age of thirteen, and spent fifteen months in the service. He then settled in Philadelphia, where he obtained employment as a shop-boy in a bookstore. At the age of eighteen, having saved a few hundred dollars, he set up in business for himself, and before he was twenty-one he became a member of the publishing firm of Childs & Peterson. On Dec. 5, 1864, he purchased the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, a daily paper, which, under his management, became a very influential and widely-circulated journal. For this paper a magnificent office was built at the corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets, and opened on June 20, 1867. A full account of the proceedings on that occasion is given in a handsomely-printed 8vo. volume, entitled "The Public Ledger Building, Philadelphia," 1868.

CHINA, Emperor of. (*See* Toung Tchi.)

CHISHOLM, Mrs. Caroline, was born at Wootton, Northamptonshire, about 1810. Her father, Mr. William Jones, was a man of most philanthropic character, which his daughter inherited from him. Her energy was exercised for the benefit of the needy of her own neighbourhood, until her marriage to Capt. Alexander Chisholm, of the Indian army, in her twentieth year, removed her to a more extended sphere of usefulness. On her arrival at Madras, Mrs. Chisholm's attention was directed to the neglected and dangerous position of the soldiers' daughters; and, by the co-operation of the Governor and others, she established an industrial home, in which young girls were sheltered from all evil association, and instructed in practical knowledge. Capt. Chisholm removed with his family to Australia, as his health required a temporary change of climate. At Sydney Mrs. Chisholm's sympathies were enlisted by the sufferings of the emigrants, who frequently arrived friendless and penniless. When Capt. Chisholm returned to India, it was deemed desirable that his family should remain for a time at Sydney, and his wife devoted all her spare time to the schemes of usefulness which she had matured during her three years' residence in the colony. The protection of her own sex seemed to claim Mrs. Chisholm's most earnest efforts, and for them, after great difficulties, she succeeded in establishing a temporary home. She undertook several journeys into the interior, for the purpose of forming committees and establishing country homes, taking with her at the same time parties of young women, varying in number from fifteen to sixty, whom she placed in service at the farms on the route. Their travelling expenses were at first borne by herself, and afterwards refunded. No sooner, however, did the settlers become acquainted with her praiseworthy object, than they offered to find conveyance as well as food; and Mrs. Chisholm records the fact that her own expenses during seven years amounted only to £1. 18s. 6d. When labourers were required in the interior, though there was an excess in Sydney, she undertook, at the Government expense, many journeys of 300 miles into the bush for the purpose of planting families; sharing the hardships of her companions, and performing the duties of leader, adviser, and commissary-general. Mrs. Chisholm established an office in Sydney, at which all persons needing employment might attend daily; and by her disinterested efforts has placed many thousands in positions of respectability and comfort. Having collected a quantity of facts bearing on the history and prospects of settlers in the colony, she published them under the title of "Voluntary Information of the People of New South Wales." Early in 1845 Capt. Chisholm rejoined his wife, and gave her the benefit of his hearty co-operation. In 1846 they found it necessary to revisit their native land; and Mrs. Chisholm left Australia, having accepted a public testimonial of one hundred and fifty pounds, which she set aside for the furtherance of her benevolent views. In fact, she returned to England, not to rest from her labours, but to carry them out more effectually. Possessing neither rank nor influence, and with an income scarcely amounting to a competency, Mrs. Chisholm began her contest with Government officials for the rights of her poor clients. She secured attention to her representations by the confidence she inspired, and at length the order was given which consigned two shiploads of children from various workhouses to their parents in Australia, at the expense of Government. Similar success attended her efforts on behalf of the convicts' wives, who had been promised a free passage in certain cases of meritorious behaviour on the part of their husbands. But the great achievement of her visit to England was the establishment of the Female Colonization Loan Society, for the promotion of family emigration. She returned to Australia in 1854, and after devoting many years to the philanthropic objects she had at heart, again visited England in 1866.

CHODZKO, Jacob Leonard Borevko, historian, was born at Oborek, in the palatinate of Wilna, in Poland, Nov. 6, 1800. At Wilna he pursued the study of history, mainly under Lelewel. In 1819 he accompanied Prince Michael Oginski, as secretary, in his travels through Russia, Germany, England, and France, and in 1826 took up his residence in Paris, where, in the following year, he published the "Memoirs of Oginski," to which, as an introduction, he furnished "Observations sur la Pologne et les Polonais." He began to make collections for a history of Poland from the time of Augustus III.; having published, in 1829, a history of the services of the Polish legions in Italy under Gen. Dombrowski. This work gained him a considerable reputation in Poland and France. During the revolution of July, Chodzko was appointed by Gen. Lafayette as his aide-de-camp; and during the Polish revolution the general government gave him full powers to watch and further its interests in France. He became a member of the Franco-Polish and American-Polish committees, in both of which he was very active. When the Polish refugees arrived in France, Chodzko became a member of the Polish National Committee. Since that period he has devoted himself entirely to literary labours connected with his country. He edited the poems of Adam Mickiewicz, and the "Œuvres complètes de Kiasicki," and wrote the life of Poniatowski, under the title, "Poniatowski, Hâtons-nous," which appeared in 1831. He published "Une Esquisse Chronologique de l'Histoire de la Littérature Polonaise" in 1829; "Les Polonais en Italie," a new edition of Maltebrun's "Tableau de la Pologne, Ancienne et Moderne," in 1830, and the "Biographie du Général Kosciusko" in 1839. He assisted Mieroslawski in his "History of Poland" (1847–48), and bore the chief share in the preparation of "La Pologne Historique, Littéraire, Monumentale, et Pittoresque" (1837–47), a work which has gone through many editions; the "Histoire de Pologne" (1855), and the "Histoire de Turquie" (1855). Chodzko has been a contributor to the *Globe*, the *Courrier Français*, the *Constitutionnel*, &c.; is a member of several learned societies, and was decorated with the Legion of Honour, Aug. 13, 1861.

CHORLEY, Henry Fothergill, was born at Blackleyhurst, in Lancashire, and educated in the Royal Institution, Liverpool. After a few years spent there in a merchant's office, he came to London in Jan., 1834, to join the staff of the *Athenæum*, with which journal he remained in unbroken connection for thirty-five years. He is the author of the following novels,—"Sketches of a Seaport Town," "Pomfret," "The Lion," "Roccabella," and "The Prodigy;" two plays,—"Old Love and New Fortune," and "Duchess Eleanour;" two original opera-books,—"White Magic" and the "Amber Witch;" twenty opera-books paraphrased from the French, German, and Italian languages, and about a hundred songs.

CHRISTCHURCH, Bishop of. (*See* Harper, Dr.)

CHRISTIAN IX., King of Denmark, fourth son of the late Duke William, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, was born April 8, 1818. Before his accession to the crown, he was Inspector-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Danish Cavalry, and in 1842 married a daughter of the Landgrave William of Hesse-Cassel, by whom he has had several children, and among them the Princess Alexandra of Wales, and the Princess Dagmar, married to the Czarewitch in 1866. The succession was vested in him by the protocol of London, May 8, 1852, and he ascended the throne on the death of Frederick VII., Nov. 15, 1863. On his accession, the position of affairs with respect to Schleswig-Holstein was completely changed. The son of the duke of Augustenburg immediately laid claim to the sovereignty of the duchies, although his father had for a compensation resigned all his rights in 1852. The independence of Holstein more especially, and of a portion of Schleswig, was warmly espoused by the German Diet, which forthwith ordered the advance of a Federal army to occupy the debatable territory, for the purpose of enforcing its enfranchisement from Danish rule. Before matters had proceeded far, Austria and Prussia determined to interfere, and by a combined armed occupation of the disputed territory to bring the question to an issue independently of the Diet, and in opposition to the wishes of that body. They accordingly invaded the duchies, which, after a hotly contested campaign, they succeeded in wresting from Denmark, and taking temporary possession of Jutland. Christian IX., disappointed in not obtaining assistance from some European power, after the failure of the conference convened in London in 1864,—

which failure was in some measure attributable to the obstinacy of the Danish Government,—entered into negotiations for peace with Prussia and Austria, and a treaty was signed at Vienna, Oct. 30, 1864. The king of Denmark renounced all his rights to Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg, and in 1866 the two German powers quarrelled over the spoil. Since then his Majesty has sought to develop the interior resources and popular institutions of his country. A new constitution was inaugurated in Nov., 1866, when the King opened the first Rigsdag, the members of which were elected in accordance with the new electoral law. The army and navy have also been thoroughly reorganized, agriculture and commerce have received a great stimulus, and several railways have been constructed. Christian IX. and Queen Louise visited the Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, London, in March, 1867. The marriage of the Crown Prince of Denmark with the Princess Louisa, daughter of the King of Sweden, at Stockholm, on July 28, 1869, was hailed as a pledge of union between the two countries.

CHRISTIAN (PRINCE), FREDERICK-CHRISTIAN-CHARLES-AUGUSTUS, PRINCE OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, known in this country as Prince Christian, brother of Duke Frederick Christian Augustus, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born Jan. 22, 1831, married at Windsor Castle, July 5, 1866, Helena Augusta Victoria, Princess of Great Britain and Ireland, and Duchess of Saxony, who was born May 25, 1846. Prince Christian, who is a Major-Gen. in the British army, received the title of Royal Highness by command of Her Majesty, and was made a Knight of the Garter in July, 1866.

CHRISTIE, WILLIAM DOUGAL, C.B., M.A., son of Dr. Dougal Christie, of the East-India Company's medical service, was born at Bombay, Jan. 3, 1816, and educated in the University of London (now University College) and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. He was private secretary to the late Earl of Minto when that nobleman was First Lord of the Admiralty, in 1841, and sat in the House of Commons as M.P. for Weymouth from April, 1842, till Nov., 1847, during which period he advocated the admission of Dissenters to the universities and the reform of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Mr. Christie was appointed Agent and Consul-General in the Mosquito territory, May 25, 1848; Secretary of Legation to the Swiss Confederation, Feb. 25, 1851; was Chargé d'Affaires on various occasions between March 20, 1851, and Dec. 2, 1854. He was appointed Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Argentine Confederation, Oct. 10, 1854, and Minister Plenipotentiary, Jan. 15, 1856. In 1858 he was sent on a special mission to Paraguay. He was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil, Sept. 2, 1859, and on his return to England, in consequence of the rupture of diplomatic relations with Brazil, he obtained a retiring pension, Oct. 20, 1863. Mr. Christie unsuccessfully contested the borough of Cambridge in July, 1865, and Greenock in Nov., 1868, on advanced Liberal principles. He has edited Dryden's Poems in the "Globe" edition, 1870, and in the Clarendon Press series, 1871, and is the author of a "Life of Anthony Ashley Cooper, first Earl of Shaftesbury," 2 vols., 1871, and of "Essays on the Ballot and Corruption and Expenditure at Elections," 1871. Mr. Christie, who is a member of the Council of University College, a Trustee of the London Library, and a Vice-President of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, was nominated a Companion of the Bath (Civil division), July 24, 1871.

CHRISTISON, SIR ROBERT, Bart., M.D., Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh, born July 18, 1797, is son of the late Alexander Christison, Professor of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh, and twin-brother of the Rev. Alexander Christison, of Foulden, Berwick, well known, north of the Tweed, as a man of fine taste and elegant scholarship. In 1811 he became a student at the university, and passed through both the literary and the medical curriculum. After graduating in 1819, he proceeded to London and Paris, and in the French capital, under the celebrated M. Orfila, applied himself to the study of toxicology, a department of medical science in which he is deservedly famous. Soon after returning from the continent, Dr. Christison commenced practice in Edinburgh, in 1822 was appointed Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the University, and was promoted in 1832 to the chair of Materia Medica. Dr. Christison has contributed various articles to medical journals, and has published several books, of which a "Treatise on Poisons" is recognized as the standard work on the subject, and enjoys a European reputation. At Palmer's trial, in 1856, Dr. Christison came to London and gave valuable evidence. Lord Campbell complimented him on the occasion, and the ability he displayed was universally recognized. Sir R. Christison has twice been President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and is Ordinary Physician to the Queen for Scotland. He received the degree of D.C.L. from Oxford in 1866; and was created a baronet in November, 1871.

CHRISTMAS, Rev. H. (*See* Noel-Fearn.)

CHURCH, Frederick Edwin, a landscape-painter, born at Hartford, Connecticut, in May, 1826. He early developed a fondness for art, and became a pupil of the late Thomas Cole. The first of his pictures which attracted attention was a view of East Rock, New Haven, Connecticut. Not long afterwards he painted some views in the Catskill Mountains, which were greatly admired. In 1853 he visited South America, and in the magnificent scenery of the Andes found abundant material for his pencil. His views of the great mountain-chains of New Granada, with their glaring colours, were a new revelation in art to the American public. In 1857 he completed a large painting, "View of Niagara Falls from the Canadian Shore," which at once gave him a high rank among landscape artists. It was extensively exhibited both in England and the United States. He again visited South America in the autumn of 1857, and on his return finished his great picture, "The Heart of the Andes." He has since painted "Cotopaxi," "Morning," "On the Cordilleras," "Under Niagara," "The Icebergs," and "Sunset on Mount Desert Island."

CHURCH, Sir Richard, G.C.H., a general in the service of Greece, born in 1785, the son of Matthew Church, Esq., of the county of Cork. Entering the British army in 1800, he served in the expedition to Ferrol, at Malta and in Egypt, then passed into the service of the King of Naples, and was severely wounded at Capri. In 1811 he raised a Greek corps, and in an attack on Stellama was again severely wounded. He became Lieutenant-Colonel in the British army in 1812; was created a Companion of the Bath in 1815; received the honour of knighthood in 1822; and was made a G.C.H. in 1837. Appointed by the National Assembly of Greece Commander-in-Chief of the land forces, he at once commenced operations against Athens, and succeeded at first in making himself master of the convent of St. Spiridion, but soon afterwards his little army was split up by internal dissensions, and he was obliged to content himself with carrying on a guerilla warfare. After having strongly intrenched himself in the Isthmus of Corinth, he seized the opportunity afforded by the victory of Navarino to invade Acarnania with 5,000 men, and he occupied the entire province as far as the Gulf of Arta, with the exception of a few forts near the sea. In 1828 he compelled Reschid Pasha to retreat, and in the following year he made himself master of the Ambracian Gulf, and blockaded Prevesa, which town, after an obstinate resistance, capitulated on May 17. On the conclusion of peace, Sir Richard, being sacrificed to the rival claims of Capo d'Istrias, sent in his resignation to the National Assembly and retired to Argos, where he lived in seclusion. After the assassination of the President in 1831, he sided with the anti-Russian party, was placed a second time at the head of the army, and assumed an attitude of hostility towards the government until order was restored through the intervention of France. On the creation of the kingdom of Greece, he was appointed a Councillor of State, and subsequently a member of the Senate, in the deliberations of which body he continues to take part, notwithstanding his great age. Sir Richard is the author of "Observations on an Eligible Line of Frontier for Greece" (London, 1840).

CHURCH, The Very Rev. Richard William, M.A., born about 1815, after a distinguished career at the University of Oxford, took his degree in first-class honours in 1836, and shortly afterwards became a Fellow of Oriel College. In 1854 he published a volume of essays, which stamped him at once as one of the most cultivated scholars and most graceful writers of the day. Two of the essays in the volume are a review of Anselm's life, and have since been expanded into a "Life of St. Anselm," and published as a separate volume. In 1869 Mr. Church published a volume of University Sermons on the relations between Christianity and civilization, which attracted a good deal of attention. He was appointed Dean of St. Paul's, Sept. 6, 1871.

CHURTON, The Ven. Edward, archdeacon of Cleveland, son of the late Ven. Ralph Churton, archdeacon of St. David's and rector of Middleton Cheney, Northamptonshire, born in 1800, was educated at the Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1821, and M.A. in 1824. He was appointed rector of Crayke in 1835, and archdeacon of Cleveland in 1846. He is the author of "Early English Church," published in 1840; "Cleveland's Psalter," in 1854; "Memoir of Bishop Pearson," prefixed to his "Minor Theological Works," in 1844; and "Memoir of Joshua Watson," in 1861. He was, conjointly with the Rev. W. Gresley, editor of "The Englishman's Library," of Bishop Pearson's "Minor Theological Works," published in 1844, and of "Vindiciæ Ignatii," with preface adapted to the present state of the controversy, in refutation of Chevalier Bunsen, Archdeacon Hare, and Mr. Cureton, in 1852. In addition to the above-mentioned, he has written a "Letter to Joshua Watson," on a treatise fraudulently ascribed to Jeremy Taylor, which appeared in 1848; "Gongora," an essay with translations from the Spanish poet of that name, in 1862; and "Lays of Faith and Loyalty," published in the "Juvenile Englishman's Library."

CIALDINI, Enrico, an Italian general, born at Lombardina, a country-seat in Modena, Aug. 8, 1811, marched with Gen. Zucchi to aid the Romagna insurrection at Bologna, in 1831, and after the Austrian intervention in Central Italy was compelled to emigrate. He went to Paris, where he studied chemistry under M. Thénard, and was preparing to study medicine, when he accepted a proposal made to go to Spain as a soldier, and took part in the war of succession. When the revolution of 1848 broke out, he was a lieutenant-colonel in the Spanish service. M. Mazzini recommended Col. Cialdini to the Provincial Government of Milan, which was in want of officers, and a letter from the secretary of that government reached him in Aragon. Col. Cialdini obeyed the call; but on arriving at Milan, he found Lombardy under the rule of Charles Albert. It was not the moment for hesitating; the king had just been beaten, and Italy was about to become a prey to

Austria. Col. Cialdini joined the corps of Gen. Durando and marched on Vicenza, where he received three dangerous wounds, which for a year reduced him to a state of helplessness. Col. Cialdini was sent, in 1855, to the Crimea by the Sardinian Government with the rank of general, and played a distinguished part in the battle of the Tchernaya. In the war in Italy, in 1859, Col. Cialdini was the first in the allied army who fired a shot at the enemy, executing the passage of the Sesia under the fire of the Austrians, whom he drove from their position. This *corps d'armée* then went into the mountains to act in the Tyrol. The peace of Villafranca checked him in his career. In 1860 he defeated the Papal army under Gen. Lamoricière at the battle of Castelfidardo; in 1861 he took Gaeta after a bombardment of seventeen days, and captured the citadel of Messina a fortnight later. He had been made a major-general after the campaign of the Umbria, and after his capture of Messina the king nominated him general of the army, a rank equivalent to that of field-marshal. In 1861 he was appointed Viceroy of Naples, with full power to suppress brigandage, a mission which he discharged successfully. Gen. Cialdini, who has received various orders, was made a senator in March, 1864, and took a prominent part in the campaign against Austria in 1866. In Oct., 1867, he was appointed Italian Minister to the Court of Austria, but he never proceeded to Vienna, and in the following January he formally resigned the appointment. On the resignation of M. Rattazzi, in Oct., 1867, the king intrusted General Cialdini with the formation of a cabinet on the basis of the strict maintenance of the September Convention with France, in regard to the integrity of the Papal territory. In this undertaking, however, he was unsuccessful. Soon afterwards he was nominated Commander-in-Chief of the troops in Central Italy.

CLANDEBOYE (VISCOUNT), THE RIGHT HON. FREDERICK TEMPLE BLACKWOOD, K.C.B., K.P., better known as Lord Dufferin, is the only son of Price, fourth Lord Dufferin, by Helen Selina, daughter of the late Thomas Sheridan, Esq. (she remarried in 1862 the Earl of Gifford, and died in 1867), born in June, 1826, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, succeeded to his father's title, July 21, 1841, and was for some years a lord in waiting on the Queen under the Liberal administration. He went, accompanied by a friend, from Oxford to Ireland, at the time of the famine in 1846–7, and published an account on his return. In 1859 he made a yacht voyage to Iceland, and a narrative, under the title of "Letters from High Latitudes," was published in 1860. He was sent the same year to the East by Lord Palmerston as British Commissioner in Syria, for the purpose of prosecuting inquiries into the massacre of the Christians there, in which capacity he acted with great firmness, and was made a K.C B. for his services. He is Lord-Lieutenant of co. Down, was Under-Secretary for India in 1864–6, and Under-Secretary of War in 1866. He was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Paymaster-General in 1868, which offices he still holds. His lordship was sworn of the Privy Council Dec. 12, 1868, and in Nov., 1871, was created a Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom, by the title of Viscount Clandeboye of Clandeboye, co. Down, and Earl of Dufferin in the same county. He married, in 1862, Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Captain Archibald Rowan Hamilton, of Killyleagh Castle, co. Down, by whom he has several children.

CLANRICARDE (MARQUIS OF), THE MOST NOBLE ULICK-JOHN DE BURGH, K.P., the son of the late earl, born Dec. 20, 1802, succeeded to his father's title, as fourteenth earl, July 27, 1808, and married Harriet, the only daughter of the Right Hon. George Canning, April 4, 1825. He obtained a marquisate (a title anciently in the family) in 1825, and was created a British peer by the title of Baron Somerhill in 1826. He was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs under Canning, from 1825 to 1827, ambassador at St. Petersburg from 1838 to 1841, was Postmaster-General in Lord Russell's first administration, and held the office of Privy Seal for a few months under Lord Palmerston in 1857-8.

CLARK, The Rev. James, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.A.S., was born in Yorkshire, in 1836, but is descended from an Essex family. He was educated in the University of London, graduating in arts in 1857, and afterwards proceeded to the University of Göttingen, where he won his doctorate with distinction. In 1860 he published a brochure in apologetics, entitled "The Spurious Ethics of Sceptical Philosophy." In 1862–63 he prepared for holy orders in Queen's College, Birmingham, when he also studied botany and chemistry. In 1863 he was ordained deacon in the chapel of Queen's College, Cambridge, and in 1864 was ordained a priest. Dr. Clark has pursued with success original investigations in Aryan, Semitic, and Turanian philology, and has prepared for the press "An Aryan and Extra-Aryan Comparative Grammar." In 1866 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. The same year he published "The Church as Established in its Relations with Dissent," and "The Epochs of Language," in which the theory of Professors Max Müller and Benloew, concerning linguistic development, is met with counter-arguments. In 1867 Dr. Clark, after some Latin correspondence with the University of Göttingen, received a rescript from Professor Dr. Lotze, then Dean of the Philosophical Faculty, in the name of all the deans of faculties, authorizing, under the seal of the university, the revival of academical hoods. In 1869 he competed successfully for the prize of fifty guineas offered by the Anglican and International Christian Moral Science Association for the best work on "Christian Ethics," and was nominated a member of council of the association. In 1870 Dr. Clark's work entitled "What is Christian Moral Science? or, the Nature and Province of Christian Ethics defined and determined," was published in "Science and the Gospel," and has received the highest commendation both in England, Germany, Switzerland, and America. Dr. Clark is also an extensive contributor of articles on Biblical Criticism, Homiletics, &c., and of other papers and reviews in the English periodical press. He has also contributed to the German press, and written several pamphlets in the German language. In 1869, after having held various important parochial cures, Dr. Clark was nominated British Chaplain and Incumbent of the English Church at Memel, in Prussia, since which time he has been in extensive correspondence with Dutch and German theologians as the representative on the Continent of the Anglican and International Christian Moral Science Association.

CLARK, The Rev. Samuel, M.A., born at Southampton, May 19, 1810, was engaged in business in early life. He graduated B.A. at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, in 1845; was Vice-Principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, from 1846 to 1851; Principal of the National Society's Training College, Battersea, from 1851 to 1863; Vicar of Bradwardine, Hereford, from 1863 to 1871, and was collated to the Rectory of Eaton Bishop, Hereford, in June, 1871. He is author of articles on Biblical Archæology, in Smith's Dictionary of the Bible; "The Bible Atlas, with Notes and Dissertations," published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1862; "Commentary and Critical Notes on Leviticus and the portion of Exodus relating to the Mosaic Law," in "The Speaker's Commentary;" "The School Physical Atlas;" "Atlas Illustrative of the British Empire;" and other elementary works, published by the Society for

Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the National Society.

CLARK, THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS MARCH, D.D., Bishop of Rhode Island, in the United States, born in July, 1812, at Newbury-port, Massachusetts, graduated at Yale College, Connecticut, in 1831, was ordained in 1836, and consecrated Bishop of Rhode Island in 1854. He is the author of four triennial charges, lectures addressed to young men, "Primary Truths" (1869), and a great variety of sermons and orations. The diocese of Rhode Island, although the smallest in territorial extent in the United States, ranks with the first half of the dioceses in that country as to its statistics.

CLARK, WILLIAM GEORGE, M.A., was born in 1821, at Barford Hall, Darlington, and educated at Shrewsbury School and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1844; he became a tutor of the College in 1857, its Vice-Master in 1868, and Public Orator of the University of Cambridge, in 1857. He resigned the latter post in 1869. Mr. Clark was for many years a clergyman of the Anglican Church, but he renounced his ecclesiastical character soon after the passing of the Clerical Disabilities Act. He has written "Gazpacho," 1849, and "Peloponnesus," 1856; edited the Cambridge and Globe editions of Shakspere, 1862–66; contributed "Naples" in 1861, and "Poland" in 1864, to "Vacation Tourists;" and edited "Cambridge Essays" and the "Journal of Philology."

CLARKE, CHARLES COWDEN, was born Dec. 15, 1787, at the pleasant village of Enfield, near London. For more than twenty years a favourite lecturer upon British poets and poetical prose-writers; he is the author of a graceful volume called "Nyren's Cricketer's Guide," published in 1833 and 1840; a book for the young, entitled, "Adam the Gardener," 1834; "Tales from Chaucer," 1833 and 1870; "Riches of Chaucer," 1835 and 1870; a collection of poems, named "Carmina minima," in 1859; "Shakespeare Characters: chiefly those subordinate," in 1863; "Molière Characters," in 1865; and Essays on the Comic Writers of England," in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1871.

CLARKE, HYDE, born in London, 1815, is Foreign Secretary and Secretary for Comparative Philology, to the Ethnological Society; late Corresponding Secretary for Northern Asia to the Anthropological Society; a Corresponding member of the American Oriental Society, the German Oriental Society, the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen; &c. He exerted himself for the extension of English hill settlements and sanataria in India, was hon. agent for Darjeeling, and Cotton Councillor and Commissioner in Turkey. Mr. Clarke is the author of "Theory of Railway Investment," 1846; "Engineering of Holland," 1849; "Indian Colonization," 1857; "Comparative Philology," 1858; "English Grammar, including a new Prosody," 1853; "English Dictionary," 1855; "Guide to Memory for Turkish," 1864. After an application to the acquisition of languages, he has of late years devoted himself as an orientalist to the Caucaso-Tibetan languages, and to prehistoric and philological researches, in which his contributions include the Identification of the Varini of Tacitus (1848, 1866, 1868); the Iberians and præ-Hellenic Inhabitants of Asia Minor, 1864; the Amazons; the Palæo-Georgian Language and the Settlements of the Caucaso-Tibetans in Asia; the Holy Land and Europe, 1870; the Classification of the Basque Language and of the Scythian, and the Relations of the Comparative Grammar of the Japanese and the Basque.

CLARKE, THE REV. JOHN ERSKINE, M.A., born in 1827, was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1850, and proceeded M.A. in 1853. He was ordained in 1851 by Bishop Longley, of Ripon, and having held the curacy of St. Mary's, Low Harrogate, and afterwards that of St. Mary's, Lichfield, each for two years, he was appointed vicar of St. Michael's, Derby, in 1856. In 1868 he resigned the vicarage of St. Michael's, and undertook the care of a new church, St. Andrew's, Litchurch, in a suburb of Derby, which church was an offshoot from St. Michael's, and was chiefly built at great cost by the shareholders of the Midland Railway Company. In 1869 he was appointed a prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral, but resigned his stall in 1872 on being appointed vicar of Battersea. He is the editor of *The Parish Magazine*, *Church Bells*, *Chatterbox*, *The Children's Prize*, and *Good Stories*, and the author of "Plain Papers on the Social Economy of the People," "Common Life Sermons," "Heart Music: a Poetry Book for Working People;" "Hearty Staves: a Song-book for Workmen," &c.

CLARKE, Mrs. Mary Cowden, the eldest daughter of Mr. Vincent Novello, and sister of Madame Clara Novello, was born in June, 1809, and was married in 1828 to Mr. Charles Cowden Clarke, the friend of Lamb, Keats, Hazlitt, and Leigh Hunt. A year after her marriage she commenced her minute analysis of our immortal dramatist, the "Complete Concordance to Shakespeare," which, after sixteen years' assiduous labour, was brought to a successful termination, and published in 1845. In addition to this labour of love, Mrs. Cowden Clarke has written "The Adventures of Kit Bam, Mariner," published in 1848; "The Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines." in 1850; a novel called "The Iron Cousin," in 1854; "The Song of Drop o'Wather, by Harry Wandworth Shortfellow," in 1856; "World-noted Women," in 1857; and an edition of "Shakespeare's Works, with a scrupulous revision of the Text;" as well as various magazine articles, chiefly relating to the great masterpieces of dramatic literature, besides a few poems and stories in verse. In conjunction with her husband, she produced "Many Happy Returns of the Day: a Birthday Book," in 1847 and 1860; and an annotated edition of "Shakespeare's Plays" in 1869.

CLARKSON, The Right Rev. Robert Harper, D.D., was consecrated, in 1865, Missionary Bishop of Nebraska and Dakota. In 1868 Nebraska was constituted a regular diocese, having in connection with it the Omaha Collegiate Institute, the Nebraska College of Divinity, and several other educational institutions. In his lordship's diocese there are already nineteen parishes with twenty-three clergy. In the Dakota mission there is one seminary under the rectorate of the Rev. Dr. Hoyt, a white population of 25,000, and an Indian population of 40,000, with twelve missions.

CLAUGHTON, The Right Rev. Piers Calveley, D.D., son of the late Thomas Claughton, Esq., and brother of the Right Rev. T. L. Claughton, Bishop of Rochester, was born about 1814, and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in first-class honours in 1835, and having gained the Chancellor's prize for the English essay in 1837, became Fellow and Tutor of University College, Public Examiner and Select Preacher in the University, and rector of Elton, Huntingdonshire. He is the author of a standard work on the Thirty-nine Articles, and of a "Letter to the Earl of Derby on the Revival of Convocation." He held the bishopric of St. Helena from 1859 to 1862, when he was translated to Colombo. He resigned the latter see in Dec., 1870, on being appointed Archdeacon of London and Commissary to the Bishop of London.

CLAUGHTON, The Right Rev. Thomas Legh, D.D., Bishop of Rochester, son of the late Thomas Claughton, Esq., born Nov. 6, 1808, was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Oxford, of which he was successively Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor, and where he graduated B.A. in 1831, taking a first class in classical honours, having previously gained the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse, and Sir

Roger Newdigate's prize for English verse. He obtained the prize for the Latin essay in 1832, was appointed Public Examiner in 1836, and was in 1841 preferred to the vicarage of Kidderminster by the Earl of Dudley, to whose sister he is married. He was Professor of Poetry at Oxford from 1852 to 1857, and honorary Canon of Worcester, and was made Bishop of Rochester in 1867.

CLAUSEN, Henry Nicolas, theologian and politician, born at Maribo, on the isle of Laland, in Denmark, April 22, 1793, is the son of a celebrated preacher, who died in 1840. He commenced his studies under his father's superintendence, and continued them at the University of Copenhagen. In 1817 he published "Apologetæ Ecclesiæ Christianæ Antetheodosiani Platonis ejusque Philosophiæ Arbitri," a dissertation of some research, but containing very bold opinions. From 1818 to 1820 he travelled in Germany, Italy, and France, and at Berlin made the acquaintance of Schleiermacher, who developed his rationalistic tendencies. On his return to his native country, he was appointed Professor of Theology in the University of Copenhagen, and published, in 1825, a work on the Constitution, Doctrine, and Ritual of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches, which provoked an animated controversy. The severe attack to which the appearance of this work exposed him, developed his peculiar talents and dialectic powers. In 1834 he was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Theology, and three years later, when he published "Popular Discourses on the Reformation," he became Rector of the university. In 1843 he published his "Development of the Fundamental Dogmas of Christianity," and, in 1851 "The Confession of Augsburg explained historically and dogmatically." In politics Clausen is a strong advocate of Danish nationality. He took a very prominent part in public affairs, was made a member of the Council of State in 1848, and assisted in drawing up the Danish constitution of June 5, 1849. Latterly he has ceased to take part in public affairs, and confines himself to his rectorial duties.

CLAY, Cassius Marcellus, an American anti-slavery writer and diplomatist, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, Oct. 19, 1810, and graduated at Yale College in 1832. In 1835–36, and again in 1840, he was elected a member of the Kentucky Legislature. In 1839 he was a member of the Whig National Convention, which nominated Gen. Harrison. In 1844 he opposed the annexation of Texas, and advocated the election of his illustrious kinsman, Henry Clay, to the Presidency. After the defeat of Henry Clay, Mr. C. M. Clay turned his attention to the subject of slavery, and in June, 1845, commenced the publication of *The True American*, at Lexington, Kentucky. This paper advocated the emancipation of the slaves in Kentucky. It encountered violent opposition, and once, during his sickness, a mob destroyed the press and types. He continued its publication, however, and, amid personal peril, maintained his views. He volunteered in the Mexican war in 1846, was taken a prisoner in Jan., 1847, rendering distinguished service, even as a prisoner, to his comrades from Kentucky. In 1848 an edition of his writings and speeches was published, edited by Horace Greeley. In that year he advocated the election of General Taylor to the Presidency, and thenceforward generally acted with the Whig party till its dissolution. In 1851 he was a candidate for Governor of Kentucky, on a distinct anti-slavery basis, and received 5,000 votes. In 1860 he earnestly advocated Mr. Lincoln's election, and in 1861 was appointed Minister to Spain, but delayed his departure on account of his interest in the war, in which he had for a time a high command. In Nov., 1862, after Mr. Cameron's return, he was appointed Minister to Russia, and was the American representative at the Russian court until 1871, when he was superseded by the Hon. Andrew Curties.

CLEASBY, SIR ANTHONY, born about 1806, received his education at Eton School and Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1827), of which he became a fellow. He was called to the bar in 1831; became a Queen's Counsel in 1861; was appointed Baron of the Exchequer in Nov., 1868, and received the honour of knighthood on the 9th of the following month.

CLEMENS, SAMUEL LANGHORNE, better known by his *nom-de-plume* of "Mark Twain," an American humorous writer, born in Florida, Monroe County, Missouri, Nov. 30, 1835. He lost his father when twelve years of age, and his early advantages of education were but meagre. Soon after his father's death he apprenticed himself to a printer, with whom he remained three years, striving to improve his education meanwhile, and then started upon his travels, supporting himself by his trade. At the age of seventeen he resolved to become a steamboat pilot on the Mississippi river, and, having "learned the river" between St. Louis and New Orleans (1,375 miles), he followed that occupation till he was twenty-four years old. An elder brother having been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nevada Territory, offered him the position of private secretary, which he accepted for a few months, but soon abandoned it for mining life, in which he was eventually unsuccessful. He had written occasionally for the *Virginia City Enterprise*, the principal newspaper of the Territory, and about 1862 was offered the position of local editor. He first adopted the *nom-de-plume* of "Mark Twain" (an allusion to his former pilot life), in the columns of this paper. About 1864 he was offered an editorial position on a San Francisco journal. He remained there two years, writing, in addition to his editorials, occasional sketches for literary periodicals, some of which were extensively copied. In 1866 he went to the Sandwich Islands to write up the sugar interest there for a California paper. On his return he commenced lecturing in California and Nevada. Some of his sketches having attracted attention in the Eastern periodicals, he sailed for New York in the spring of 1867, and published a small volume of these sketches, entitled, "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras, and other Sketches," which sold well in the United States, and was republished in England by Messrs. Routledge & Sons. He was one of the party who made an extended European and Oriental pleasure excursion in the steamship *Quaker City* in 1867, and on his return went to California, and wrote there "The Innocents Abroad; or, the New Pilgrim's Progress." He has continued his labours as a lecturer since that time; has conducted a "humorous" department in the *Galaxy Magazine*, New York; published, in 1871, a little volume, entitled "My Autobiography and First Romance," as well as a volume styled "Flush Times in the Silver-mines, and other Matters." He has also just published two other works, entitled "Roughing It" and "The Innocents at Home."

CLERK, SIR GEORGE RUSSELL, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., the son of a gentleman of property in Scotland and in Gloucestershire, born in 1801, was educated at Haileybury College, and entered the civil service of the East-India Company in 1818. In 1830 he was made political agent on the Bengal frontier, and became in succession British envoy at Lahore, Lieut.-Governor of the North-western Provinces, and Governor of Bombay. This last office he resigned in 1847. Returning to England, he was created a K.C.B. (civil division) in 1848, and was offered the governorship of the Cape of Good Hope. This post he declined, though he undertook the duties of a commissioner for settling the boundary question in dispute in that colony. In 1856 he was nominated permanent Under-Secretary to the India Board, on the reconstruction of our Indian administration, and in 1858 Under-Secretary of State for India. In April, 1860, he was again nominated to the governorship of Bombay, but, resigning in 1861, was appointed a member of her Majesty's Indian Council. On the establishment of the order of the Star of India, in 1861, he was one of the first created knights of the order; and on its extension in 1866, he was nominated one of the Knights Grand Cross.

CLIFFORD, THE HON. AND RIGHT REV. WILLIAM JOSEPH HUGH, a Catholic prelate, born at Irnham, Lincolnshire, Dec. 24, 1823, was consecrated Bishop of Clifton, Feb. 15, 1857. The diocese of Clifton comprises the counties of Gloucester, Somerset, and Wilts.

CLINT, ALFRED, artist, was born in London, in 1807, and after studying under his father, Mr. George Clint, A.R.A., painted landscape and marine subjects. On the 1st Dec., 1869, he was elected President of the Society of British Artists, which office had become vacant by the decease of Mr. F. Y. Hurlestone.

CLISSOLD, THE REV. AUGUSTUS, born in 1797, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1819, and afterwards M.A. In illustration of the principles and doctrines of Swedenborg, with which he is fully acquainted, he has written "The End of the Church," "A Letter to the Archbishop of Dublin on the Practical Nature of Swedenborg's Theological Works," "A Review of the Principles of Apocalyptic Interpretation," "A Spiritual Exposition of the Apocalypse, in which Swedenborg's Interpretations of the Apocalypse are confirmed by the Writings of the Fathers," a "Translation of Swedenborg's Principia et Œconomia Regni Animalis," "Swedenborg's Writings and Catholic Teaching," "Letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, on the Present State of Theology in the Universities and Church of England, and the Causes of existing Scepticism and Infidelity," a series of Tracts on the principles of "Inspiration and Interpretation," "Swedenborg and his Modern Critics," "The Reunion of Christendom," "Transition; or the passing away of Ages or Dispensations, modes of Biblical Interpretation and Churches," "The Centre of Unity," 1869, "The Prophetic Spirit in its relation to Wisdom and Madness," and "The Present State of Christendom in its relation to the Second Coming of the Lord."

CLIVE, MRS., second daughter and coheir of Edmund M. Wigley, Esq., of Shakenhurst, Worcestershire, born in 1801, was married in 1840 to the Rev. Archer Clive, of Whitfield, Herefordshire, who is the eldest surviving son of the late E. B. Clive, Esq., many years member for Hereford. She published, under the signature "V.," some "Poems," which were highly commended in a notice in the *Quarterly Review*, Sept., 1840, and a story entitled "Paul Ferrol," which has attained great popularity.

CLOQUET, GERMAIN-JULES, physician, member of the Institute and of the Academy of Medicine, born in Paris, Dec. 18, 1790, is brother of the celebrated anatomist M. Hippolyte Cloquet, who died in 1843. He studied medicine in Paris, took his degree of doctor in 1817, and, after some competition, was in 1831 elected to the chair of Pathological Surgery. In addition to various theses, which have received high commendation, he is the author of "Anatomie de l'Homme, ou Description et Figures lithographiées de toutes les Parties du Corps Humain," published 1821–31; of "Pathologie Chirurgicale," &c., in 1831, and other works. He has contributed largely to the "Dictionnaire de Médecine," is a skilful operator, and has invented various useful surgical instruments. M. Cloquet was created a Knight of the Legion of Honour in 1847, Officer of the same in 1856, and Commander, Aug. 12, 1860. He has been a member of the Academy of Medicine since 1851, and was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1855, in place of M. Lallemand.

CLOSE, The Very Rev. Francis, D.D., Dean of Carlisle, the youngest son of the Rev. Henry Jackson Close, some time rector of Bentworth, near Alton, in Hampshire, was born in 1797. His early education was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Cherry, then head master of Merchant Taylors' School, and afterwards by the Rev. John Scott, of Hull, eldest son of the well-known commentator on the Scriptures. In Oct., 1816, he entered as a commoner at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he became scholar, graduated B.A. in 1820, and was ordained to the curacy of Church Lawford, near Rugby, whence he removed in 1822 to the curacy of Willesden and Kingsbury, Middlesex. In the spring of 1824 he went to Cheltenham, and became curate to the Rev. Charles Jervis, the incumbent. In 1826 Mr. Jervis died, and Mr. Close was presented to the incumbency. From that date until 1856, Mr. Close devoted himself entirely to his parochial duties at Cheltenham. His public advocacy of the present system of government education, chiefly arising out of his laborious efforts to establish the Training College for Scholmasters and Mistresses at Cheltenham, received the acknowledgments of successive governments. During Mr. Close's incumbency, the population of Cheltenham increased from 19,000 to 40,000, and he erected, or caused to be erected, no fewer than five district churches with schools, and contributed largely to the establishment of Cheltenham College. At Cheltenham he was an unflinching opponent both of horse-racing and of theatrical amusements. In 1856 he exchanged the onerous duties of a parish priest for the comparative tranquillity of the deanery of Carlisle, to which he was recommended by Lord Palmerston on the elevation of Dr. Tait to the see of London. Since his elevation to the deanery, he has promoted the building of a dispensary and several schools and churches in Carlisle. The church of St. John the Evangelist is one of the purest specimens of Early English architecture in the North of England. It has been built by funds entirely raised by the dean, who is the author of many pamphlets and sermons, one of which, on the Choral Service, obtained a wide circulation. Of late years he has maintained a strong opposition to the use of alcohol and tobacco. By his efforts a new parish church for St. Mary's, of great beauty, has been built, and the ancient portion of the nave of the cathedral, of noble Saxon architecture, is under restoration.

CLUSERET, ——, a French Communist general, born about 1828. His father was an *ancien officier* of the First Empire, and became colonel of a regiment of the line under the Monarchy of July. Young Cluseret studied in the military school of St. Cyr, and upon leaving, in 1845, was appointed a *sous-lieutenant* of his father's regiment, the 55th. In the revolution of February, 1848, Cluseret was in command of a section of grenadiers told off for the protection of the Bank. When the National Guard of the *quartier* relieved the troops, Baron d'Argoult hid the young officer and his soldiers for two days, and then assisted them to escape in disguise from the fury of the people. In the days of June, Cluseret was elected a chief of a battalion of National Guards, and for his bravery under fire was named Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. After the dissolution of the Garde Mobile he returned to his old regiment with the grade of lieutenant, and shortly afterwards was put on the retired list in consequence of a manifestation of politics adverse to the Prince-President. He was replaced at the intercession of Marshal Magnan, an old friend of his father's, and in 1853 was transferred to the Chasseurs-à-pied, with whom he went through the campaign in the Crimea, was made captain, and after the peace went to Africa, where, as his biographer, M. Jules Richards, delicately puts it, "the elasticity of his principles in the matter of the ownership of property made it necessary for him to resign." In 1860 he turned up with the army of Garibaldi, where he became lieutenant-colonel. When the war broke out in America he joined the Federals, and fought against the South with the grade of a colonel. Here, previous to the fall of Imperialism in Paris, his military career ends, and M. Jules Richards frankly professes his inability to account for the title of General under which Cluseret offered his services to the Commune. After the close of the American war Cluseret returned to France and took up the profession of journalism. Another indication of "elasticity of principle" led to the necessity of his quitting Paris, and he came over to England, where he mixed himself up with the Fenian agitation. Returning again to France, he got into trouble by reason of the publication of a newspaper article to which his name was appended, and was condemned to two months' imprisonment in St. Pélagie. There, in addition to the acquaintance of his biographer, he made that of certain agents of the International Society, the effect of which was shortly afterwards seen in his organizing the strike of the shop-assistants in Paris, in 1869. After the elections of June in that year, Cluseret was expelled from France at the instance of the Minister of War, who had reason to believe that the ex-captain was tampering with the *sous-officiers* of the garrison. Immediately upon the proclamation of the Provisional Government of Sept. 4, 1870, the exile turned up again, and his subsequent history is legibly written in the records of revolution at Marseilles, Lyons, and Paris. For a short time he was at the head of the military operations of the Paris Commune, but, like nearly all the other agents of that body, he soon fell under suspicion, and was arrested, though he was released from custody shortly before the entrance of the Versailles troops. It was reported that he was shot between Sept. 22–26, 1871; but, notwithstanding the vigilant search made for him by the police, he remained in concealment in Paris till the end of the month of December, 1871, when he escaped to London.

COBBOLD, THE REV. RICHARD, a member of a family long connected with Suffolk, born in 1797, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1820, M.A. in 1823, and in 1826 was preferred to the rectory of Wortham. For some time he also held the rural deanery of Hartismere, Suffolk, which he resigned in 1869. Besides having preached on the whole Bible, from Genesis to Revelations, he is the author of several books of a religious character, and of some poems, and has written works of fiction based on facts, entitled "Margaret Catchpole," published in 1845; "Mary Ann Wellington," in 1846; "Zenon, the Martyr," in 1847; "The Young Man's Home," in 1849, and "Freston Tower," in 1850.

COBBOLD, THOMAS SPENCER, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., youngest son of the Rev. R. Cobbold, was born at Ipswich, May 26, 1828, and graduated with the highest honours at Edinburgh, in 1851. He was immediately afterwards appointed Curator of the University Anatomical Museum, during which time he delivered lectures with the sanction of the Senatus Academicus. Working at geology and natural history, under Edward Forbes, he published numerous memoirs in the scientific journals, and was appointed Vice-President of the Physiological Society. On the death of Forbes, he came to London, and was soon afterwards elected to the chair of Botany at St. Mary's Hospital. In 1860 he was appointed to the chair of Botany, and subsequently also to the chair of Comparative Anatomy, at the Middlesex Hospital. In 1868, through the recommendation of the late Sir R. Murchison, he was chosen to fill the office of Swiney Lecturer on Geology in connection with the British Museum; and we may mention, as an indication of the increasing interest taken in popular science, that during the last course delivered by Dr. Cobbold at the Royal School of Mines the attendances at the twelve evening lectures registered no fewer than 4,503, giving an average of 375 to each discourse. His favourite subject of investigation, however, seems to have been that of Entozoa, or, more correctly, Helminthology, in which department he has written a profusely illustrated standard treatise, and about a hundred separate scientific papers; most of the latter having been previously communicated either to one or other of the Royal, Linnæan, and Zoological Societies, or to the British Association, in connection with which learned body he has acted as secretary of section D for five successive years. In recognition of his services to biology, including helminthology, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia has recently conferred upon him the title of Honorary Correspondent to that institution.

COCHET, The Abbé Jean-Benoît-Désiré, archæologist, born at Sanvic, near Havre, March 7, 1812, studied at the college of Havre and the seminary of Rouen, and took orders in 1836. Vicar at Havre and Dieppe, and subsequently almoner of the Lyceum at Rouen, he found time whilst performing his ecclesiastical duties to study archæology. In 1842 he discovered at Étretat the remains of a Roman villa, and, encouraged by this first success, he undertook various explorations in the environs of Dieppe, bringing to light a large number of remarkable antiquities. The results of his researches were published in various journals, especially in *La Vigie de Dieppe*, and he has written the following important works:—"Églises de l'Arrondissement du Havre," published in 1844-6; "Églises de l'Arrondissement de Dieppe," in 1846-50; "Étretat, son passé, son présent, son avenir," in 1852; "La Galerie Dieppoise," and "La Normandie souterraine, ou Notices sur des Cimetières Romains et Franks explorés en Normandie," in 1854, a work crowned by the Institute; "Sépultures Gauloises-Romaines, Franques, et Normandes," in 1857; and "Églises de l'Arrondissement d'Yvetot," in 1862. The Abbé Cochet is a member of the Societies of Antiquaries of France, of Normandy, Picardy, Morin, and London; of the Archæological Academy of Belgium, and of the Archæological Association of Great Britain.

COCHRANE, Alexander Dundas Ross Wisheart Baillie, M.P., eldest son of Admiral Sir Thomas John Cochrane, K.C.B., by his first wife, daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Ross, Bart., was born in Nov., 1816, and educated at Eton School and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was M.P. for Bridport in the Conservative interest from 1841 till 1846, and from 1847 till 1852; for Honiton from 1859 till 1868; and was returned for the Isle of Wight in 1870, on a vacancy being caused by the death of Sir John Simeon. Mr. Baillie Cochrane is the author of "Poems," privately printed, 1838; "Exeter Hall; or, Church Polemics," 1841; "The Morea," a poem, second edition, 1841; "The State of Greece," 1847; "Ernest Vane," 2 vols., 1849; "Florence the Beautiful," 2 vols., 1854; "The Map of Italy," 1856; "Young Italy: Historic Pictures," 2 vols., 1865; "Francis the First, and other Historic Studies," 2 vols., 1870; and some political pamphlets.

COCKBURN, The Right Hon. Sir Alexander James Edmund, Bart., born in 1802, son of Mr. Alexander Cockburn, formerly English minister in Columbia; succeeded, in 1858, to the baronetcy of his uncle, the late Rev. Sir William Cockburn, Bart., dean of York. Having been educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated LL.B. in 1829, Mr. Cockburn was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, and went the Western circuit. In 1841 he became Q.C., during the railway mania of 1846 he had the good fortune to obtain a large share of the Parliamentary practice which arose out of the various lines projected, and at the general election of 1847 he was returned for Southampton in the advanced Liberal interest. He did not take a very prominent position as a debater until he made his memorable defence of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy, on the Pacifico question, in 1850, which was one of the most eloquent and successful speeches ever delivered in the House of Commons. He was soon afterwards appointed Solicitor-General, was promoted to be Attorney-General in March, 1851, and continued to hold the latter office till the dissolution of Lord John Russell's ministry in the spring of 1852. On the formation of the Coalition cabinet, he resumed his post as Attorney-General, and was, in 1854, appointed Recorder of Bristol. Whilst Attorney-General he was engaged in the "Hopwood case," and displayed consummate ability in the prosecution of W. Palmer. On the death of Chief-Justice Jervis, at the close of 1856, Sir Alexander Cockburn was created Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and was advanced to the high office of Lord Chief Justice of England on the elevation of the late Lord Campbell to the woolsack in 1859. His Charge to the Grand Jury at the Central Criminal Court, London, delivered April 10, 1867, in the cause of Gen. Nelson and Lieut. Brand, prosecuted by the Jamaica Defence Committee, is a masterly performance, and contains a most elaborate exposition of martial law and of the manner in which it has been applied in various periods of our history. In Sept., 1871, he was appointed to be the arbitrator on the part of Great Britain under the stipulations of the Washington Treaty relating to the settlement of the Alabama claims.

CODRINGTON, SIR HENRY JOHN, K.C.B., youngest son of the late Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, born at Preston Candover, Hampshire, in 1808, entered the navy in 1823, and attained the rank of Admiral in 1867. He was severely wounded at the battle of Navarino, and took part in the destruction of St. Jean d'Acre, for which he was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1840. He was Admiral Superintendent of Malta dockyard from 1858 to 1863, and was created a K.C.B. in 1867. Sir Henry has received the decorations of several foreign orders.

CODRINGTON, GENERAL SIR WILLIAM JOHN, G.C.B., the eldest surviving son of the late Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B., was born in Nov., 1804, and entered the army in 1821. He went with the Coldstream Guards to Bulgaria in 1854, was made Major-Gen. by brevet whilst at Varna, and distinguished himself both at the Alma and at Inkermann. Sir W. Codrington was appointed to command the Light Division during a portion of the siege of Sebastopol, and was made Commander-in-Chief of the army in Nov., 1855. He was present with the army from its arrival in the Crimea to the evacuation, July 12, 1856; was made a K.C.B. during the war, and a G.C.B. in 1865. He represented Greenwich from 1857 to 1859, when he was appointed to the command at Gibraltar. The colonelcy of the 23rd Fusiliers was bestowed upon him Dec. 27, 1860, and he was promoted to the rank of General July 27, 1863. Sir W. Codrington is Second Class of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Military Order of Savoy, and First Class of the Medjidie.

COHEN, HENRY, numismatist, of Jewish extraction, born about 1810, is the author of two of the most important works on Roman coinage; viz., "Médailles Consulaires," published at Paris in 1857; and "Médailles Impériales," at the same place, in 1859-62. He is a member of many learned societies on the Continent.

COKE, THE HON. HENRY JOHN, third son of the late Earl of Leicester (who was better known in his day as Mr. Coke of Holkham), born in 1827, was educated at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, entered the navy in 1841, became lieutenant in 1847;

afterwards retired from active service, and acted as private secretary to the Right Hon. E. Horsman, M.P., while Chief Secretary for Ireland, in 1855-7. He is the author of "Vienna in 1848," "A Ride over the Rocky Mountains to Oregon and California, with a Glance at some of the Tropical Islands," published in 1852; and of a novel entitled "A Will and a Way," in 1858.

COLE, Henry, C.B., born at Bath, July 15, 1808, and educated at Christ's Hospital. He entered the public service in April, 1823, under the Record Commission, and became an assistant keeper of the public records. He published "Henry the Eighth's Scheme of Bishopricks;" a volume of "Miscellaneous Records of the Exchequer;" and many pamphlets on Record Reform, which conduced to the establishment of a General Record Office, and its present system. In conjunction with Sir W. Molesworth and Mr. Charles Buller, he started the *Guide* newspaper, of which he was editor; published a work on "Light, Shade, and Colour," and has contributed to the *Westminster*, *British and Foreign*, and *Edinburgh Reviews*. Mr. Cole, in 1840, gained one of the four prizes of £100 offered by the Treasury for suggestions for developing the penny postage plan of Sir Rowland Hill,—a measure which, as secretary of the Mercantile Committee on Postage, he had helped to carry. Under the *nom de plume* of Felix Summerly he published Guide-books to the National Gallery, Hampton Court, &c., and editions of illustrated children's books. He edited an edition of Albert Durer's "Small Passion," using casts of the original wood blocks preserved in the British Museum; and he was editor of the *Historical Register* and the *Journal of Design*. He originated the series of "Art Manufactures," designed to combine fine art with objects of utility, and organized the exhibitions of the Society of Arts, which he proposed should culminate every fifth year in a National Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures. It was intended that the first of the series should be held in 1851, and this plan was extended by Prince Albert into the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of All Nations. Mr. Cole was one of the executive committee of that exhibition, and was made a C.B. (civil division) at its conclusion. In 1850-2 he drew up three Reports on Reform of the Patent Laws issued by the Society of Arts, which led to Patent Reform. Charles Dickens helped in this work by his "A Poor Man's Tale of a Patent." In 1852 he was invited by the Government, through Earl Granville, to attempt the reformation of the Schools of Design; and he thus became instrumental in establishing the Science and Art Department, of which he was senior secretary, and afterwards inspector-general. He was British Commissioner for the Universal Exhibition at Paris in 1855, and accomplished the work with a saving of £10,000 on the parliamentary vote. As a member of the Society of Arts, he helped to establish the London international exhibition of art and industry in 1862, and acted as Chairman of the Committee for National Musical Education. In 1860 he was appointed the general superintendent of the South Kensington Museum, which he has organized, and since then he has also acted as secretary of the Science and Art department under the Committee of Council on Education. In 1867 he was appointed secretary of the Royal Commission for the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and executive Commissioner for that exhibition at Paris, when the expenditure, although great, was below Mr. Cole's estimate. He has acted as one of the vice-presidents of the Royal Horticultural Society and of the Society of Arts. He was a member of the Provisional and Executive Committees of the Royal Albert Hall, and a member of the General Purposes Committee for Annual International Exhibitions, which he recommended the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to adopt. Mr. Cole is an officer of the Legion of Honour and

Commander of the Iron Crown of Austria. He has received the Albert medal of the Society of Arts for his services to arts, manufactures, and commerce.

COLE, Vicat, A.R.A., an English landscape painter, is a native of Portsmouth, and received his earliest instruction in art from his father, Mr. George Cole, a well-known member of the Society of British Artists. He exhibited first at the British Institution in 1852, the subject of his picture being a view of "Leith Hill from Ranmoor Common." In 1858 he was elected a member of the Society of British Artists and during several succeeding years he was a regular exhibitor in Suffolk Street. One of his contributions to these rooms, a picture of a corn-field, was exhibited in the International Gallery in 1862, and gained the medal of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts. In 1864, following the example of Stanfield, Roberts, Creswick, and others, who had been members and exhibitors at Suffolk Street, Mr. Cole retired from that society to become a candidate for exhibition and honours at the Royal Academy. The most important works which he exhibited at the Academy are: "The Decline of Day" in 1864; "Spring Time," 1865, the subject being suggested by one of the songs in "Love's Labours Lost;" "Evening Rest" and "Summer's Golden Crown," in 1866; a large stormy "Sea Piece," and "St. Bride's Bay," in 1867; "Sunlight Lingering on the Autumn Woods," in 1868; "A Pause in the Storm at Sunset," "Summer Flowers," and "Floating Down to Camelot," in 1869; and "Sunshine Showers" in 1870. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in Feb., 1870. Mr. Cole's favourite field of study and the source of most of his subjects is Surrey, with its picturesque hills and dales, moors and woodland, cornfield and pasturage. This artist may be classed as an imitative realistic painter, relying on the character and sentiment of the scene he represents; and if his work receives no very decided modification from passing through a mental or imaginative medium, it is always healthy and cheerful in feeling, and it owes much to the technical charms of an elegant, graceful execution and an effective scheme of playful interchange of colouring.

COLENSO, The Right Rev. John William, D.D., Bishop of Natal, son of a gentleman long connected with the duchy of Cornwall, was born Jan. 24, 1814; graduated as Second Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1836, and became Fellow of his college. He was Assistant-Master of Harrow School from 1838 till 1842, Tutor of St. John's College from 1842 till 1846, and Rector of Forncett St. Mary, Norfolk, from 1846 till 1854, when he was appointed first Bishop of Natal, South Africa. His treatises on Algebra and Arithmetic—the first published in 1849, the second in 1853—have had a large sale, and are text-books in schools and universities. In addition to these, he has compiled "Miscellaneous Examples in Algebra," published in 1848; "Plane Trigonometry," in 1851; "Village Sermons," in 1853; an edition of "The Communion Service, with Selections from Writings of the Rev. J. F. D. Maurice," and "Ten Weeks in Natal," in 1855; and "A Translation of the Epistle to the Romans, commented on from a Missionary Point of View," in 1861. The first part of "The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua critically examined," calling in question many of the statements of Moses and Joshua, appeared in 1862. This work was condemned by both Houses of Convocation of the province of Canterbury in 1864, and he was declared to be deposed from his see by the Metropolitan, the Bishop of Cape Town. The validity of his deposition was denied on an appeal to the Privy Council, in March, 1865, the ground of the decision being that the Crown has no legal power to constitute a bishopric, or to confer coercive jurisdiction within any colony possessing an independent legislature; and that as the letters-patent purporting to create the sees of Cape Town and Natal were issued after those colonies had acquired legislatures, the sees did not legally exist, and neither bishop possessed in law any jurisdiction whatever. Bishop Colenso had many sympathizers in England, and on Aug. 26, 1865, a meeting of the subscribers to the "Colenso Fund" was held in the Freemasons' Tavern, when £3,300 was presented to him as a token of respect on his leaving for his distant diocese. He published "Natal Sermons" in 1866, and several papers on the controversy which he originated. The final result was that the Anglican community at the Cape was divided into two hostile camps; the Rev. William Kenneth Macrorie being consecrated Bishop of Maritzberg (Natal), at Cape Town, Jan. 25, 1869.

COLERIDGE, THE REV. DERWENT, son of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the poet, was born at Keswick, Sept. 14, 1800, and was educated with his brother, at a small private school near Ambleside. For about two years he was engaged as a private tutor, at the expiration of which time he entered St. John's College, Cambridge, where he formed an intimacy with some of the contributors to the *Etonian* and *Knight's Quarterly Magazine.* Under the *nom de plume* of "Davenant Cecil" he became a contributor to the last-mentioned periodical. After leaving college he was engaged in tuition at Plymouth, at Helston, in Cornwall, and as principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, from 1841 to 1864. He is a prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral and rector of Hanwell, Middlesex. He contributed the memoir of his brother, prefixed to Hartley Coleridge's "Poetical Remains," which he edited, and has been engaged collecting the scattered writings and correspondence of his distinguished father. Several volumes of notes and marginalia have already issued from the press. He is the author of a work entitled "The Scriptural Character of the English Church," published in 1839; has edited the prose as well as the poetical "Remains" of his brother, and the "Lay Sermons" of his father, and has written a life of the late Winthrop Mackworth Praed, prefixed to his collected poetical works, published in 1864. His views on education are recorded in two letters addressed to his cousin, the Right Hon. Sir John T. Coleridge, in 1861. More recently he has published, by desire, a speech delivered at London House on "Compulsory Education and Rate Payment," 1867.

COLERIDGE, SIR JOHN DUKE, eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, born in 1821, educated at Eton; was scholar at Balliol College, and afterwards Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. He was called to the bar in 1847, was made Q.C. in 1861, and was Recorder of Portsmouth from 1855 to 1865. He contested Exeter in the Liberal interest in July, 1864, and though defeated on that occasion, was returned for that city at the general election in July, 1865. He was appointed Solicitor-General in Dec., 1868, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. In Nov., 1871, he succeeded Sir R. P. Collier as Attorney-General.

COLERIDGE, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN TAYLOR, for some time one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, born at Tiverton, Devon, in 1790, was educated at Corpus Christi, Oxford, of which college he was a scholar with Dr. Arnold and Mr. Keble, and from which he obtained a first-class in classics in 1812. He became a Fellow of Exeter College, won the Latin verse prize in 1810, the English essay prize and the Latin essay prize in 1813. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1819, and went the Western circuit. In 1832 Mr. Coleridge became a serjeant-at-law, and in 1835 was appointed one of the judges of the King's Bench, and a privy councillor in 1858, on his retirement from the judicial bench. He was created a D.C.L. of Oxford in 1852. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, who is nephew of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, is a man of considerable literary acquirements and taste. During the interval that elapsed between the death of Gifford and the appointment of Lockhart, he edited the *Quarterly Review*, to which he has since been an occasional contributor, and in 1825 he published an edition of "Blackstone's Commentaries," with new notes. In 1869 he published a "Memoir of the Rev. John Keble, M.A.," which reached a third edition in 1870.

COLFAX, THE HON. SCHUYLER, Vice-President of the United States from 1869 to 1873, born in New York city, March 23, 1823. His early advantages of education were limited, owing to the straitened circumstances of his widowed mother, but he improved them to the utmost. In 1836, his mother having married again, he removed with the family to Northern Indiana, and after some experience as a clerk was appointed in 1840 deputy-auditor of St. Joseph county, Indiana. He employed his leisure in the study of law and parliamentary rules, and soon began to write for the press. In 1845 he commenced the publishing and editing of the *Saint Joesph Valley Weekly Register*, at South Bend, Indiana, a local Whig paper, which, under his able management, grew into a large and profitable circulation, and became the leading organ of the Whig party in Northern Indiana. In 1848 he was a delegate to and Secretary of the National Whig Convention, which nominated Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. In 1850 he was a member of the convention to frame a new constitution for the State of Indiana, and opposed the clause which prevented free coloured men from settling in the State. In 1851 he was a candidate for Congress in his district, then very strongly democratic, and came very near an election. In 1854 he was elected by a large majority, and immediately on the organization of the Republican party affiliated himself with it. He was re-elected to each successive Congress until 1868, being fourteen years in Congress, and from Dec., 1863, to March, 1869, was Speaker of the House of Representatives, being twice re-elected to that office, a longer continuous service than any other speaker had had, except Hon. Andrew Stevenson. In May, 1868, he was nominated for Vice-President on the ticket, with Gen. Grant for President, and elected in November following. Mr. Colfax is an eloquent speaker, but has published little. Two or three addresses and some speeches in Congress and elsewhere are his only contributions to permanent literature.

COLLIER, JOHN PAYNE, philologist, bibliographer, and commentator on Shakespeare, was born in London, Jan. 11, 1789. His grandfather, descended from the famous Jeremy Collier, was, about 1775, one of the medical attendants on the household of Queen Charlotte. The father of the subject of the present memoir, who devoted himself to letters, was editor of the *Monthly Register*, and was connected with the management of the *Times*. The son, called to the bar by the society of the Middle Temple, acting as a law reporter and as parliamentary reporter for the *Morning Chronicle*, met with so much success as a public writer in the newspaper that Mr. Perry introduced him to many of the leaders of the Whig party, including Sir James Mackintosh, Mr. Tierney, Mr. Windham, and others. Having acquired, at an early age, a taste for the Elizabethan poets and dramatists, he published in the journals with which he was connected critical essays on these writers; and his contributions to *Constable's Edinburgh Magazine* and the *Critical Review* caused public attention to be directed to many writers who had been strangely neglected. He was one of the earliest critics of the present century who showed that the works of Peele, Greene, Nash, Lodge, Middleton, Marlow, and Webster deserved to be rescued from the obscurity into which they had fallen. Mr. Collier proved himself able to appreciate the merits of our old English dramatists, and to second the efforts of Headly, Ritson, G. Ellis, Hazlitt, and Lamb, in drawing attention to their writings. One of his earliest works, "The Poetical Decameron," published in 1820, was exclusively devoted to this object. In 1822 he privately printed his allegorical poem in four cantos, "The Poet's Pilgrimage." In his edition of "Dodsley's Old Plays," published in 1825, Mr. Collier introduced six dramas of high merit, not included in any previous edition of the work; and in a supplementary volume he published five additional plays of the time of Shakespeare, which had been neglected by former critics. His "History of Dramatic Poetry" was published in 1831. The Duke of Devonshire (to whom Mr. Collier became librarian) and others opened their valuable libraries to his researches, and enabled him to compile his "Bibliographical and Critical Catalogue;" and there was scarcely a collector of any note who did not readily give him access to his stores. It was amongst the manuscripts of the late Lord Ellesmere's library that Mr. Collier discovered the greater part of the documents of which he has availed himself in his "New Facts regarding the Life of Shakespeare," a work which he followed up in 1836 by "New Particulars," and in 1839 by "Further Particulars." He has edited several works, more or less connected with the same subject, for the Camden and Shakespeare Societies, of the first of which he was long treasurer, and of the last, director. He was engaged for more than twenty years in making collections of materials for a new Life of Shakespeare, published in 1842–44. The Royal Commission, established for the purpose of inquiring into the condition and management of the British Museum, made him their secretary. He was, however, unable to carry out his plan for the speedy preparation of a catalogue. A pension on the civil list of £100 per annum was conferred upon him as a recognition of the services he has rendered to literature. In 1832 he had declined to become a stipendiary magistrate, and afterwards a Judge of the County Court, when Lord Campbell would have procured his appointment. In 1850 Mr. Collier was chosen a Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries, to the Transactions of which he has been a frequent contributor. Among his remaining publications may be mentioned "A Book of Roxburghe Ballads," "Extracts from the Registers of the Stationers' Company, of Books entered for publication 1557–70," published in 1848; and "Memoirs of the Principal Actors in the Plays of Shakespeare," in 1846. In 1858 he published a second edition of his Shakespeare, and in 1862 a new impression of the works of Spenser. He took a prominent part in advocating the early date and consequent authority of the MS. marginal notes in a copy of the folio edition of Shakespeare. The publication of these emendations excited a very animated controversy, and they were not generally accepted by Shakespearian critics, although all later editors have more or less adopted them in their text. In 1866 Mr. Collier commenced a series of reprints of the scattered and scarce productions of our early poets and pamphleteers, including a collection of our old English poetical Miscellanies, beginning with Tottell, in 1557, and coming down to Davison in 1602. His last published work was a "Bibliographical Account of Rare Books," in 1865, 2 vols. 8vo.

COLLIER, THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT PORRETT, Q.C., son of the late John Collier, Esq. (member for Plymouth from the passing of the Reform Bill till 1841), born in 1817, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1843, and joined the Western circuit, of which he is one of the acknowledged leaders, receiving a patent of precedence in 1854. He held the recordership of Penzance for some years, was an unsuccessful candidate for Launceston in 1841, and has sat for Plymouth in the Liberal interest since 1852. In 1853 he introduced a bill for transferring the testamentary jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts to a civil tribunal, the main provisions of which were adopted in the Act by which the Probate Court was subsequently established. He proposed and carried a resolution in favour of limited liability in partnerships, which became the basis of subsequent legislation on this subject. Mr. Collier was made Solicitor-General in Oct., 1863, on the promotion of Sir R. Palmer to the attorney-generalship, and retired with the Russell administration in July, 1866. On the return of the Liberal party to power in Dec., 1868, he was appointed Attorney-General. He held that office until Nov., 1871, when he was appointed a paid member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Previous to taking his seat, however, he temporarily succeeded Mr. Justice Montague Smith as one of the Puisne Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. He has written treatises on "The Law of Railways" and "The Law of Mines."

COLLIER, The Right Rev. William Bernard Allen, D.D., a Catholic prelate, born in 1802, at Rokeby-Close, Richmond, Yorkshire, was eduated at Ampleforth, and afterwards at Douay, in France. He was elected Prior of the College at Douay in 1826, and left in 1833 to be Incumbent of Little Crosby, in Lancashire. In 1834 he was appointed representative of the English Benedictine Fathers at the Court of Rome, and whilst residing there in that capacity, he was nominated in 1840 Vicar Apostolic of Mauritius, and was consecrated Bishop by Cardinal Fransoni, assisted by the Archbishop of Edessa, and Bishop Kyle, of Scotland, who happened to be in Rome at the time. He arrived in Mauritius in 1841, and, revisiting Europe in 1844, had conferred on him by the Holy See the title of Roman Count, assistant at the Papal Throne, and titular Bishop of Port Louis, the capital of Mauritius. He left Mauritius finally in 1862. The governor of the colony, the late Sir William Stephenson, complimented Bishop Collier before his departure on the progress of morality in Mauritius during his episcopacy; and the Court of Rome gave him the flattering assurance that he had merited and secured its fullest confidence—*plenissimam fiduciam.*

COLLIN, Jacques Allin Simon Collin Danton, known as **De Plancy**, author, nephew of Danton, born at Plancy, Jan. 28, 1793; went to Paris in 1812, and undertook literary work for various publishers. Under the Restoration he started on his own account as a printer and publisher. The revolution of July ruined his business, and he took refuge in Belgium, where he resided for several years, publishing works which flattered the Belgian nationality. He returned to France in 1837, and endeavoured to found at Plancy a kind of "Société Phalanstérienne," afterwards transformed into the "Société de Saint Victor." From 1812 to 1835, M. Collin de Plancy was Voltairian and anti-clerical; but in 1837 he made his peace with the pope. Whilst advocating Communist principles, he wrote "The Infernal Dictionary," the "Feudal Dictionary," "Memoirs of a *Vilain* of the Fourteenth Century," and the "Devil, Painted by Himself." Since his reconciliation to the Roman Catholic Church, he has written "Legends of the Holy Virgin," "Legends of the Wandering Jew," "Legends of the Commandments of God," "Legends of the Seven Mortal Sins," &c., all circulated by the "Society for the Propagation of Good Books." He has published under a variety of *aliases*, such as Paul Béranger, Croquelardon, Hormisdas-Peath, Baron Nilense, and le Neveu de mon Oncle.

COLLINS, Charles Allston, was born at Hampstead, Jan. 25, 1828, being the youngest son of William Collins, R. A., and was educated at private schools and by a private tutor. Between the years 1848 and 1858 he was engaged in the study and practice of painting, exhibiting pictures at the Royal Academy and elsewhere. Two of these, "Convent Thoughts," and "May in the Regent's Park," attracted considerable attention, in the years 1851 and 1852, when they were respectively exhibited. Since the year 1858, however, Mr. Collins has been almost exclusively engaged in literary pursuits, publishing, among other works, the following:—"A Cruise upon Wheels" (1862); "The Bar Sinister" (1864); "Strathcairn" (1864); "At the Bar"(1866); also various series and detached papers in the different periodicals of the day, including among the first, "The Eye-witness" series in *All the Year Round*, and "Some Chapters on Talk," in the *Cornhill Magazine*.

COLLINS, William Wilkie, eldest son of the late William Collins, R.A., the well-known painter of rustic scenes, was born in London in Jan. 1824. His mother was a sister of Mrs. Carpenter, one of the best female portrait-painters of the time. After being educated at a private school, and spending two years with his parents in Italy, he was articled for four years to a firm in the tea trade. Exchanging commerce for law, he was a student of Lincoln's Inn at the time of his father's death, and his earliest literary performance was an admirable biography of his father, with selections from his journals and correspondence, published in two vols., 1848. From this time Mr. Collins devoted himself entirely to literature, and published successively, "Antonina; or the Fall of Rome; a Romance of the Fifth Century," 3 vols., 1850; "Rambles Beyond Railways; or Notes in Cornwall, taken a-foot," 1851; "Basil: a Story of Modern Life," 3 vols., 1852; "Mr. Wray's Cash Box; or the Mask and the Mystery: a Christmas Sketch," 1852; "Hide and Seek," 3 vols., 1854. Soon afterwards he became a contributor to *Household Words*, and his "After Dark," 2 vols., 1856, and "The Dead Secret," 2 vols., 1857, are reprints of tales which originally appeared in that periodical. The later productions of his pen are, "The Queen of Hearts," 3 vols., 1859; "The Woman in White," 3 vols., 1860; "No Name," 3 vols., 1862, which, as well as the preceding novel, originally appeared in the columns of *All the Year Round;* "My Miscellanies," 2 vols., 1863; "Armadale," 2 vols., 1866, and "The Moonstone," 3 vols., 1868; and "Man and Wife," 3 vols., 1870. Mr. Collins's principal works have passed through several editions both in this country and the United States, and have been translated into French, Italian, German, Dutch, Danish, and Russian. He is a member of the Guild of Literature and Art, and took a prominent part in the amateur performances which were got up for its benefit. He wrote the "Lighthouse," first played in private at Tavistock House, and afterwards produced at the Olympic Theatre. In 1857 his unpublished drama, entitled "The Frozen Deep," was first produced at Tavistock House, Mr. C. Dickens and other amateurs performing it with great success. It was afterwards brought out with the same cast at the Gallery of Illustration, for the benefit of the "Jerrold Fund," the Queen having previously witnessed a private representation at that place.

COLOMBO, Bishop of. (*See* Jermyn.)

COLONSAY (Baron), The Right Hon. Duncan McNeill, son of the late John McNeill, Esq., of Colonsay, Argyleshire, born in 1793, was educated at the universities of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh. In 1816 he was admitted an advocate at the Scottish bar, and was one of the junior counsel for the Crown from 1820 to 1824; Sheriff of Perthshire from 1824 till 1834; and Solicitor-General for Scotland under Sir Robt. Peel's administration in 1835. He was Solicitor-General for Scotland and Lord Advocate in Sir R. Peel's second administration; was Dean of the Faculty of Advocates from 1843 till he was appointed a Judge of Session in 1851, and represented Argyleshire from 1843 to 1851. In 1852 he became Lord Justice General, and President of the Court of Session, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council in 1853. He was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Colonsay, Feb. 22, 1867, on his retirement from the judicial bench.

COLQUHOUN, SIR PATRICK MAC CHOMBAICH DE, eldest son of the late Chevalier James de Colquhoun, who was private secretary to Mr. Dundas, and afterwards chargé d'affaires of the Hanseatic republics, was born in 1815, and educated at Westminster, and became scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1837 and M.A. in 1844, taking the degree of Juris utriusque Doctor at Heidelberg and subsequently that of LL.D. at Cambridge in 1851. He was called to the bar in 1838, and appointed Plenipotentiary by the Hanseatic republics to conclude commercial treaties with Turkey, Persia, and Greece. On his return, in 1844, he went the Home circuit. He is the author of "A Summary of the Roman Civil Law, illustrated by Commentaries and Parallels from the Mosaic, Canon, Mohammedan, English, and Foreign Laws," published in 1849–60. He was appointed Aulic Councillor to the king of Saxony in 1857, and was standing counsel to H.M.'s Legation till the abolition of the office by the war of 1866. He was also Councillor of Legation of the grand duke of Oldenburg. By both of these sovereigns he was decorated with the order of knighthood of Civil Merit in 1850 and 1856, and received the first class, in brilliants, of the Iftihar of Turkey in 1844, and the Grand Cross of the Redeemer of Greece in 1847. He was appointed Member of the Supreme Council of Justice of the Ionian Islands by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton in 1858; became Chief Justice of the court in 1861, and received the honour of knighthood. On the cession of the Ionian islands to Greece in 1864, Sir P. Colquhoun returned to England, and was appointed one of Her Majesty's Council in 1868, and a Member of the Inner Temple Bench. Sir Patrick is the author of various treatises on learned and classical subjects in different languages; is an Hon. Fellow of the Royal Academy of History of Madrid, of the Royal Antiquarian Society of Athens, of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of the Sublime Porte; Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society; Vice-President of the Royal Society of Literature, and Juridical Society; Hon. Secretary of the Highland Society of London.

COLUCCI-BEY, ANTHONY, an Egyptian physician, born at Alexandria, in 1810, of a family which came originally from Naples. Having graduated as Doctor of Medicine at Bologna, he returned to his native country, was nominated second physician to the Viceroy, Mehemet Ali, and obtained numerous appointments in connection with the public health and sanitary amelioration of Egypt. He has obtained a European celebrity by his observations on the epidemics which are so common in Egypt, especially the cholera. In his valuable official reports and other writings he admits that cholera is transmissible by infection, if not by contagion, but he regards systems of quarantine as useless, and recommends simple hygienic measures to stop the spread of this terrible scourge.

COLUMBIA, BISHOP OF. (*See* HILLS, DR.)

COLVILE, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES WILLIAM, son of the late Andrew Colvile, Esq., of Craigflower, county Fife, by Louisa Mary, daughter of William, first Lord Auckland, born in 1810, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated, and was called to the bar of the Inner Temple. In 1845 he was appointed Advocate-General of the East-India Company of Calcutta, and a puisne judge of the Supreme Court there in 1848, when he was knighted. He held the post of Chief Justice there from 1855 to March, 1859, when he returned to England, and was appointed assessor to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Indian Appeals, being at the same time sworn a Privy Councillor. In Nov., 1865, he was appointed a member of the Judicial Committee; and in Nov., 1871, he was appointed to act as one of the paid members of that body under the provisions of the Act passed in the previous session, but he retired a few days afterwards.

COMPTON, Henry, born in 1818, having obtained an engagement at a provincial theatre, adopted the stage as a profession at an early age. His first efforts were sufficiently successful to induce him to persevere, and he fulfilled a series of engagements at provincial theatres, performing a variety of characters, tragic as well as comic. He made his first appearance in London at the English Opera House (Lyceum), in a musical romance entitled "Blanche of Jersey," in 1837, and soon became a favourite. Having fulfilled engagements at Drury Lane, the Olympic, and other metropolitan theatres, Mr. Compton joined the Haymarket company. His performance of the Gravedigger in "Hamlet," of Touchstone, Autolycus, Master Slender, Launcelot Gobbo, and other Shakespearian characters, has been much admired.

CONANT, Thomas Jefferson, D.D., LL.D., born at Brandon, Vermont, Dec. 13, 1802, graduated from Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1823, and spent the next two years in philological studies. After a brief tutorship in Columbian College, Washington, D.C., he accepted an appointment as professor of languages in Waterville College (now Colby University), Waterville, Maine. He had for several years taken a deep interest in oriental philology, and in 1833 resigned his professorship and removed to the vicinity of Boston, Massachusetts, to pursue his oriental studies to better advantage in proximity to the great libraries and eminent scholars of Cambridge, Andover, and Newton. In 1835 he became professor of Bibiical Literature and Criticism in Hamilton Theological Seminary, New York, and while connected with it spent two years in the study of oriental languages and literature at the universities of Halle and Berlin. In 1850 he accepted the professorship of Biblical Literature and Criticism in the New Theological Seminary at Rochester, New York, but in 1858 resigned, and removed to Brooklyn, New York, to devote himself to the production of a revised, and in most respects new translation of the Holy Scriptures. To this work he has devoted more than twenty of the best years of his life, and his whole time since 1858. Being in the employment of the "American Bible Union," which gives him a liberal salary and the use of their library, and publishing his translations as fast as they are completed, he is very favourably situated for the accomplishment of his great undertaking. He has published "The Book of Job, part 1st, containing the Hebrew Text, the Common English Version, and a Revised Version with a Critical Introduction, and Critical and Philological Notes;" "The Book of Job: part 2nd, the Revised Version, with an Introduction and Explanatory Notes for English Readers;" "The Gospel by Matthew; similarly arranged, with Greek and two English Texts and Notes;" "Baptism: its Meaning and Use Philologically and Historically investigated;" "The Book of Genesis; Revised Version, with an Introduction and Explanatory Notes;" "The Psalms; Revised Version, with an Introduction and Explanatory Notes;" "The Book of Proverbs," in two parts. In 1839 he published a translation of "Gesenius's Hebrew Grammar," to which he subsequently added portions of Rüdiger's grammar.

CONFORTI, M., statesman, belonging to a Neapolitan family which has always professed liberal opinions, formed part of the Poerio cabinet at Naples, in 1848, and, after the events of May 15, was compelled to seek refuge in exile. Under the dictatorship of Garibaldi, he was Minister of the Interior, and countersigned the decree relative to the plebiscite and the annexation to the northern provinces. In 1862, on the nomination of M. Rattazzi, he replaced M. Cordova as Minister of Justice, and has since retired.

CONGREVE, RICHARD, M.A., born Sept. 4, 1818, was educated at Rugby under Dr. Arnold, and became successively Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor of Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1840, taking first-class honours in classics. Having acted for some time as an assistant-master at Rugby, he returned to Oxford, where he resumed his tutorship at Wadham College. In 1855 he published a small volume on the history of the Roman Empire of the West, and an edition of "Aristotle's Politics," with notes. He resigned his fellowship, and after deeply studying the social and religious system of the late M. Comte, embraced it as the best solution of the social and religious difficulties which surrounded him. Mr. Congreve has since published "Gibraltar," a pamphlet on Indian matters, in which he recommends England to give up its Indian empire as indefensible; "Italy and the Western Powers;" "Elizabeth of England;" "The Catechism of Positive Religion," 1858; and some sermons.

CONINGHAM, WILLIAM, son of the Rev. R. Coningham, of Londonderry, born in 1815, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and served for some years in the 1st Royal Dragoons. In 1857 he was elected, in the advanced Liberal interest, member for Brighton, and was again chosen at the general election of 1859, but retired in Feb., 1864. As a member of the Lower House, he took an active part in foreign and domestic politics, but more especially in the question of extending popular education, and in the discussion of public measures in connection with the fine arts.

CONKLING, THE HON. ROSCOE, statesman, born at Albany, New York, Oct. 30, 1829, received his education in the academy of that city, and in 1848 removed to Utica, where he practised law with such success as to be appointed District Attorney for Oneida county in his 21st year. After filling other local offices, he was in 1858 elected to Congress by a large majority. He was re-elected in 1860. Some measures taken in opposition to the democratic leaders, who are all-powerful in New York, caused his rejection at the succeeding election, but the Republicans in 1867 voted him into the United States Senate for a term of six years.

CONRAD, TIMOTHY ABBOTT, conchologist and palæontologist, born in New Jersey, in 1803, is the author of "Fossil Shells of the Tertiary Formations of the United States," published in 1832; of "Monography of the Unionidæ of the United States," in 1834; of "Palæontology of the State of New York," in 1838-40; of "Palæontology of the Pacific Railroad Survey in California," in 1854; and of "Palæontology of the Mexican Boundary Survey," in 1854. He was one of the naturalists employed in the great Natural History Survey of the State of New York, 1838 to 1845. He is a corresponding member of the Imperial Society of Natural History of Moscow, and of many other scientific societies in Europe.

CONSCIENCE, HENRI, novelist, was born at Antwerp, Dec. 3, 1812. His father, who was of French origin, was long employed in the French marine, and became a buyer and seller of ships. The son, to gratify, as far as he could, his avidity for reading, became a private teacher, and being thus engaged when the Belgian revolution of 1830 broke out, he entered the army, serving six years as a volunteer. An active military life had a wholesome effect on his dreamy disposition, and he became the poet of the army. His French songs, full of point and spirit, were very popular amongst his comrades. He was discharged in 1836, after having attained the rank of sergeant-major, but through some misunderstanding he quarrelled with his family. He was by turns a working gardener, an employé in the archives of Antwerp, and clerk to an Academy of Arts. After quitting the military service, he allied himself to a party which had in view the establishment of a Flemish literature, in opposition to the French literature of the 18th century. To this task he devoted all his powers, and his first work, "The Year of Miracles," published in 1837, contains a series of brilliant dramatic pictures of the Spanish rule in Flanders. It was received by the public with great favour. The success of this publication excited the resentment of his father, who renounced him completely; but by the kindness of a friend, the painter Wappers, he obtained a small pension from Leopold I., which saved him from destitution, and enabled him to publish in 1837 another volume, "Phantasia," a collection of Flemish poetry and legends; "Leeuw van Vlandern," the Lion of Flanders, a truly original work, which will sustain his reputation as a national romance writer, appeared in 1838. In 1845 he obtained the appointment of Assistant-Professor in the University of Ghent, where he had to instruct the Royal children in the Flemish language and literature. Henri Conscience has produced a variety of interesting sketches, illustrative of Flemish manners; such as "Evening Hours," "The Executioner's Child," "The New Niobe," "The Conscript," "The Poor Gentleman," "Quintin Metzys," "Pages from the Book of Nature," "Jacob van Artevelde," "Blind Rosa," and several other works, which have been translated into English, German, Danish, and Italian. He published his memoirs in the *Revue Contemporaine* in 1858. In 1870 he once more gained the prize of literature, given every fifth year, by his romance "Bavo en Lieveken," which may be classed among his best works. In this work, as in all his writings, M. Conscience contrives to insinuate the gravest and best advice under the most amusing forms, and, according to his wont, he pleads the cause of virtue, by proving that after all it is the best policy. His latest work is "De Kerels van Vlanderen," an historical romance, 1871.

CONSTANTINE NICOLÆWITCH, the second son and fourth child of the late emperor Nicholas, Grand Duke of Russia, titular and Grand Admiral of the Imperial fleet, was born Sept. 21 (or, according to the old style which Russia retains, Sept. 9), 1827. He was educated with great care for the naval service, and had for his tutor Admiral Lütke, the circumnavigator of the globe, under whose orders the young prince subsequently served, and acquired the rank of "post-captain in the Russian navy," as he thus subscribed himself at the model-room of the Admiralty at Somerset House, during his visit to England in 1847. In his character of Admiral he had ventured to arrest his elder brother, the present emperor of Russia, who was on board his ship, for which he was himself placed under arrest for a considerable time by his father. The Grand Duke Constantine married, Aug. 30, 1848, the Princess Alexandra, daughter of Joseph, duke of Saxe-Altenburg, by whom he has issue. In addition to being Grand Admiral of Russia, the Grand Duke Constantine is Commandant of the 4th brigade of Infantry of the Guard, Colonel of the regiment of Hussars of the late Grand Duke Michael Paulowitch, a member of the Council of Military Schools, and President of the Grand Council of the Empire. He has allied himself to the Muscovite national party, whose fanaticism helped to bring about the war with England and France. At the death of the emperor Nicholas, it was feared that the Grand Duke Constantine might become the chief of the opposition represented by the old Muscovite party against the moderate party, of which the new czar, Alexander II., had been considered the centre. The late emperor, foreseeing the probability of commotion, had, however, caused the Grand Duke Constantine to take in his presence an oath of fidelity and obedience to the heir of the throne; and when Nicholas saw that his end was approaching, he called the two princes to his bedside, and before giving them his blessing, made Constantine, in presence of his mother, renew the oath of fidelity to his elder brother. A few hours after the emperor's death, Constantine took the oath of allegiance, adding that the latter might rely upon him under every circumstance. In 1857 the Grand Duke paid visits to the courts of England and France, and inspected the naval arsenals of both countries. At the outbreak of the Polish insurrection, in 1862, he was appointed Viceroy of that principality, but he resigned the post in a few months. In Jan., 1865, he was appointed President of the Council of the Empire, and in 1871 he paid another visit to England.

CONYBEARE, Henry, civil engineer and architect, fourth son of the Very Rev. William Daniel Conybeare, dean of Llandaff, the well-known geologist, was born at Brislington, in Somersetshire, Feb. 22, 1823. After leaving Rugby school, he entered the civil engineering department of King's College, London, and went through its three years' course, being during this time a private pupil of the Professor of Mathematics, Mr. Hall, whom he accompanied into Cornwall, to study the mining of that locality, when Professor Hall, with Professor Mosely, assisted in the organization of the Cornish School of Mines. On leaving King's College, Mr. Conybeare spent three years in an engine-manufactory at Newcastle, in order to qualify himself in mechanical engineering before going on railways. Having completed his professional education, he went to India on the engineering staff of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and he had the civil engineering charge of the city and island of Bombay from 1849 to 1852, during which period a large number of his reports on the drainage, water supply, and gas supply of Bombay were published as blue books by the Indian Government amongst the "Selections from the Records of the Government of India." In consequence of the prevalence of water famines at Bombay, he was requested in 1854 by the Government of that presidency to report on the best means of affording an adequate water supply to the city and island. His recommendations being approved by the Supreme Government of India, he was appointed to carry them into execution. A description of the works, which were on an unusually large scale, may be found in the Transactions of the Institution of Civil Engineers. During his residence in India, Mr. Conybeare practised architecture as well as civil engineering, and designed the church erected at Colaba, in memory of those who fell in the Afghan campaign, the church of St. John at Satara, and many civil buildings. As a justice of the peace, he took a prominent part in the business of the Bombay bench, and on the breaking out of the Mahomedan riots in 1854 he was appointed to act as second Stipendiary Magistrate of Police. During the last six years he remained in India he was the Indian correspondent of the *Times*. Since his return to England in 1855, Mr. Conybeare has been in extensive practice as a railway engineer, and has been engineer-in-chief to a large number of railways. He was elected a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and has taken a large part in the discussions of that body. In 1856 he designed docks for the port of Bombay, and in the same year was appointed Lecturer on the Principles and Practice of Civil Engineering at the Royal Engineers' Establishment for Field Instruction at Chatham. The course of lectures Mr. Conybeare delivered at Chatham, which was published in 1857, contains the first recommendation published for the use of iron in land defences, and several other suggestions which have since been carried out. In April, 1869, Mr. Conybeare was appointed by the Home Secretary to design and carry out certain works of drainage required to be executed under the authority of the Home Office and of the Local Government Act, at Southover, in Sussex.

CONYNGHAM (THE MARQUIS OF), FRANCIS NATHANIEL CONYNGHAM, K.P., &c., eldest son of the late marquis, born June 11, 1797, succeeded to his father's title in 1832. He held the post of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1823-6, that of Postmaster-General for a few months under Lord Melbourne in 1834-5, and in the latter year was sworn a member of the Privy Council.

COOK, ELIZA, poetess, the daughter of a respectable tradesman in Southwark, was born about 1818. At an early age she contributed to various periodicals, including the *New Monthly*, *Metropolitan*, *Literary Gazette*, &c., and published in 1840 a volume of poems, which at once attracted the attention of the public, and stamped her as a writer of great merit and originality. She more than sustained this favoured position in the "Journal" which bore her name, and which was published weekly from 1849 until 1854, when, on account of failing health, it was given up, to the great regret of its readers. Her poems, reprinted in a collected form, have passed through numerous editions, and a beautifully illustrated Christmas volume was issued in 1860. She published another volume, entitled "New Echoes, and other Poems," in Oct., 1864, and obtained a literary pension of £100 per annum the same year.

COOKE, EDWARD WILLIAM, R.A., F.R.S., the son of the eminent engraver Mr. George Cooke, was born in London, in 1811. For a short time he studied architecture under the elder Pugin. His earlier efforts were illustrations to botanical works, "Loudon's Encyclopædia," "Loddiges' Botanical Cabinet," &c. His first publication was "Shipping and Craft," for which he drew and etched fifty plates; and then drew and engraved twelve large plates of Old and New London Bridges, published in one volume; after which he took to painting. Mr. Cooke's first works were coast and Dutch subjects, large rough sea and marine views,—having visited Holland eighteen times. In 1845-6 he executed about 100 pictures on the coast of Italy, from Marseilles to Pæstum, including Florence and Rome. After visiting Scandinavia, he commenced a series of visits to Venice, and painted a large number of the principal buildings and the lagune. These were succeeded by works on a large scale, of scenes in Spain and Morocco; one large work of the latter class appeared in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy for 1864. He was elected A.R.A. in 1850, R.A. in 1863, and in the same year a Fellow of the Royal Society, and is a Fellow of the Linnean, Zoological, Geographical, and Geological Societies, of the Alpine Club, and the Architectural Museum.

COOKE, JOHN ESTEN, novelist, born at Winchester, Virginia, Nov. 3, 1830. He was the son of John Rodgers Cooke, a distinguished lawyer of Virginia, and was educated at Richmond, to which city his parents removed when he was nine years old. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1851, but presently gave himself up to literary pursuits, and before he was twenty-four years of age, had published three novels, "Leather Stocking and Silk;" "The Virginia Comedians," and "The Youth of Jefferson." These were followed in 1855 by "Ellie on the Human Comedy," and in 1856 by "The Last of the Foresters." At the close of 1858 he published "Henry St. John, Gentleman," and the next year, "Virginia, Historical and Social." During a part of the Civil War he was on the staff of Gen. T. J. Jackson (Stonewall Jackson) and Gen. R. E. Lee, and he has since written biographies of both those eminent men. He has also published, since the war, "Fairfax; or the Master of Greenway Court;" "Mohun; or the Last Days of Lee and his Paladins;" "Hilt to Hilt;" and "Out of the Sea Foam."

COOKE, Josiah Parsons, jun., was born at Boston, Oct. 12, 1827, and educated in the Boston Latin School and Harvard College, graduating from the latter in 1848. He had early manifested a strong predilection for physical and especially for chemical science, and pursued his investigations in chemistry after his graduation. In 1849 he was appointed Tutor of Mathematics in Harvard College, and in 1851 elected to the Chair of Chemistry and Mineralogy in the same institution, which he still holds. Professor Cooke has the reputation of being one of the ablest chemists in the United States. He has published "Elements of Chemical Physics" (1860); "Religion and Chemistry, or Proofs of God's Plan in the Atmosphere and its Elements" (1864); "Principles of Chemical Philosophy" (1870); and some twelve or fifteen essays and papers on important topics of mathematical and analytic chemistry and crystallography.

COOKE, Sir William Fothergill, son of William Cooke, M.D., of Durham, was born at Ealing, Middlesex, in 1806, and having received his education at Durham and the University of Edinburgh, was appointed in 1826 to the East-Indian army, in which he held various staff appointments till 1831. On his return home he devoted his time to the study of anatomy and physiology at Paris and Heidelberg, and modelling his anatomical dissections for the illustration of his father's lectures at Durham University. In March, 1836, directing his attention to the electric telegraph, he occupied himself exclusively with it for many years. He entered into partnership with Professor Wheatstone, and formed in conjunction with Mr. J. L. Ricardo, M.P., the first telegraph company, of which he is still a director. The first telegraph line in England was constructed by Mr. Cooke, from Paddington to West Drayton, on the Great Western Railway, in 1838–9. In 1840 he established the telegraph on the Blackwall Railway, and in 1841 a short line from the Queen-street station at Glasgow, through the tunnel to the engine-house at Cowlairs, on the railway to Edinburgh. In 1842–3 the line from West Drayton was continued to Slough; in 1843 two short lines were made in Ireland and in England; and in 1844 one of considerable length, from London to Portsmouth, for Government. In 1867 he received the fourth Royal Albert Gold Medal, his name being preceded by Faraday's, for the first introduction of the practical electric telegraph. Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, Nov. 11, 1869, as a recognition of his great and special services in connection with the practical introduction of the eletric telegraph.

COOKESLEY, The Rev. William Gifford, M.A., born at Brasted, Kent, Dec. 1, 1802, was educated as a king's scholar at Eton and at King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1825. He was for many years one of the assistant masters of Eton College, and is well known as the editor of "Pindar," published in four parts, between 1842 and 1849; "Cæsar de Bello Gallico," in 1859; and as the author of some able essays on Classical Literature; an "Account of the Ancient City of Rome," in 1850, and an "Account of Athens," in 1851. He was appointed vicar of Hayton, Yorkshire, in 1857, and incumbent of St. Peter's, Hammersmith, in 1860.

COOPER, Peter, was born in New York city, Feb. 12, 1791. His early advantages of education were meagre, as his father, who was unfortunate in business, required his services most of the time in the manufactory which he was struggling to carry on with insufficient means. At the age of seventeen Peter was placed as an apprentice to the coachmaker's trade, which he learned very thoroughly, though he did not long practise it. During the next ten or fifteen years he followed five different kinds of business, but was only successful with the last, viz., the manufacture of glue and isinglass. About 1830 he began also to be interested in the manufacture of iron, and built extensive works at Conton, near Baltimore, where he constructed, soon after, from his own designs, the first locomotive engine ever manufactured in America. Having sold his works near Baltimore, he erected others in New York city, and in 1845 removed them to Trenton, New Jersey, and they are now the largest ironworks in the United States, other parties having become interested with Mr. Cooper in them. Mr. Cooper has also been for some years largely interested in both land and ocean telegraphs. As a philanthropist Mr. Cooper has manifested his liberality in efforts to advance the education, the health, and the social and moral condition of the poorer and the working classes. He has taken a deep interest in common schools; has erected, at his own cost, the "Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art," and has largely endowed it. This institution has a large library and free reading-room for the use of working people, and all who choose to avail themselves of it; schools of design for both men and women, in drawing, painting, and engraving; mathematical, chemical, and philosophical schools, all free; lectures, &c. The building (portions of which are rented for other purposes, and the rental paid into the fund for support of the objects of the institution) cost about $500,000, and subsequent endowments have raised the entire gift to about $850,000 (£170,000). Mr. Cooper has also been the President of the Citizens' Association, and has aided largely in the organization of a Board of Health, and other sanitary measures.

COOPER, SUSAN FENIMORE, eldest daughter of the late James Fenimore Cooper, novelist, born in the city of New York, about 1815, has published several works, which are chiefly descriptive of rural life. Her first work was "Rural Hours, by a Lady," published anonymously in 1850. In 1852 Miss Cooper edited "Country Rambles; or, Journal of a Naturalist in England," with notes and additions, and in 1854 produced her "Rhyme and Reason of Country Life," being a selection of descriptive passages, both in prose and verse, from different authors, illustrative of the incidents of country life, and connected together by original notes, the whole being preceded by an essay in the authoress's best vein. In 1858 she published, in aid of the fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon, a graceful tribute to the memory of Washington, written for young people. She has since published "The Shield: a Narrative."

COOPER, THOMAS, born at Leicester, March 20, 1805, was taught the humble trade of a shoemaker in his youth, at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire (where he and Mr. Thomas Miller were companions in boyhood), and having instructed himself in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and French languages while at his stall, became a schoolmaster at twenty-three. Having held appointments on the reporting staff of one or two country newspapers, he became leader of the Leicester Chartists in 1841, lectured in the Potteries during the "Riots" in Aug., 1842, was sent to Stafford gaol on a charge of conspiracy and sedition, and was found guilty, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. During that period he wrote his epic poem, "The Purgatory of Suicides," and "Wise Saws and Modern Instances," a series of stories, both published in 1845. His "Baron's Yule Feast," a short poem, appeared in Jan., 1846. During the latter half of 1846 he wrote a series of papers entitled "Condition of the People," in *Douglas Jerrold's Newspaper*, travelling through the North of England to collect material for his observations. In 1847 appeared his "Triumphs of Perseverance" and "Triumphs of Enterprise." In 1848 he became an active political and historical lecturer in London. In 1849 he edited the *Plain Speaker*, a weekly penny journal of radical politics. In 1850 he conducted *Cooper's Journal*, a sceptical weekly penny periodical. In 1851 and 1852 he was chiefly employed as a travelling lecturer on history, poetry, and general literature. His "Alderman Ralph," a novel, appeared in 1853, and a second novel, "The Family Feud," in 1854. Towards the close of 1855 he began to perceive the errors of scepticism; and, having returned to London, commenced a course of Sunday evening lectures and discussions with the London sceptics, in Sept., 1856, and continued them until the end of May, 1858. From that time he has been continually travelling through England and Scotland, lecturing and preaching on the Evidences of Christianity.

COOPER, THOMAS SIDNEY, A.R.A., was born at Canterbury, Sept. 26, 1803. His parents being in humble circumstances, wished to apprentice him to some trade; but, having a strong desire to become an artist, he was allowed to follow his inclinations. He sketched long without instruction, taking for subjects the buildings of his native city and the country around it, and gained a precarious income by selling his drawings to strangers. At the age of seventeen he became painter at the Canterbury Theatre, and for ten years gained a moderate income by scene-painting and teaching drawing. He had studied, as often as opportunity presented, at the British Museum, in the Angerstein Gallery, and at the Royal Academy. In 1827 he set out from Dover to Calais, and literally "sketched his way" from that French port to the Belgian capital; paying tavern-bills by likenesses of hosts and hostesses. At Brussels his talents secured him patrons and employment; and having settled there, he married, and enjoyed the friendship of various Flemish artists. There, too, his pencil was first directed to the study of landscape, and the branch of art (animal-painting) which secured him his present high reputation, with abundant and profitable employment. The revolution of 1830 involved him and his family in difficulties, and forced him to return to England. He first exhibited in the Suffolk-street Gallery in 1833. His picture attracted attention, and he received a commission from Mr. Vernon for a picture now in the Vernon Gallery. About ten years later his Cuyp-like groups of cattle "Going to Pasture," "Watering at Evening," or "Reposing," in the heat of a summer afternoon, attracted general notice on the walls of the Academy. In 1845 he was elected an Associate.

COPE, CHARLES WEST, R.A., painter, born in Leeds in 1811, is the son of an artist of considerable reputation in that town, whose career was cut short by an untimely death. After a course of study, first under Mr. Sass, and then at the Royal Academy, he attracted much notice by a "Holy Family," which was purchased by the late Mr. Beckford. Mr. Cope is one of the fortunate few whose progress to a high position has been assisted by the favourable decisions of the Royal Commission on the Fine Arts. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1831. His earlier pictures may be divided into two distinct classes,—the historical and the domestic; the latter treated in a larger manner than is now common. "Hagar and Ishmael," in 1836, alternated with "The Cronies" and "Paolo and Francesca," in 1837, with "Osteria di Campagna, near Rome," in 1838, and the "Flemish Mother," in 1839. A visit to Italy and Flanders had preceded the latter. These pictures were followed by—"Help thy Father in his Age," in 1840; "Almsgiving," "Poor-Law Guardians," and "Childhood," in

1841. Subjects suggested by the poets have always been favourites with him; such as—"The Schoolmaster," from Goldsmith; "Hope—'Her silent Watch the anxious Mother keeps;'" Goldsmith's delightful lines on "The Hawthorn Bush" (all in 1842), and "The Cotter's Saturday Night," in 1843. In the summer of 1843 his cartoon, the "First Trial by Jury," gained one of the first three prizes of £300 in the Westminster Hall competition. In the Fresco competition of 1844, his "Meeting of Jacob and Rachel" obtained for him a commission to prepare a design for one of the six frescoes destined to adorn the new House of Lords. In 1845 his simple cartoon, fresco, and coloured sketch for "Edward the Black Prince receiving the Order of the Garter," exhibited in Westminster Hall, were approved of. That subject was in due time successfully executed. To it succeeded a private commission from Prince Albert, for the "Last Days of Cardinal Wolsey." He was elected Associate of the Royal Academy in 1844, and R.A. in 1848. Further commissions for the New Palace followed:—"Griselda's First Trial," "Prince Henry's Submission to the Law," &c. While these ably-executed works were in progress, others in the domestic class proceeded from his easel:—the "Young Mother," in 1846; "Girl at Prayer," and "Maiden Meditation," in 1847; "L'Allegro and Il Penseroso," in 1848; "Fireside Musings," and the "First-born," in 1849; "Milton's Dream," in 1850; "Creeping like Snail unwillingly to School," and "Florence Cope at Dinner-time," in 1852. Mr. Cope's love of children and his habit of looking to his own hearth for his best inspirations, are manifested in his "Study of a Child's Head," "Baby's Turn," in 1854, "The Friends," and a boy and girl regaling on "Robinson Crusoe." The technical mastery and native powers are as legible in these as in the "Cardinal Wolsey," the "King Lear and Cordelia" (of 1850), or his compositions in fresco; a medium of which he has happily conquered the difficulties. This artist produced "Royal Prisoners," "Death of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I.," in 1855; "Departure of the Pilgrim Fathers," painted in both oil and fresco, in 1856; "Burial of Charles I.," fresco, in 1857; "Upward Gazing," in 1858; "Cordelia receiving the news of her Father's Ill-treatment," "Elder Sister," "Repose," "Parting of Lord and Lady Russell," in fresco, in 1859; "Evening Prayer," "Rest," in 1860; "Parting of Lord and Lady Russell," in 1861; "Convalescent," and "Scholar's Mate," in 1862. The eight frescoes in the Peers' Corridor are now completed, and the whole form a series of subjects from English history, illustrating the important changes in the constitution during the great struggles in the time of Charles I., &c. The four on each side illustrate the opposite parties:—1. "The Raising of the Royal Standard;" 2. "Defence of Basing House;" 3. "Expulsion of Fellows from Oxford for refusing to sign the Covenant;" and 4. "Burial of Charles I." On the other side are:—1. "Speaker Lenthall asserting the Privileges of the Commons;" 2. "March of the Train-bands to relieve the Siege of Gloucester;" 3. "Departure of the Pilgrim Fathers;" and 4. "Parting of Lord and Lady Russell." The time occupied on these has prevented Mr. Cope from executing large works in oil. "Two Mothers," "Contemplation," and other small pictures, were painted during intervals of relaxation.

COPPING, Edward, journalist and author, born in London in 1828, formed a connection with the press whilst very young. In 1856 he published "Alfieri and Goldoni, their Lives and Adventures," a compilation from the well-known autobiographies of the two Italian dramatists. During the greater part of 1857 he assisted the late Mr. Bayle St. John in translating into English and condensing the voluminous memoirs of St. Simon. In 1858 Mr. Copping published his experience of the French capital, in a little book, entitled, "Aspects of Paris," a German translation of which appeared shortly afterwards at Berlin, under the title of "Pariser Bilder." He acted as Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* in 1858–9, and published a novel, "The Home at Rosefield," in 1861. Mr. Copping has since been engaged upon the editorial staff of the *Daily News*, besides being a contributor to various periodicals.

COQUEREL, ATHANASE JOSUÉ, a Protestant pastor, son of the late Athanase Laurent-Charles Coquerel (who died in 1868), was born at Amsterdam in 1820, became chief editor of the *Lien*, and afterwards of the *Nouvelle Revue de Théologie*, and obtained by his doctrines and writings a notoriety amongst Protestants. In consequence of the views he expressed relative to M. Renan's "Vie de Jésus," he was suspended from his functions by the Consistory of Paris, in May, 1864, the Consistory of Anduze (Gard) at the same time voting him an address of sympathy. With the aid of the Protestant Liberal Union, he resumed his duties. M. Coquerel, who was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 14, 1862, is the author of "Jean Calas et sa Famille," an historical study; two series of "Sermons et Homélies," both published in 1858; "La Saint Barthélemy," in 1860; "Précis de l'Église réformée de Paris," in 1862; "Le Catholicisme et le Protestantisme, considérés dans leur origine et leur développement," in 1864; various "Sermons," in 1860–64; "La Charité sans Peur," and "Pourquoi la France n'est-elle pas Protestante?" in 1866; "Libres Études," and "La Conscience et la Foi," in 1867. M. Coquerel spent the winter of 1871–72 in the United States on a preaching and lecturing tour.

CORBAUX, FANNY, artist, was born in 1812. Her father, English by birth, had lived much abroad, and was well known to the scientific men of England and France as a statistician and mathematician. Miss Corbaux, who gave early evidence of a talent for drawing, was very young when her father, while suffering from advanced age and broken health, lost a considerable competence. Under these circumstances, she was obliged to turn her talents to account. Whilst struggling unaided with the technical difficulties of art, she received, in 1827, the large silver medal of the Society of Arts for an original portrait in miniature, the silver Isis medal for a copy of figures in water-colours, and the silver palette for one of an engraving. In 1828 an original composition of figures in water-colours again obtained the silver Isis medal; and a portrait in miniature, exhibited in 1830, won the gold medal. Miss Corbaux, who had studied at the National Gallery and the British Institution, at the age of eighteen was able to launch fairly into professional life. In 1830 she was made an honorary member of the Society of British Artists, and for a few years exhibited small oil-pictures at its gallery; but being obliged to relinquish this branch of art, she joined the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours, and hardly ever failed to contribute to its annual exhibitions. Miss Corbaux was one of the first to assert the right of women to obtain admission as students to the Royal Academy. She has gained some reputation as a Biblical critic, and has communicated many papers to literary societies and periodicals connected with Scripture history. Among these may be mentioned:—"Letters on the Physical Geography of the Exodus," published in the *Athenæum*; and another series, giving the history of a very remarkable nation, called "the Rephaim" in the Bible, showing their connection with the political and monumental history of Egypt, and that of the Exodus, which appeared in *The Journal of Sacred Literature*.

CORBOULD, EDWARD HENRY, the eldest son of Henry Corbould, and grandson of Richard Corbould, historical painters, was born in Great Coram-street, London, Dec. 5, 1815. Being at an early age ambitious of distinction in art, he painted "The Fall of Phaëton from the Chariot of the Sun," for which he obtained the gold Isis medal of the Society of Arts in 1834, winning the same prize again in 1835, with an original model of "St. George and the Dragon." In 1836 he obtained the large gold medal for his model of the Chariot-race, from Homer. He exhibited at the Royal Academy, and at the Gallery of British Artists, subjects mostly from Spenser's "Faery Queen," and eventually joined the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours. His first large subject here was "The Assembling of the Canterbury Pilgrims at the Tabard Inn, Southwark," followed by "The Woman taken in Adultery," "The Eglinton Tournament" (from sketches made upon the spot), "Under the Rose," "Salomé Dancing before Herod," "The Plague of London," "The Baptism of Ethelbert," "William of Eynesham reciting the Victory of Towton Field" (in Westminster Hall), "Scene from the Prophète" (painted for the Queen), "Floretta de Nerac, the first love of Henry IV. of France" (purchased by her Majesty, and presented to the king of Prussia), "The Entry of the Boy King into London after his Coronation in Paris," and "The Destruction of the Idols at Basle" (both in the collection of H.R.H. the Imperial Princess of Prussia at Berlin), and various others which we cannot enumerate. In 1851 Mr. Corbould was appointed Instructor of Historical Painting to the Royal family. His picture painted from Tennyson's "Morte d'Arthur," in 1864, purchased by her Majesty and presented to the Princess Louise, is generally considered his best work.

CORDOVA, General Don Fernando-Fernandez de, the commander appointed to succeed General de Rodas as Captain-General of Cuba, is a distinguished *militaire* and politician of Spain. He was born at Madrid in 1792. His studies were conducted at the Madrid Military School, and in 1810 he entered the army, where, in the Napoleonic wars, he acquired all the military grades. After having survived all the governments that succeeded that era in Spain, in 1841, in conjunction with General Concha and Don Diego Leon, he was seriously involved in the insurrection against Espartero which was excited by General O'Donnell. He afterwards attached himself to the party of Moderate Progresistas, called Salamancans. In September, 1847, he was for two months Minister of War, and became General Commanding the Spanish infantry. He was in Italy in 1849 with the corps of Spanish troops which had been despatched to that country to aid in re-establishing the Pope. On the 8th of March, 1850, he was nominated for the Captain-Generalship of Cuba, and in the ensuing year assumed the duties of his position. In this year, also, he became Director-General of the Cavalry of the kingdom. On the outbreak of the revolution of 1854 at Madrid, General de Cordova was called by the Queen Isabella to form a new cabinet. He declined this duty; but he had no hesitation in ordering his soldiers, in the name of the queen, to fire on the insurgents of the capital. With the success of the insurrectionists, he beat a hasty retreat from Madrid on the night of July 27-28, and sought refuge in France. The turn of the political wheel in 1856 enabled General de Cordova to return to Spain, where he resumed his rank among the Spanish generals. In September, 1864, he was made Minister of War in the cabinet of Narvaez. In 1868, De Cordova, in common with most of the Spanish officials and grandees, took part in the Prim revolution against Queen Isabella, which resulted in the regency form of government in that country. He was again appointed Captain-General of Cuba in 1870, and in the following year Minister of State *ad interim* at Madrid.

CORK, Bishop of. (*See* Gregg, Dr.)

CORNELL, Ezra, was born at

Westchester Landing, Westchester county, New York, Jan. 11, 1807. When he was twelve years of age his parents removed to De Ruyter, Madison county, New York, and his advantages for school education were very small. Such as they were, however, he improved them to the utmost. He was a natural mechanic, and acquired, almost by intuition, a knowledge of tools and machinery of all kinds, which enabled him to adapt himself to all emergencies with wonderful facility. He turned in succession to different kinds of business, and was moderately successful in all. Soon after the invention of the magnetic telegraph, Mr. Cornell became interested in it, accidentally at first, but soon gave up all other pursuits to devote his energies to this. It was largely owing to his zeal and energy that it attained to the magnificent success which it has since achieved. Mr. Cornell, investing his returns in telegraph stock and in Western lands, has become of late years one of the few very wealthy men in the United States, and, with the accumulation of property, came the honourable desire to expend it for the good of his fellow-men. His first act of large liberality was the endowment of a public library in Ithaca, a beautiful little city of central New York, where he had made himself a home. Fifty thousand dollars (£10,000) was expended for this object, but Mr. Cornell, who was now a member of the State Senate, soon perceived that there was a wider opening to do good than this. He resolved to build and endow a university where all branches of learning, technology as well as science, and the arts as well as the classics, could be taught. After fully considering the plan, he set apart $760,000 (£152,000) for this purpose, and giving $25,000 (£5,000) to another college to secure his charter, founded the Cornell University at Ithaca. The next year he procured the grant of agricultural college lands made by Congress (990,000 acres) for his university, and by his skill in disposing of the lands will add $2,000,000 (£400,000) and perhaps more to the endowment. The university has now been for three years in operation, and has about twelve hundred students. Others have added to its endowments, and the founder will probably see before his death a magnificent university, which his own hands have created, fully equipped for usefulness.

CORNER, Julia, daughter of an eminent engraver, was born in 1798, and first became known as a writer for children, but subsequently as the author of many educational works, chiefly historical. In 1837 she published "Questions on the History of Europe," and this was followed by "The Historical Library," in 13 vols., "A Pictorial History of China and India," "Scripture History Simplified," "Historical Tales" and a variety of smaller works, including "Little Plays for Little Actors."

CORNTHWAITE, The Right Rev. Robert, a Catholic prelate, born at Preston, May 9, 1818, was consecrated Bishop of Beverley, Nov. 10, 1861, in succession to the late Dr. Briggs. The diocese of Beverley comprises the county of York.

CORONEOS, Col. Pavos, born at Constantinople in 1811, served as an officer in the Greek artillery, and was on the staff of the French general during the Syrian expedition of 1860. Having been accused in 1861 of conspiring against the government of King Otho, he was imprisoned in the citadel of Nauplia, from which he contrived to make his escape, and put himself at the head of an insurrection that broke out there the same year. He was wounded in a *sortie* against the royal troops in Nov., and having been imprisoned in the fortress of Chalcis, was set at liberty after the flight of King Otho in 1862. For some time he was Minister of War, and was commandant of the National Guard, which post he resigned in 1866 in order to place himself at the head of the Cretan insurrection.

COROT, Jean-Baptiste-Camille, painter, born at Paris, in July, 1796, studied at the Lycée of Rouen; entered the service of a merchant, with whom he remained until 1822, when, much against the wish of his friends, he went into the *atelier* of M. Michallon; on his death, into that of M. Victor Bertin, and afterwards studied in Italy for several years. He first exhibited in 1827. Amongst the most remarkable of his productions may be named, "A View in Italy," "A Souvenir of the Environs of Florence," "The Burning of Sodom," "A Souvenir of Marcoussy" (purchased by the Emperor Napoleon III.), "Dante and Virgil," and "Macbeth." He obtained a second-class medal at the Exhibition of 1833, and first-class medals in 1848 and 1855. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1846, and advanced to the rank of Officer in 1867.

CORRIGAN, SIR DOMINIC JOHN, Bart., born in Dublin, Dec. 1, 1802, was educated at the Lay College, Maynooth, and graduated M.D. at Edinburgh in 1825, having the same degree conferred upon him by the University of Dublin in 1849. He began to lecture in Dublin on the practice of medicine in 1833, held the chair of Medicine in the Carmichael School until increasing practice compelled him to resign it, and was appointed Physician to the House of Industry Hospitals in 1840. Dr. Corrigan, who has been a member of the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland since its formation in 1841, was elected five years consecutively President of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, and was made a baronet Feb. 5, 1866, in recognition not only of his very high and distinguished professional position, but also of his great and gratuitous services to the cause of health and education in his native country. He was elected M.P. for the city of Dublin, in the Liberal interest, Aug. 18, 1870, and in June, 1871, was chosen Vice-Chancellor of the Queen's University in the room of the late Sir Maziere Brady. Sir Dominic has contributed to medical science and literature, has published lectures and pamphlets, and an entertaining volume, "Ten Days in Athens."

CORRY, THE RIGHT HON. HENRY THOMAS LOWRY, younger son of the second earl of Belmore, born in 1803, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in honours in 1824, entered Parliament in 1826, as member in the Conservative interest, for the county of Tyrone, which he has continued to represent to the present time. In 1830 he married Lady Harriet Anne, second daughter of the late earl of Shaftesbury, and was Comptroller of the Royal Household in 1834–5, a Lord of the Admiralty from Sept., 1841, till Feb., 1845, and Secretary to the Admiralty from Feb., 1845, till July, 1846, and from March, 1858, till June, 1859. He was made Vice-President of the Committee of Council of Education in Lord Derby's third administration in 1866, and First Lord of the Admiralty, March 8, 1867. He resigned the latter post in Dec., 1868.

COSTA, SIR MICHAEL, musical composer, was born in Naples, in Feb., 1810. Early displaying a strong taste for music, he was placed by his parents under an efficient master. His progress was so rapid as to render advisable his admission into the Royal Academy of Music at Naples, and he ultimately became the pupil of Professor Tritto, then one of the most celebrated musical professors in Italy. His first original composition was a cantata composed for the Academy, entitled "L'Immagine," which had a most encouraging reception, and was followed by "Il Delitto punito," also successful. When his academical career was completed, he secured an engagement at one of the smaller Neapolitan theatres as composer and director of the orchestra. While holding this post, he produced his first opera, which kept possession of the stage during the whole of the season. His next attempt was "Malvina," for the San Carlo, a work which has been performed at the principal Italian theatres. In 1828 he visited England,

and assisted at the Birmingham musical festival of that year. In 1831 he assumed the *bâton* of conductor at her Majesty's Theatre, in place of Signor Bochsa, and between 1831–3, produced three ballets,—"Kenilworth," "Une Heure à Naples," and "Sire Huon," which were successful. In 1837 he produced his opera "Malek Adel," for the Italian Opera at Paris, and it was afterwards played with success in London. Under Mr. Lumley's management, he in 1844 brought out his "Don Carlos," which has been considered his *chef-d'œuvre* in the operatic line. In 1846 Signor Costa became conductor of the Philharmonic Concerts, and in 1847 conductor of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, with which establishment he has thoroughly identified himself. His great work, the oratorio of "Eli," produced at the Birmingham Musical Festival of 1855, at once raised its author to a high rank among contemporaneous composers. Signor Costa received from a body of noblemen and gentlemen, presided over by Lord Willoughby De Broke, a massive piece of plate, as a testimonial of esteem and admiration. Under his direction several new operas have been produced at the Royal Italian Opera, with a completeness quite unparalleled. His oratorio entitled "Naaman," brought out at the Birmingham Musical Festival for 1864, was a great success. He was knighted by the Queen at Windsor Castle, April 14, 1869. In May, 1869, the King of Würtemberg conferred on him the Royal Order of Frederick, as a mark of the admiration entertained by his Majesty of the oratorio of "Eli," performed under the composer's direction at Stuttgard in the previous November.

COTTA, Bernhard, geologist, was born in Thuringia, Oct. 24, 1808. His attention was directed by his father at an early age to the natural sciences, more especially mineralogy, as he intended that he should make mining his profession. From 1827 to 1831 he studied at the Academy of Mining in Freiberg, where he was appointed professor in 1842. His first work, "The Dendroliths," published in 1832, gained him reputation as a diligent investigator. From 1832 to 1842 Cotta was engaged, in conjunction with Naumann, in the preparation of the "Geognostic Chart of the Kingdom of Saxony," in twelve sections, of which a part was taken by Cotta alone; and on the remaining portion of the work he was assisted by a *collaborateur*. Whilst engaged in this work he wrote "Geognostic Wanderings," published in 1836–8; the well-known "Introduction to the Study of Geognosy and Geology," in 1838 and 1849, besides several minor essays. Having completed the "Chart of Saxony," he undertook a similar one of Thuringia, which was finished in 1847. In 1843 and 1844 he travelled among the Alps and in Upper Italy, and the results of his observations are contained in his "Geological Letters from the Alps," published in 1850. In geology Cotta follows, especially in the small treatise on the "Inner Structure of Mountains," published in 1851, in general, the Plutonic theory. He advocates a progressive development of terrestrial bodies, in accordance with natural laws, from an original molten state, by a slow process of cooling, with the co-operation of water, air, and organic life. In his "Letters on Humboldt's Kosmos," published in 1848–51, he extends into the organized kingdoms this theory, according to which the higher is developed from the lower; and human beings are the ultimate and highest development of which we know anything. This idea of nature Cotta denominates the empirical. He has written many treatises with the design of popularizing, as far as possible, the results of his investigations.

COTTERILL, The Right Rev. Henry, D.D., is a son of the late Rev. Joseph Cotterill, Rector of Blakeney, Norfolk, and for some time one of the Honorary Canons of Norwich Cathedral. He was born at Ampton, Suffolk, in 1812, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he gained the Bell University Scholarship, and took his Bachelor's degree in 1833, as Senior Wrangler, and First Smith's Prizeman, and a First-class in Classics. He was almost immediately afterwards elected to a Fellowship on the foundation of his college. Having been ordained deacon in 1835 and priest in the following year, he spent some years in the Madras Presidency as a British chaplain. Returning home in 1847 he was appointed Vice-Principal of the newly-established Brighton College, and succeeded to the principalship on the resignation of Dr. Maclean in 1851. In 1856 he was consecrated Bishop of Grahamstown, on the death of the first incumbent of that see, Bishop Armstrong. He resigned the see on being elected Coadjutor Bishop of Edinburgh, April 26, 1871. Dr. Cotterill, who is the author of "The Seven Ages of the Church," and of one or two minor works, married, in 1836, a daughter of Mr. John Parnther, of Bellevue, Jamaica.

COTTON, SIR ARTHUR THOMAS, K.C.S.I., son of the late H. C. Cotton, Esq., and a cousin of the late Lord Combermere, born in 1803, was educated at Addiscombe. He entered the Madras army in 1819, became Colonel of Engineers in 1854, and served in the Burmese war. In 1861 he received the honour of knighthood for his activity in developing the cotton-growing capabilities of India, and was entertained at a public dinner before returning to the East. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Star of India on the reorganization of that Order in 1866.

COTTON, THE VENERABLE HENRY, D.C.L., Archdeacon of Cashel, born in 1790, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1811, and proceeded to his other degrees. He is the author of "Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ," an account of the succession of the prelates and members of cathedral bodies in Ireland, of which five volumes have been published (1845-60); of the "Typographical Gazetteer," of which the 2nd edition, corrected and much enlarged, appeared in 1831; of "A List of Editions of the Bible in English," of which the 2nd edition, corrected and enlarged, was published in 1852; of "The Five Books of Maccabees, in English," with notes and illustrations, published in 1833: of "Rheims and Douay: an attempt to show what has been done by Roman Catholics for the Diffusion of the Holy Scriptures, in English," in 1855; of "Memoir of a rare French Testament, in which the Mass and Purgatory are introduced into the Sacred Text," of which the 2nd edition, enlarged, appeared in 1863; and of "Typographical Gazetteer, second series," published in 1866.

COTTON, SIR SYDNEY JOHN, K.C.B., son of H. C. Cotton, Esq., and cousin of the late Lord Combermere, was born in 1791, and entered the army in 1810. In command of a troop of the 22nd Light Dragoons, this officer served, in 1816, on the banks of the Toomboodra river, in the Madras Presidency, with a force in the field for the suppression of the Pindarees; and again in 1842 and 1843 under Sir Charles Napier in Scinde, for which latter service he received batta, and shared in the booty taken in the campaigns of that distinguished general. On two separate occasions Sir Sydney Cotton commanded, successfully, expeditions of four or five thousand men against the warlike tribes in the hills, beyond the Peshawar border, and against a Hindustanee colony of fanatics, who had taken up a position in those hills for the purpose of disturbing the British frontier. He commanded the 22nd regiment in an expedition in 1854 against the Affreedees in the Bori country; became Colonel in 1854, served with the rank of major-general in India during the mutiny of 1857-8, and was nominated in 1858 a K.C.B., in recognition of his valuable services in that capacity; holding in subjection, by determined and resolute measures of external and internal discipline, a force of 9,700 Hindustanee troops, and in abeyance the turbulent and disaffected tribes within and beyond the frontier of the British territory. Sir S. Cotton received the thanks of the Government of India, and her Majesty was pleased to award him the annuity granted "for distinguished and meritorious services." He bears the reputation of being one of the best and most indefatigable disciplinarians in the army.

COUCH, Sir Richard, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1841, and practised for many years on the Norfolk circuit. He was for some years Recorder of Bedford, but in 1862 was appointed a Puisne Judge of the Bombay High Court, entering upon office in August of that year. In April, 1866, on the retirement of the late Sir Matthew Sausse, he was promoted to be Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay; and in 1870 he succeeded Sir Barnes Peacock as Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta.

COURBET, Gustave, artist, born at Ornans (Doubs), June 10, 1819; educated at the seminary of his native town under Cardinal Gousset, and at the Royal College of Besançon, studied mathematics for a year under M. Delly, who strongly encouraged his taste for painting. Destined for the bar by his father, he was sent to Paris in 1839 to study law. This, however, he neglected, and devoted himself to painting. His first picture was exhibited in 1844. He afterwards took lessons from MM. Steuben and Hesse, and selected in preference the Flemish, Florentine, and Venetian schools. At the exhibition of 1848 his pictures met with unexpected success. Being dissatisfied with the place the jury assigned to his paintings at the Exposition Universelle of 1855, he exhibited them privately. M. Courbet, whose works are very numerous, obtained a second-class medal at the exhibition in 1849, and other honours at those of 1857 and 1861. After the capitulation of Paris, in 1871, he became one of the leading members of the Commune, for which he was tried by court-martial at Versailles on Sept. 2 in that year, and condemned to six months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 500 francs.

COURTENAY, The Right Rev. Reginald, D.D., Bishop of Kingston (Jamaica), son of the late Right Hon. Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, born in 1813, graduated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, B.A. in the year 1835, M.A. in 1838, and D.D. in 1853. He was rector of Thornton Watlass, Yorkshire, from 1842 to 1853; was appointed Archdeacon of Middlesex, Jamaica, in 1853, and consecrated as Bishop of Kingston, and Coadjutor to the Bishop of Jamaica in 1856, retaining his archdeaconry and receiving £1,600 a year from the Bishop of Jamaica, with jurisdiction over the entire diocese, which includes British Honduras. He has written "The Future States, their Nature and Evidences;" an "Account of the Church of England" (for members of other churches), published in English, Italian, and Spanish; "Joseph and his Brethren;" and a volume of "Three Pastoral Charges."

COUSIN - MONTAUBAN. (*See* Palikao.)

COUSINS, Samuel, R.A., one of the chief mezzotint engravers of the day, born in May, 1801, was a pupil of the late Mr. Samuel Reynolds. The plates by which he is best known to the public are the portrait of "Master Lambton," after Sir T. Lawrence, generally regarded as Mr. Cousins's finest production; "Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," the Marquis of Stafford and the Lady Evelyn Gower, the children of the Marquis of Abercorn, and Miss Eliza Peel, after pictures by Sir E. Landseer; "The Royal Family," and "The Sailor Prince," after Winterhalter. He was elected A.R.A. in 1838, and promoted to the full honours of the Academy in 1855.

COUTTS. (*See* BURDETT-COUTTS.)

COUZA (PRINCE), ALEXANDER JOHN, formerly reigning Prince of Moldavia and Wallachia, under the title of Alexander John I., was born of a noble family at Galatz, in Moldavia, in 1820, received his education at Paris, and on returning to his native country served in the Moldavian militia, and rose to the rank of captain. After being Vice-President of the tribunal of Galatz, he became, about 1850, "Perealabe," or Prefect, of that town. He was strongly opposed to the Austrian invasion, and sent in his resignation by way of a protest against the government of Vogoridis. At the election of Aug., 1858, he was returned as a deputy for Galatz, and he entered the provisional cabinet as Minister for War. On Jan. 17, 1859, he was unanimously elected Prince of Moldavia, at Jassy, and shortly afterwards he was also unanimously elected Prince of Wallachia, at Bucharest. These elections were ultimately, but not without reluctance, ratified by the Sublime Porte. The whole of Prince Couza's reign was an incessant series of parliamentary crises. He had just formed his twenty-seventh cabinet when a military and parliamentary revolution broke out at Bucharest, Feb. 23, 1866. On that day the prince was imprisoned, on the 24th he abdicated, and on the 27th he left the country. Since then he has lived in comparative retirement, chiefly at Paris and Vienna.

COWEN, FREDERIC HYMEN, musician, born Jan. 29, 1852, at Kingston, in Jamaica, exhibited as an infant an extraordinary love of music. He came to England at the age of four, and from that time showed so much musical talent, both in composition and playing, as to render it advisable to place him under the tuition of Mr. Benedict and Mr. Goss, whose pupil he remained until the winter of 1865. He then studied at the conservatoires of Leipsic and Berlin, and returned to London in 1868. His first essay in composition was a waltz, written at six years old. This was followed by numerous small pieces, including an operetta entitled "Garibaldi." On his return from Berlin he wrote a fantasie sonata, a trio, a quartett, a concerto for piano, and a symphony in C minor, the latter played firstly at the composer's own concert, and then at the Crystal Palace. His last work was a cantata, "The Rose Maiden," given in Nov., 1870, at St. James's Hall, with great success.

COWIE, THE REV. BENJAMIN MORGAN, B.D., born about 1816, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., as Senior Wrangler, in 1839, and became Fellow of his college. In 1844 he was appointed Principal of the College of Civil Engineers at Putney. He was a Select Preacher in his university, and preached the Hulsean Lectures in 1853 and 1854; was elected Professor of Geometry at Gresham College in 1854, and became a Minor Canon of St. Paul's in 1858. He also holds the vicarage of St. Laurence, Jewry, in the city of London. In 1859 he was appointed a Government Inspector of Training Schools, and in 1866 was made one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary and Warburtonian Lecturer at Lincoln's Inn. He was appointed one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to her Majesty, Jan. 14, 1871.

COWIE, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM GARDEN, D.D., Bishop of Auckland, New Zealand, born in London in 1831, was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge (B.A., 1855; M.A., 1865; D.D., 1869). After taking orders he officiated as an army chaplain for some years; became domestic chaplain o Bishop Cotton, of Calcutta, in 1864; rector of Stafford in 1867; and was consecrated Bishop of Auckland in 1869, in succession to Dr. Selwyn (now Bishop of Lichfield), who bore the title of Bishop of New Zealand, and was Metropolitan.

COWLEY (EARL), THE RIGHT HON. HENRY RICHARD CHARLES WELLESLEY, K.G., G.C.B., the only son of the first Baron Cowley (who was a younger brother of the late Duke of Wellington), born June 17, 1804, was educated at Eton, and entered the diplomatic service at the usual age, became successively Secretary of Legation, and afterwards Ambassador at the Ottoman Porte, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Cantons (1848), Minister Plenipotentiary on a special mission at Frankfort (1851), Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation (1851), and Ambassador at Paris (1852). This post (which was occupied by his father before him) his lordship held both under the Republic and under the Empire, and he was believed to have great influence with the French emperor. He took part in the conference at Paris in 1856, when, jointly with the Earl of Clarendon, he signed the treaty of peace with Russia on behalf of England. He was created Viscount Dangan and Earl Cowley for his diplomatic services, April 4, 1857, and made a K.G. in 1865. His lordship resigned the post of Ambassador at Paris in 1867.

COWPER, John Curtis, tragedian, born June 7, 1830, in Manchester, received a good education, and at an early age displayed a taste for dramatic literature. He became an active member of the Manchester Athenæum Literary and Dramatic Society, where he received valuable instructions in elocution and dramatic art from Mr. Samuel Butler, then one of the leading actors at the Manchester Theatre Royal, and Mr. John Vandenhoff. Before attaining his majority, Mr. Cowper, who was engaged in commercial affairs, left England for the United States, returning after an absence of four years to take the management of an establishment at Manchester connected with the firm. It succumbed under the commercial depression of 1855, and at the instigation of numerous friends Mr. Cowper entered into his first professional engagement at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, where he appeared as Romeo to the Juliet of Miss Amy Sedgwick, a lady then new to the stage. Mr. Cowper achieved a decided success, and after fulfilling an engagement of three months' duration, he went on a professional tour, and performed at some of the theatres in smaller towns, where he had opportunities of obtaining a more thorough knowledge of the "business" of the stage. He made his first appearance in Liverpool at the Royal Amphitheatre, April 26, 1858, as Iago, and was so well received that he had a second engagement in June, when he performed Claude Melnotte, "Hamlet," "Don Cæsar," "Macbeth," "The Stranger," "Richard III.," &c. Mr. Cowper afterwards played in several dramas with Mr. G. V. Brooke, and the two actors became warm friends. His first appearance in London was at the Theatre Royal, Adelphi, towards the end of 1862, at the benefit of Miss Avonia Jones. Mr. Cowper took his farewell benefit in Liverpool in Oct. 1865, and appeared at Sadler's Wells in the character of Claude Melnotte, Oct. 25, at which theatre he was engaged for the season as leading actor. He played Romeo to Miss Bateman's Juliet on the occasion of that lady's farewell benefit at Her Majesty's Theatre, Dec. 22, 1865, and afterwards proceeded to the United States, performing with great success at New York and Boston. He returned to England in May, 1866, appeared at the Amphitheatre, Liverpool, June 25, and at the Lyceum Theatre, London, Sept. 15, in Boucicault's drama, "The Long Strike." Next he appeared at Drury Lane as Jacob Blount, M.P., in the drama of the "Great City," which ran the whole of the summer of 1867; afterwards as Bertuchio in the "Doge of Venice," to S. Phelps's Doge; next as Joe in "Nobody's Child." In Aug., 1868, he joined the Holborn Theatre, and played John Drummond in "Blow for Blow." When Mr. B. Sullivan entered upon the management Mr. Cowper was engaged to play such important characters as Joseph Surface, Stukeley, and Paul Lafont. This management came to a sudden and unexpected end, but Mr. Cowper was again engaged under the next management, and played Jack Bolton in the drama of "Behind the Curtain," his intervals being filled up by repeated starring trips to Liverpool, Birmingham, &c. Mr. Cowper is now the lessee of the Theatre Royal, Liverpool, the first patent theatre in the provinces.

COWPER-TEMPLE, The Right Hon. William Francis, second son of the fifth Earl Cowper, born Dec. 13, 1811, was for some years in the army. He became private secretary to Lord Melbourne, and (having held some inferior posts) a Lord of the Admiralty, and Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department. In Aug., 1855, he was appointed President of the Board of Health, and in Feb., 1857, was nominated to the newly-created office of Vice-President of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education. Whilst holding this post he presided over the Board of Health until the resignation of the ministry in 1858. In Aug., 1859, he was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and in Feb., 1860, First Commissioner of Public Works, which office he resigned on the fall of the Russell administration in 1866. Mr. Cowper represented the borough of Hertford in the Liberal interest from 1835 till 1868, when he was returned for South Hampshire. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1855. Under his administration the parks were greatly improved. In Nov., 1871, he obtained Her Majesty's licence to use the surname of Temple in addition to and after that of Cowper, in compliance with a clause in the will of the late Lord Palmerston.

COX, Edward William, serjeant-at-law, eldest son of the late William C. Cox, Esq., born in 1809, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1843, and raised to the degree of a serjeant-at-law in 1868. In the same year he was appointed Recorder of Portsmouth, and in 1870 Deputy-Assistant Judge of Middlesex. He founded and was for many years the editor of the *Law Times*, but has now retired from it. He is author of "The Advocate," published in 1852; of "The Arts of Writing, Reading, and Speaking," in 1863; of "A Treatise on the Law of Joint-Stock Companies," which has gone through six editions; of "A Treatise on the Law of Registration and Elections," which has gone through nine editions; of "A Treatise on the Principles of Punishment," published in 1870, and of other law books. Mr. Serjeant Cox is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Middlesex.

COX, The Rev. George William, born in 1827, was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Oxford, of which he was scholar, and where he graduated S.C.L. in 1849, and proceeded B.A. and M.A. in 1859. He entered holy orders in 1850, and was curate of Salcombe Regis, Devon, in 1850–1, of St. Paul's, Exeter, in 1854–7, and held an assistant-mastership in Cheltenham College in 1860–1. He is the author of "Poems, Legendary and Historical," published in 1850; "Life of St. Boniface," in 1853; "Tales from Greek Mythology," and "The Great Persian War," in 1861; "Tales of the Gods and Heroes," in 1862; "Tales of Thebes and Argos," in 1863; "A Manual of Mythology in the form of Question and Answer," in 1867; "Tales of Ancient Greece," collected edition, 1868; "Latin and Teutonic Christendom," 1870; "The Mythology of the Aryan Nations," 2 vols., 1870; and of various papers and essays in magazines and periodical publications. He edited (jointly with the late W. T. Brande) the "Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art," 3 vols., 1865–7.

COX, The Hon. Jacob Dolson, born in Montreal, Canada, where his parents were temporarily residing, Oct. 27, 1828. His childhood and youth were passed in New York city, and in 1846 he removed to Ohio, and the next year entered Oberlin College, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1851, and the year following was admitted to the bar at Warren, Ohio.

In 1859-61, he was a member of the State Senate of Ohio, and Brigadier-General of Militia. He took an active part, from the first, in the civil war, and eight days after its commencement was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He was in many severe engagements and acquitted himself well in all. In Oct., 1862, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General of Volunteers, and, through the Atlantic and Nashville campaigns, and subsequently in the siege and capture of Wilmington, General Cox distinguished himself by his valour and military skill. Before being mustered out after the close of the war, he was chosen Governor of Ohio, and served in that capacity from 1866 to 1868. During his administration he took decided ground in favour of Mr. Johnson, then President, and, though he could not follow all that gentleman's tortuous courses, he alienated many of his friends by his course, and was not renominated at the close of his term. In 1869, on the accession of General Grant to the Presidency, he called Governor Cox into his cabinet as Secretary of the Interior; but a misunderstanding with the President, in relation to a land claim, led him to resign his position in 1870.

COX, The Rev. John Edmund, D.D., F.S.A., born at Norwich, in 1812, was educated at the Norwich Grammar-school, and afterwards as a Bible clerk at All Souls' College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1836. In 1837 he was presented to the perpetual curacy of Aldeby, Norfolk, by Bishop Stanley. In 1842 he became minister of St. Mary's, Southtown, Great Yarmouth, and was appointed chaplain of the gaol in that town. In 1844 he removed to the curacy of St. Dunstan's, Stepney; and in 1849 he was preferred by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's to the vicarage of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate. He edited the "Memoir of Sarah Martin," the Yarmouth prison visitor, and is the author of "Principles of the Reformation," a "Life of Cranmer," "Life of Luther," "Protestantism contrasted with Romanism," &c. He edited James's "Bellum Papale," James's "Treatise on the Corruption of Scripture," "The Works of Cranmer" (for the Parker Society), and other religious and controversial works. He has also written and edited a considerable number of publications on Freemasonry, the most important of which are "Dr. Ashe's Manual and Lectures," and "The Ancient Constitutions of the Order." Dr. Cox is the chairman and a trustee of the Poor Clergy Relief Society, which distributes money and clothes according to the necessities of the clergy and their families. He is honorary chaplain of the Royal Society of Musicians, of the British Society of Musicians, and of the West Middlesex Volunteer regiment; was for ten years chaplain to the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England; and is a past grand officer of that order.

COX Robert, F.S.A., Scot., was born near Edinburgh, Feb. 25, 1810, and educated at several elementary schools in that city. He chose the law as a profession, and passed as writer to the signet in 1832, but does not seem to have devoted himself closely to legal practice. He has taken an active part in many matters connected with the moral and intellectual improvement of his countrymen, and has long been a resolute opponent of that party in Scotland, who advocate the austere observance of the Sunday. In support of his views, he published, in 1853, "Sabbath Laws and Sabbath Duties, considered in relation to their Natural and Scriptural Grounds and to the Principles of Religious Liberty," and in 1865, "The Literature of the Sabbath Question," 2 vols. Two minor publications of his are, "The whole Doctrine of Calvin about the Sabbath and the Lord's Day," 1860; and "What is Sabbath-breaking?" He had previously compiled the Index to the seventh edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and he has also edited ten volumes of the "Phrenological Journal," to which he was a copious contributor. Along with his brother, Sir James Cox, he edited in 1860, the ninth edition of "The Constitution of Man," by George Combe, whose nephews and literary executors they are, and in 1869, he edited jointly with Professor Nicol of Aberdeen, "Select Writings of the late Charles Maclaren, F.R.S.E., editor of the *Scotsman*," 2 vols.

COX, THE REV. WILLIAM HAYWARD, B.D., the son of a lieut.-colonel in the army who served in the Peninsula, was born in 1803, and educated at Rugby and at Pembroke College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in high honours in 1825. He was elected to an open Fellowship at Queen's College in 1829. Having been for many years Vice-Principal of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, under Dr. Hampden, and rector of Carfax, in that city, and having held several high public appointments in the university, he was appointed, in 1848, Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Hereford (Dr. Hampden), by whom he was nominated, in 1854, to the rectory of Eaton Bishop, having previously held the Crown living of Tenby, to which he was presented by Earl Russell. He is a prebendary of Hereford and rural dean. Mr. Cox, who was an extensive contributor to the *North British* and the *Church of England Quarterly* reviews, is the author of a "Concio ad Clerum," and some papers in the *Christian Observer* on the report of the Oxford University commissioners in 1853. He wrote an able pamphlet in defence of Dr. Hampden, when his nomination to the see of Hereford was called in question by the clergy in 1847–8. From 1853 to 1858 he represented the clergy of the diocese of St. David in the Lower House of Convocation, and preached the Latin sermon before Convocation at St. Paul's in the latter year.

COX, WILLIAM SANDS, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., surgeon, and the founder of the Queen's College and the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, is a son of the late Edward Townsend Cox, of Birmingham, where he was born in 1802. He was educated at Webb Street, Guy's and St. Thomas's, London, and in Paris; became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1824, and Honorary Fellow in 1843. Having held the post of dresser to the late Sir A. Cooper, Bart., and having received as a student marked consideration from Sir Henry Halford, Bart., Baron Larrey, MM. Dupuytren, Lisfranc, Boyer, and Laennec, he settled in Birmingham in 1825, where he obtained an extensive consulting practice. In 1830 he founded the noble institution the Queen's College, and in 1841 the Queen's Hospital. The former institution claims the high honour, through his indomitable perseverance and self-sacrificing exertions, of being the first to initiate measures for the supply of those wants andthe remedy of those evils, which beset the medical student in large towns during his attendance in the lecture-room and the hospital; namely, the institution of collegiate residence, collegiate discipline, and preliminary instruction in classical literature, mathematics, and the modern languages. To carry out the system, his friend, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Wilson Warneford contributed upwards of £25,000, part of which was expended in the purchase of the freehold site, in the erection of chambers, common hall, chapel, lecture-rooms, chemical laboratory, museum, anatomical room, library, &c. The course of study qualifies, without residence elsewhere, for the degrees of B.A. and M.A., M.B. and M.D., LL.B. and LL.D; in the University of London; for the diplomas of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of London and Edinburgh. for the license of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Society of Apothecaries; for entrance into holy orders; for the examination of the Army, Navy, and India Boards; and lastly, for a degree in Civil Engineering, a privilege enjoyed under the authority of the Crown almost exclusively by Queen's College. The college and hospital have been incorporated by a charter and supplemental charter. Mr. Cox is the author of a Memoir on Amputation at the Hip-joint, illustrated with a successful case of nearly twenty years' subsequent enjoyment of health; of a Synopsis of the Bones, &c., of the human body; of an introductory Lecture on the Study of Anatomy and Physiology; of Clinical Reports on Surgical Cases at the Queen's Hospital, and of a paper on Compression in Aneurism, with case; and he has translated Maingault's "Operative Surgery." He holds the post of Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Surgery in Queen's College, and Consulting Surgeon of the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham. Mr. Cox is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Warwickshire, and a member of several learned societies at home and abroad.

COXE, THE RIGHT REV. ARTHUR CLEVELAND, D.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Western New York, was born at Mendham, New Jersey, U.S., May 10, 1818, and graduated at the University of New York in 1838. He took orders in 1841, and was successively rector in Morrisania, New York, Hartford, Connecticut, Baltimore, Maryland, and Calvary Church, New York city. He was elected bishop of the Western Diocese of New York in 1865, and has published several eloquent addresses and pastoral letters to his clergy. His best works are, "Advent, a Mystery: a Dramatic Poem," published in 1837; "Athwold, a Romaunt," in 1838; "Saul, a Mystery;" and "Impressions of England," in 1856; and the well-known "Christian Ballads," of which a new edition appeared in London in 1853. A new and enlarged edition, finely illustrated and containing many new ballads, was published in 1864.

COXE, THE REV. HENRY OCTAVIUS, M.A., born in 1811, was educated at Westminster School and Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1833. He was appointed sub-librarian of the Bodleian Library in 1838, and succeeded to the chief librarianship in 1860, on the retirement of the late Dr. Bandinel. He edited "The Chronicles of Roger of Wendover" for the English Historical Society, in 1841-4; a "Metrical Life of Edward the Black Prince, in French, by Chandos Herald," with a translation and notes, for the Roxburghe Club, in 1842, and John Gower's "Vox Clamantis" for the same club in 1850. He is the author of the "Catalogue of the MSS. belonging to the Colleges and Halls at Oxford," published by the University Press in 1852; and of "Catalogues of the Greek and other MSS. in the Bodleian," issued by the delegates of the Clarendon Press.

COXWELL, HENRY TRACEY, was born March 2, 1819, at the Parsonage House, Wouldham, near Rochester Castle, and educated at the Military School, Chatham. He was intended for the army, but after the death of his father, Captain Coxwell, R.N., he repaired to London, and there became a surgeon-dentist. From boyhood he had a strong bent for ballooning, and made many ascents with other aëronauts before he had a balloon of his own. He may be said to have commenced aërostatics professionally in 1844. In 1845 he projected and edited the "Aërostatic Magazine." Since then he has made nearly 700 ascents, the most remarkable being the extraordinary voyage from Wolverhampton (July 17, 1862), in behalf of the British Association, when Mr. Coxwell took Mr. Glaisher seven miles high, and owing to the intense cold, Mr. Glaisher being insensible, had to open the valve by catching the line in his teeth, thus saving the lives of both. Mr. Coxwell is the author of several able papers and lectures on Aërostation.

CRAIG, ISA, was born in Edinburgh, Oct. 17, 1831. At an early age she began to contribute anonymously to several periodicals, and at length her poetical contributions to the *Scotsman*, under the signature "Isa," attracted attention, and led to her employment in the literary department of that journal. In 1856 she published a collection of her poems. In 1857 she came to London, and her services were engaged by Mr. Hastings in organizing the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, to which she acted as secretary and literary assistant, to the time of her marriage to her cousin, Mr. John Knox. In 1859 she won the first prize for her Ode, recited at the Burns Centenary Festival, against 620 competitors, and in 1865 published "Duchess Agnes," and other poems.

CRAIG, THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM GIBSON, BART., the eldest son of the late Sir James Gibson, Bart., of Riccarton, Midlothian, was born Aug. 2, 1797, and educated at Edinburgh, where he was called as an advocate to the Scottish bar in 1820. He is a magistrate for Midlothian, which county he represented in the House of Commons from 1837 to 1841, when he was returned for the city of Edinburgh, and continued one of its members till 1852. He was a Lord of the Treasury from 1846 to 1852, and was appointed one of the Board of Supervision for the Poor in Scotland in 1854, Lord Clerk of her Majesty's Rolls and Registers in Scotland in 1862, and a member of the Privy Council in 1863.

CRAMPTON, SIR JOHN FIENNES TWISLETON, BART., K.C.B., eldest son of the late Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., born in Dublin in 1807, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Dublin. Entering the diplomatic service, he rose by successive steps, until, in 1852, he became Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington. This post he vacated in 1856, on account of an arbitrary demand made by the United States Government, which accused him of having violated the sovereign rights of the States, by attempting to enlist recruits for the British army. In 1857 he was sent in the same capacity to Hanover, whence he was transferred to St. Petersburg, March 31, 1858, and to Madrid, Dec. 11, 1860, in which year he married Miss Victoria Balfe, but the marriage was annulled three years later. Sir John resigned the post of British Minister at Madrid in November, 1869.

CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES (EARL OF), ALEXANDER WILLIAM CRAWFORD LINDSAY, eldest son of James Crawford, the twenty-fourth Earl of Crawford and ninth Earl of Balcarres, was born Oct. 16, 1812, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1833. He has written "Letters on Egypt, Edom, and the Holy Land," published in 1838; "A Letter to a Friend on the Evidence and Theory of Christianity," in 1841; "Progression by Antagonism, a Theory involving Considerations touching the Present Position, Duties, and Destiny of Great Britain," in 1846; "Sketches of the History of Christian Art," in 1847; "The Lives of the Lindsays," a genealogical volume of more than ordinary interest, in 1849; "Scepticism, a Retrogressive Movement in Theology," in 1861; "On the Theory of the English Hexameter," in 1862; and "Œcumenicity in relation to the Church of England," in 1870. He was known as Lord Lindsay until the death of his father, Dec. 15, 1869, when he succeeded to the earldom of Crawford and Balcarres.

CREASE, HENRY PERING PELLEW, born about 1826, was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1847; he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in June, 1849, and for some years practised as a conveyancer and equity draughtsman. In July, 1861, he was appointed Attorney-General of British Columbia, and in 1870 a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of that colony.

CREASY, SIR EDWARD SHEPHERD, M.A., son of the late Mr. Edward Hill Creasy, auctioneer, of Brighton, and founder and part proprietor of the *Brighton Gazette*, born at Bexley, in Kent, 1812, was educated on the foundation at Eton, where he obtained in 1831 the Newcastle scholarship; and whence he was elected Scholar of King's College, Cambridge, in 1832, and Fellow of the same College in 1834. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1837, was for several years a member of the Home circuit, was appointed Professor of Modern and Ancient History in the University of London in 1840, and held that post for several years. His principal work, "The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World," first published in 1851, has gone through several editions. He is also the author of the "Rise and Progress of the British Constitution," first published in 1834; of a "History of the Ottoman Turks;" of a volume of "Biographies of eminent Etonians," and of an "Historical and Critical Account of the several Invasions of England." In 1860 Mr. Creasy was appointed to the Chief Justiceship of Ceylon, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1869 he returned to this country for a year, in consequence of indisposition. His latest works are, a "History of England" vols. 1 and 2, 1869–70, to be extended to 5 vols.; and "The Old Love and the New; a Novel," 1870.

CRÉMIEUX, ISAAC-ADOLPHE, lawyer and legislator, born at Nismes of Jewish parents, April 30, 1796, was a member of the Chamber of Deputies for several years during the reign of Louis-Philippe, and always voted with the Reform party against M. Guizot. He was an energetic supporter of the exclusion of paid functionaries (Ministers excepted) from the Chamber; and he advocated the most comprehensive principles of free trade. When the game-law, initiated in the Chamber of Peers, was discussed in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Crémieux opposed it vigorously. Finding that ministers were resolved to carry it, he succeeded in procuring the suppression of the clause which exempted crown lands from the provisions of the measure; but the peers restored the obnoxious paragraph. When Count Duchâtel made his memorable declaration that no reform would be granted, and that the Government had resolved to put down the Reform banquets, M. Crémieux exclaimed, "There is blood in this!" Encountering Louis-Philippe and his queen in the Place de la Concorde, on the Thursday of their flight, M. Crémieux recommended them to depart immediately, "no hope for them being left," and proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies, where he advocated the formation of a provisional government, and was made Minister of Justice. He is one of the authors of the "Code des Codes" (1834). After the *coup d'état*, he was arrested and taken to Mazas. He then retired from political life for several years, and devoted himself to his profession at the French bar. When the new laws were passed respecting the right of public meeting in the early part of 1869, M. Crémieux emerged from his retirement and made his voice heard at various literary and political conferences at Paris. In the same year he made an attempt to enter the Corps Législatif, but was defeated by the official candidate. When the Government of the National Defence was established in Sept., 1870, M. Crémieux was nominated Minister of Justice, and he was one of the Ministers composing the Government Delegation at Tours, and subsequently at Bordeaux.

CRESWELL, THE HON. JOHN A. J., Postmaster-General of the United States, was born in Port Deposit, Maryland, Nov. 18, 1828; graduated from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1848, and was admitted to the bar of Maryland in 1850. After serving as a member of the Maryland Legislature and in some State offices, he was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and served from 1863 to 1865. In the latter year he was chosen United States senator to fill the unexpired term of Thomas H. Hicks, deceased. He was soon recognised as an able speaker. In 1869 President Grant nominated him for Postmaster-General, which office he still holds.

CRÉTINEAU-JOLY, JACQUES, a

French writer, born at Fontenay, in La Vendée, Sept. 23, 1803, passed through a course of study in the ecclesiastical seminary of St. Sulpice, at Paris, and then travelled in Italy and Germany. He commenced his literary career by publishing some volumes of poems; established "Le Vendéen," a Legitimist journal, after the Revolution of July; and then successively edited the *Hermine* of Nantes (1834–38), the *Gazette du Dauphiné*, and the *Europe Monarchique*. In all these journals, as in his separate publications, M. Crétineau-Joly warmly supported the principle of absolute and legitimate authority both in Church and State. He has written some valuable historical works illustrative of the struggles of the Vendeans against the Revolution; "Histoire des Traités de 1815, et de leur exécution, publiée sur des documents officiels et inédits," 1842; "Histoire Religieuse, Politique, et Littéraire de la Compagnie de Jésus, composée sur des documents inédits et authentiques," 6 vols., 1844–46; "Le Pape Clément XIV.," 1853; "Scènes d'Italie et de Vendée," 1853; "L'Église Romaine en face de la Révolution," 2 vols., 1859; "Histoire de Louis-Philippe d'Orléans et de l'Orléanisme," 2 vols., 1861–63; "Le Cardinal Consalvi" memoirs, with introduction and notes, 2 vols., 1864; and "Histoire des trois derniers Princes de la Maison de Condé," 2 vols., 1866.

CRISPI, Francesco, an Italian statesman, born at Ribera, in Sicily, Oct. 4, 1819, studied law at Palermo, and became a member of the bar of Naples, where he took part in the conspiracies which led to the overthrow of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies in 1848. He was one of the chief promoters of the insurrection of Palermo, became a deputy and general secretary of war, and for two years was the heart and soul of the resistance offered by the Sicilian people. After the victory gained by the Swiss regiments, Signor Crispi fled to France. In 1859 and 1860 he organized the new Sicilian revolution; he landed at Palermo with Garibaldi and his volunteers, and after fighting as a simple soldier, became a minister, in which capacity he paved the way for the annexation of the Two Sicilies to the Kingdom of Italy. In 1861 he was returned by the city of Palermo to the first Italian Parliament, in which he took a prominent and influential position, becoming in a short time the acknowledged leader of the constitutional opposition. It was the understanding come to between Signor Crispi and the old Piedmontese "third party," which led to the formation of the new Rattazzi ministry.

CROFTON, Sir Walter Frederick, C.B., a son of the late Capt. Walter Crofton, of the 54th foot (who was killed at Waterloo), born in 1815, was educated at Woolwich Academy, entered the Royal Artillery in 1833, became Captain in 1845, and afterwards retired. He held from 1854 to 1862 the chairmanship of the Directors of Convict Prisons in Ireland, and in reward of the great success of his management, he received the honour of knighthood in 1862. Sir Walter is a magistrate for Wiltshire.

CROSLAND, Mrs. Camilla, better known under her maiden name Camilla Toulmin, born in Aldermanbury, London, June 9, 1812, is the daughter of a solicitor, who died during her childhood, and granddaughter of the eminent physician, Dr. William Toulmin. A love of reading and quickness of intellect supplied the place of a systematic course of training in the earlier years of her life; and having been by the death of her father, and afterwards by that of her brother, thrown entirely upon her own resources, she adopted literature as a profession. Miss Toulmin's first production was a short poem, published in the "Book of Beauty" for 1838. Since that time she has contributed largely to periodicals; among which may be especially mentioned *Chambers's* and the *People's Journal*. She edited for some years the *Ladies'*

Companion and Monthly Magazine, and has published the following works: "Lays and Legends illustrative of English Life;" "Partners for Life, a Christmas Story;" "Stratagems, a Tale for Young People;" "Toil and Trial, a Story of London Life," written at the suggestion of the Early Closing Association; "Lydia, a Woman's Book;" "Stray Leaves from Shady Places;" "Memorable Women;" and "Hildred, the Daughter." In some of these books the themes selected by her are the trials of the poor, and the political and social progress of the people, a subject to which Mrs. Crosland was one of the first to direct public attention. In 1848 she married Mr. Newton Crosland, a merchant of London, who has contributed to various periodicals, and published in a separate form an essay on "Apparitions." In April, 1854, Mrs. Crosland commenced the investigation of those singular phenomena known as "spiritual," and in 1857 she published the result of her labours in a book entitled "Light in the Valley: my Experiences of Spiritualism." In May, 1862, she published a novel entitled "Mrs. Blake," and at Christmas, 1865, a fairy tale, "The Island of the Rainbow." Mrs. Crosland has written a number of part songs for Messrs. Novello's publications.

CROSSLEY, James, F.S.A., son of a merchant at Halifax, Yorkshire, born in 1800, was educated for the law, and practised as a solicitor at Manchester till 1860, when he retired from the profession. He was a frequent contributor to the earlier volumes of *Blackwood's Magazine*, one of the writers in the first *Retrospective Review*, and occasionally assisted J. G. Lockhart in biographical articles in the *Quarterly Review*. The peculiar department to which he has devoted himself is criticism and antiquarian and literary research. Mr. Crossley has been a member of the Philobiblon Society since its commencement. He was appointed president of the Chetham Society in 1848, which office he still holds, and he is also president of the more recently formed Spenser Society. He is the editor of "Pott's Discovery of Witches," "The Diary and Correspondence of Dr. John Worthington," 2 vols., and "Heywood's Observations in Verse" in the Chetham series. His aid and assistance will be found to be acknowledged in very many of the works of literary research which have appeared during the last forty years. He is well known as an ardent book-collector, and has accumulated a curious and extensive library. His present residence is Cavendish-place, Manchester.

CROWE, Mrs. (*See* Bateman.)

CROWE, Mrs. Catherine, whose maiden name was Stevens, born at Borough Green, Kent, about 1800, was marrried to Lieut.-Col. Crowe, of the British army, in 1822. Her literary career commenced in 1838, by the publication of "Aristodemus," a tragedy, to which high praise was awarded. Mrs. Crowe published a novel called "Manorial Rights," followed by "The Adventures of Susan Hopley." The rapid succession and variety of its incidents secured for this story immediate popularity, and it was reproduced at some of the minor theatres. In 1847 Mrs. Crowe published a third novel, "Lily Dawson." She next appeared as the translator of the "The Seeress of Prevorst," and of "The History of a German Clairvoyante;" and probably led by the contemplation of these wonders to the examination of others, which found an answering chord in her own mind, produced, in 1848, "The Night Side of Nature," a history of the supernatural, or rather a collection of those incidents which form the basis for a belief in it, linked together by many skilful and original remarks. A series of tales, founded on various dark and tragical points of human experience, followed, under the title of "Light and Darkness; or, Mysteries of Life." These, with a book for children, called "Pippie's Warning, or Mind your Tempers," and two additional novels, "The Adventures of a Beauty," and "Linny Lockwood," are among the later works which have proceeded from Mrs. Crowe's pen. She has contributed of late years to periodical literature.

CROWTHER, THE RIGHT REV. SAMUEL ADJAI, D.D., Bishop of Niger Territory, a native of Africa, and many years a missionary in that country, was consecrated first Bishop of Niger Territory, West Africa, June 29, 1864.

CRUIKSHANK, GEORGE, born in London, Sept. 27, 1792. As the son of an able water-colour draughtsman and caricaturist, he had an hereditary claim to some artistic gifts, which began to develop themselves at an early age, and after the death of his father, while still a youth, was employed to illustrate children's books and cheap editions of popular songsters. He had evinced a desire to follow art in the higher department, and attempted, on one occasion, to study at the Academy. The schools at that time were restricted in space, and much crowded. On sending up to Fuseli his figure of a plaster cast, the eccentric Professor of Painting returned the message—"He may come, but he will have to fight for a seat." Thus discouraged, the young artist never repeated his attempt to enter the Academy as a student, although he has appeared in it as an exhibitor. He was afterwards engaged illustrating with caricatures a monthly periodical called *The Scourge*, and another, *The Meteor*, which he published conjointly with a literary man named Earle. From this time he supplied caricatures to nearly all the publishers of pictorial works, including the late Mr. Hone, whose political squibs he illustrated with a happy vein of humour which hit the public taste. Among these, "The Queen's Matrimonial Ladder," "The Man in the Moon," and "Non mi ricordo," are, perhaps, best remembered. After this, he occupied himself with the production of a series of plates to illustrate "Life in London," with the object of warning young men against the consequences of what is called "seeing life;" but the end and object of the artist were so completely mistaken by the person who wrote the letterpress, that he retired from the work in disgust, leaving his brother Robert to finish the plates. This work attained great popularity, and was dramatized by Moncrieff and others. It was followed by "Life in Paris," and another serial entitled the "Humorist." His next etchings appeared in Grimm's series of German stories, followed by the "Points of Humour," so often alluded to in terms of praise in *Blackwood's Magazine*. Among the more celebrated of his ludicrous productions about this time were "Mornings at Bow Street," "Punch and Judy," "Tales of Irish Life," "John Gilpin," "Tom Thumb," "The Epping Hunt," "Italian Stories," "Illustrations of Phrenology," "Scraps and Sketches," "My Sketch-Book." and the plates in "Sketches by Boz," in "Oliver Twist," in "Jack Sheppard," in "The Tower of London," in "Windsor Castle;" illustrations to the "British Novelists," the "Waverley Novels," Sir W. Scott's "Letters on Demonology, &c.," the "Fairy Library," the "Loving Ballad of Lord Bateman," and "The Life of Grimaldi." In 1842 appeared the first number of "Cruikshank's Omnibus;" the letterpress being edited by the late Laman Blanchard. The principal part of the matter and the illustrations, of course, came from the fertile brain of him whose name the publication bore. He was always happy in his pictures of "Jack Tars," as may be seen in his illustrations to "Greenwich Hospital," by the "Old Sailor." From the first he had shown a strong tendency to administer reproof in his treatment of intoxication and its accompanying vices. Instances of this tendency are to be found in his "Sunday in London," "The Gin Trap," "The Gin Juggernaut," and more especially in his series of eight prints entitled "The Bottle;" the latter of which had eminent success, and was dramatized at eight theatres in London at one time. It brought the author into direct personal connection with the leaders of the temperance movement. As he has, moreover, become a convert himself to their doctrines, he is one of the ablest advocates of the temperance cause. Of late years, Mr. Cruikshank has turned his attention to oil-painting, a branch of art in which he has so far educated himself as to make his pictures sought after by connoisseurs. Among the most important of his contributions to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy and the British Institution, may be enumerated his illustrations of "Tam O'Shanter," "Titania and Bottom the Weaver," "Cinderella," "The Runaway Knock," "Grimaldi shaved by a Girl," "A New Situation," "Dressing for the Day," and "Disturbing a Congregation." The last-mentioned was painted for Prince Albert. To these may be added his "Fairy Ring," "The Merry Wives of Windsor," &c. His latest production in oil-painting is a large picture entitled "The Worship of Bacchus," which he exhibited to the Queen at Windsor in 1863. An engraving of this picture has been published, in which all the figures are outlined by the painter, and finished by Mr. H. Mottram. Although this artist's employment through life has been sedentary, his recreations have all been of an athletic character. He served in the ranks as a volunteer rifleman before he was twenty years of age, and for nearly eight years as lieut.-colonel of the Havelocks, or 48th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers. Mr. Cruikshank possesses dramatic talent, and has frequently taken part in amateur performances at the public theatres for benevolent purposes. We are glad to find that this artist, now in his 79th year, appears to be as vigorous as he was when 40 or 50 years of age, and working professionally as hard as ever, designing and etching occasionally, but principally engaged in making water-colour drawings and oil-paintings; also constantly presiding and attending temperance and other public meetings for philanthropic purposes. He is now engaged in writing his autobiography.

CUBITT, JOSEPH, civil engineer, born at Horning, in the county of Norfolk, Nov. 24, 1811, received his preliminary education at Bruce Castle School, Tottenham, under Sir Rowland Hill, and his professional education in the office and on the works of his father, the late Sir William Cubitt, F.R.S., civil engineer. His principal works are, a considerable portion of the system of the South-Eastern Railway lines; the entire Great Northern Railway; the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway; the Rhymney Railway; the Oswestry and Newtown Railway; the Colne Valley Railway; the Pier of Weymouth Harbour; the Extension of the North Pier and other works of Great Yarmouth Haven; and the new Blackfriars Bridge, London. Mr. Cubitt is a member of the Athenæum Club, and of the Geographical Society, and was for many years a Vice-President of the Institution of Civil Engineers. He is also a Lieut.-Colonel of the Volunteer Engineer and Railway Staff Corps.

CULLEN, HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL PAUL, Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, born in Ireland, about 1800, left his native country at an early age to study in Rome, where he remained thirty years, during a considerable portion of which he was Rector of the Irish College, and member of several ecclesiastical congregations in that city. The death of Dr. Crolly, Roman Catholic archbishop of Armagh, which took place in 1849, was followed by a difference of opinion amongst the Irish suffragans as to the nomination of his successor. Many of the Irish bishops having suggested the name of Dr. Cullen, he received, at the hands of Pius IX., his appointment to Armagh, was consecrated "Primate of all Ireland" in 1850, and was transferred thence to Dublin in the following year, on the death of Dr. Murray. He is strongly opposed to the mixed system of education represented by the government schools and Queen's colleges, and as he was one of the first to conceive the idea of a Catholic University in Dublin, so he has ever proved himself a patron of that institution and the main pillar of its support in Ireland. He was proclaimed Cardinal in June, 1866, being the first Irish bishop who since the era of the Reformation has been advanced to that dignity.

CULLUM, GEORGE W., colonel and brevet major-general, corps of Engineers, U.S. army, was born at New York, about 1812, graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1833, third in rank in his class, was engaged for the next twenty-eight years in engineering labours,—the construction of forts, bridges, and ponton trains, and in instructing at West Point on practical military engineering. During the late war he was Chief of Staff to the General-in-Chief from Nov., 1861, to Sept., 1864, and Superintendent of the Military Academy, West Point, from Sept., 1864, to Aug. 28, 1866, and since that time has been on the Board of Engineers for Fortifications, &c. General Cullum has published the following works:—"Military Bridges with India-rubber Pontons" (1849); "Register of Officers and Graduates of the U.S. Military Academy from 1802 to 1850" (1850); a translation of Duparcy's "Elements of Military Art and History, with Notes, &c." (1863); "Systems of Military Bridges" (1863); "Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the U.S. Military Academy from its Establishment in 1802 to the Army Reorganization of 1866–67" (1868),—a work of immense labour and research; and numerous military memoirs, reviews, and reports.

CUMMING, THE REV. JOHN, D.D., F.R.S.E., minister of the Scotch Church, Crown Court, Covent Garden, author of devotional and controversial works, and a popular preacher, was born in Aberdeenshire, of a Highland family, Nov. 10, 1810. Dr. Cumming came to London in 1833. On the platform he is distinguished for his decided and untiring opposition to the doctrines of the Catholic Church. Dr. Cumming preached before her Majesty at Balmoral, a sermon afterwards published under the title of "Salvation." Amongst his best-known works are,—"Apocalyptic Sketches," "Daily Life," and "Voices of the Night." Dr. Cumming published "The Great Tribulation," a volume of upwards of 500 pages, treating of the prophetic descriptions of the coming of Christ and end of this dispensation, which has had a large sale; a companion volume, in 1861, called "Redemption Draweth Nigh," and "The Destiny of Nations;" or, the future of Europe as delineated in the Bible. In these works great events were predicted for 1868, and in his work, "The Seventh Vial," published in Nov., 1870, he quotes evidence from the most reliable sources of the fulfilment of all the events predicted in the page of prophecy. In his preface he states that he does not revise or recast a single explanation of prophecy in his former works, but abides by, and in this last volume justifies all. Dr. Cumming belongs to the Established Church of Scotland, and opposed alike the principle and policy of those who felt it their duty to secede in 1843 and form a separate communion.

CUNNINGHAM, MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER, of the Bengal Engineers, second son of Allan Cunningham, and brother to the late Captain J. D. Cunningham, author of the "History of the Sikhs," to Peter Cunningham, and to Colonel Francis Cunningham, was born in John-street, Westminster, Jan. 23, 1814, and educated at Christ's Hospital, and at the Military College, Addiscombe. He was appointed 2nd Lieutenant of Engineers in 1831; Aide-de-camp to the Governor-General of India in 1834; sent specially to Cashmere in 1839; Engineer to the King of Oudh in 1840; head of a

Mission to Thibet, &c., in 1846; Chief Engineer of the North-Western Provinces in 1858; Archæological Surveyor-General of India in 1870; Companion of the Star of India, 1871. General Cunningham is the author of many articles on antiquarian subjects in the Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society, and other periodicals; "The Bhilsa Topes, or Buddhist Monuments of Central India," 1854; "An Essay on the Arian Order of Architecture," 1846; "Ladak, Physical, Statistical, and Historical," 1854; and voluminous official Reports on the Antiquities of Northern Hindostan, which are now being reprinted by order of the Government of India.

CURLING, THOMAS BLIZARD, F.RS., born in Jan., 1811, and educated at Manor-house, Chiswick, was appointed assistant-surgeon to the London Hospital in 1834, lecturer on surgery in 1846, full surgeon in 1849, examiner in surgery to the University of London in 1859, and member of council of the College of Surgeons in 1864. He became consulting surgeon to the London Orphan Asylum in 1849, a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1850, and was elected President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society in 1871. He is the author of a treatise on tetanus, which gained the Jacksonian prize in 1835; of a "Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Testis," published in 1843, and of "Observations on Diseases of the Rectum," in 1851. The last-mentioned have reached a third edition. In Aug., 1869, he resigned the post of senior surgeon to the London Hospital, after a service of nearly thirty-six years.

CURREY, THE REV. GEORGE, D.D., Master of the Charterhouse, London, is the son of the late Rev. James Currey, who was himself preacher to that institution. He was born in Charterhouse Square, April 7, 1816, and educated at Charterhouse school, whence he removed to St. John's College, Cambridge, of which society he became a scholar in 1834. The following year he was appointed a Bell's University Scholar, and in 1838 he graduated B.A., being fourteenth wrangler and fourth in the first class of the Classical Tripos; he was elected a fellow of his college in 1839; appointed Lecturer in 1840; Tutor in 1844; Whitehall Preacher in 1845; Hulsean Lecturer in 1851 and 1852; Preacher of the Charterhouse in 1849; and Master of the Charterhouse, Jan. 17, 1871. Dr. Currey has published the "Hulsean Lectures" for 1851 and 1852; and edited "Tertulliani de Spectaculis, de Idololatriâ et de Coronâ Militis," Cambridge, 1854.

CURRIE, SIR FREDERICK, Bart., third son of the late Mark Currie, Esq., of Gatton, Surrey, born in 1799, and educated at the Charterhouse and Haileybury; entered the Bengal civil service in 1817, and having held several intermediate posts, amongst others that of British Resident at Lahore, was made successively one of the Secretaries to the Government of India, and a member of the Supreme Council. His energy and administrative capacities were largely tested during the first Sikh war, which was terminated by Lords Gough and Hardinge in 1847, and he was raised to the baronetcy soon after the battles of the Sutlej. Returning to England, he was nominated by the Queen in 1854 a director of the East-India Company, and appointed in 1858 Vice-President of Her Majesty's Indian Council. He is a D.C.L. of Oxford.

CURTIN, HON. A. G., statesman, was born in Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, April 2, 1817. He obtained a good rudimental education at Milton, in the same state, and was afterwards placed in a law office at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, and speedily achieved a large success. He supported actively the election of General Harrison in 1840, and assisted in the canvas for Henry Clay in 1844. He was appointed State Secretary for Pennsylvania in 1854, and devoted much of his attention to common schools. In 1860 he accepted the nomination for

Governor of that state, and was elected in October following. He gave a warm support to the Government during the rebellion, and when Pennsylvania was invaded by southern troops, displayed great vigour in bringing his people to the rescue. He was re-elected in 1863, and remained in office until 1867. In May, 1869, he was appointed by President Grant as Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg.

CURTIS, George Ticknor, lawyer, born at Watertown, Massachusetts, Nov. 28, 1812, graduated at Harvard College in 1832, was admitted to the bar in 1836, and has since practised at Boston. He has published, during his legal career, the following valuable works on juridical questions: "Rights and Duties of Merchant Seamen," in 1844; "Law of Copyright," in 1849; "Commentaries on the Jurisprudence, Practice, and peculiar Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States," in 1854; and the "History of the Origin, Formation, and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States," in 1855–8; to which last work he chiefly owes his reputation. He published a "Life of Daniel Webster" in 1869. Mr. Curtis has resided for some years past at New York, and has a large consulting practice in copyright, commercial, and admiralty cases.

CURTIS, George William, author, born at Providence, Rhode Island, Feb. 24, 1824, joined, with his elder brother, in 1842, the association for agriculture and education at Brook Farm, West Roxbury, Massachusetts, whence, after eighteen months' experience, he removed to Concord, where he spent his time for two years as a practical farmer. In 1846 Mr. Curtis visited Europe, Egypt, and Syria, spending a year in Italy and several months in the University of Berlin, not returning until 1850, when he produced his first work, "Nile Notes of a Howadji." He joined the editorial staff of the *New York Tribune*, and certain articles contributed by him to this paper were collected and published under the title of "Lotus-eating." In 1852 the "Howadji in Syria" appeared, and, in the same year, *Putnam's Monthly Magazine* was commenced, with which he was identified till its discontinuance, the latter part of the time to the great injury of his fortune. In 1858 Mr. Curtis first came before the public as a lecturer. The same year his "Potiphar Papers," satirical sketches on New York society, were published. In politics Mr. Curtis has been a Republican ever since the organization of that party, and in the most warmly contested campaigns has often proved a most effective political orator. But it is as an accomplished *belles lettres* scholar, a genial but fearless critic, and an elegant and polished writer, that he is most in his element. As the *Editor's Easy Chair* in *Harper's Monthly Magazine*, as the editor and liberal contributor to *Harper's Weekly*, and as Professor of English literature in Cornell University, Mr. Curtis has won a high reputation. He is, like his friend and correspondent, Mr. J. Stuart Mill, an advocate, to a moderate extent, of woman suffrage, and of a more extended sphere of intellectual and physical activity for woman; but in no sense a supporter of the radical and disorganizing doctrines which have been of late avowed by some of the "woman's rights" school.

CURTIUS, Ernest, a German Hellenist, born at Lubeck, Sept. 2, 1814, after a preliminary training in the college of his native town, pursued his studies at the universities of Bonn, Göttingen, and Berlin, and in 1837 visited Athens in company with Professor Brandis, in order to commence at head-quarters his researches into Greek antiquities. Subsequently he accompanied Ottfried Müller in his archæological expedition to the Peloponnesus, and on the decease of that eminent scholar in 1840, he returned to his native country, was created Doctor by the University of Halle, taught for some time in the colleges of Berlin, became Professor Extraordinary there, and was appointed tutor to Prince Frederick William, son of the present emperor of Germany. In 1856 he succeeded Hermann as Professor at Göttingen. Professor Curtius's works all relate to Greek antiquities. The best known is his "History of Greece," which has been ably translated into English by A. W. Ward, M.A., 3 vols., 1868–70.

CURTIUS, George, brother of Professor Ernest Curtius, was born at Lübeck in 1820, and studied philology at Bonn and Berlin. His first appointment was as tutor in Blochmann's Institute, at Dresden. In 1845 he became private docent in the University of Berlin, and in 1849 Professor of Classical Philology in the University of Prague. Dr. George Curtius has written, "Comparative Grammar in its relation to Classical Philology," 1845, 2nd edit., 1848; "Contributions from Comparative Linguistics to the Grammar of the Greek and Latin Languages," 1846; "School Grammar of the Greek Language," 1862, which had passed through six editions in 1864, and which has been edited in English by Dr. William Smith; "Indications on the Present State of the Homeric Question," 1854; "A First Greek Course," and some other works.

CUSHING, Caleb, statesman, born at Salisbury, Massachusetts, in Jan., 1800, graduated at Harvard in 1817, and devoted himself to the study of the law, though he continued for two years to act as college tutor. His preparation for the bar was unusually long,—a circumstance which bore fruit in due season. In 1825 he commenced practice at Newburyport, Massachusetts, at the same time contributing to the *North American Review* articles on historical and legal subjects, and was a member of the Massachusetts legislature. In 1829 he visited Europe, where he remained two years, and published, in 1833, "Reminiscences of Spain" and "Review of the Revolution of the 'Three Days' in France, and the consequent Events in Europe." In 1835 he was elected a member of Congress,—a position which he retained for four consecutive terms. He was identified with the Whigs until 1841, when he and Mr. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, defended President Tyler's cause, and soon went wholly over to the Democrats. In 1843 President Tyler nominated him Secretary to the Treasury, but the appointment was rejected by the Senate. He was thereupon appointed Commissioner to China, and concluded the first American treaty with that court. On his return he was again elected a member of the Massachusetts legislature; and being defeated on a resolution to raise, arm, and equip a regiment of volunteers for the Mexican war, he equipped them from his own means, and, as their colonel, departed for the seat of war. Here he was soon after appointed brigadier-general, and served through the war with distinction. In 1850 he was again in the legislature, and vehemently opposed the election of Charles Sumner as United States Senator. In 1852 he was chosen a justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, and in 1853 called into President Pierce's cabinet as Attorney-General. In 1857, after retiring from the office of Attorney-General, he was again a member of the Massachusetts legislature, and was re-elected to 1860. In 1860 he was President of the National Democratic Convention, which nominated Breckenridge and Lane for President and Vice-President. During the war, though not active, his influence was thrown on the side of the Union. In 1866 he was appointed by President Johnson one of three commissioners to codify and revise the laws of Congress. He was concerned in the treaty by which Russia sold her possessions in North-Western America to the United States, and in 1869 went to Santa Fe de Bogota and negotiated a treaty with the Colombian Government for a canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

CUSHMAN, Charlotte Saunders,

born at Boston, United States, about 1818, first appeared as a public singer, in the character of the Countess, in the "Marriage of Figaro," at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, in April, 1835. Having been very successful in her native country, she visited England in 1845, and remained here until 1849, playing with success at the Princess's and Haymarket theatres. After another professional tour in England, she returned to America, and, having accumulated a fortune by her profession, she took a formal leave of the American stage. Subsequent disasters led her to return to it, and she acted a round of engagements in England and the United States from 1856 to 1858, and subsequently returned to Rome, where she had previously resided. She returned to the United States some years since, and is now living near Boston. Her sister, Miss Susan Cushman, who appeared with success on the stage both in England and in the United States, sharing her eldest sister's popularity, especially as the representative of Juliet to her Romeo, was married to Dr. S. Muspratt, of Liverpool.

CUST, General the Hon. Sir Edward, K.C.H., D.C.L., a younger son of the first Lord Brownlow, born March 17, 1794, is a general in the army, and colonel of the 16th Dragoons, and served three years under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula. He was many years in Parliament, where he took an active part in exposing the abuses of the then existing practice, by which architects, through the means of a close monopoly of the Board of Works, disfigured the metropolis, and he succeeded in maturing a system of public competition for public buildings, under which he was named a Commissioner for rebuilding the Houses of Parliament and for the selection of the Wellington monument. He was for thirty years Master of the Household in this country of the late Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg till he quitted England to ascend the throne of Belgium. He was nominated Master of the Ceremonies to her Majesty in 1847. Sir Edward has earned literary distinction by his "Annals of the Wars of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries," his "Noctes Dominicæ," a pamphlet on "Colonies and Colonial Government," and "Lives of the Warriors of the Seventeenth Century," the third and concluding volume of which appeared in 1869. Lady Cust is known as the authoress of a very useful work called "The Invalid's Own Book." Sir E. Cust is a Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold of Belgium and a Commander of the Royal Guelphic Order. In 1869 the Emperor of Austria conferred the great gold medal of the empire, "*pro literis et artibus*," on Sir E. Cust, "as a mark of the emperor's appreciation of the general's merits as a military historian."

CUVILLIER-FLEURY, Alfred-Auguste, author, born in 1802, studied at the College of Louis-le-Grand, and obtained the prize of honour for rhetoric in 1819. For ten years he was secretary to Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, whose exile he shared at Rome and Florence, and upon his return to France was appointed director of studies at the College of Sainte-Barbe. In 1827 Louis-Philippe intrusted to him the education of the young Duc d'Aumale. In 1834 he commenced writing for the *Journal des Débats*, maintaining the cause of the monarchy of July; was created officer of the Legion of Honour, April 29, 1845; and unsuccessfully presented himself for the suffrages of the electors of Guéret in 1846. The revolution of Feb., 1848, and subsequent events did not change his opinions, and he remained one of the principal editors of the *Débats* until 1860. A number of his articles have been collected under the following titles:—"Portraits Politiques et Révolutionnaires," published in 1851; "Études Historiques et Littéraires," in 1854; "Nouvelles Études," in 1855; "Voyages et Voyageurs," in 1854-6; "Dernières Études Historiques et Littéraires," in

1859; "Historiens, Poëtes, et Romanciers," in 1863; and "Études et Portraits," 2 vols., 1865–68. He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1866.

D.

DACRES, ADMIRAL SIR SIDNEY COLPOY, K.C.B., son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Dacres, was born at Totnes, Devonshire, in 1805, and educated at the Naval College at Portsmouth. He entered the Royal Navy in 1817, and in 1827, when lieutenant on board the *Blonde*, he was sent ashore with four cannons and a division of seamen, and rendered valuable assistance to the French army in the Morea under Marshal Maison. Appointed a Commander in 1834, he cruised on the Spanish coast in the *Salamander* for several years during the Carlist war, and in 1840 was made Captain of that vessel. At the time of the Crimean war he was flag-captain to Sir Charles Napier. He received the command of the *Sans Pareil*, a vessel in the fleet of Sir D. Dundas, and greatly distinguished himself before Odessa and Sebastopol, where his ship was riddled with cannon-balls. He was made Rear-Admiral in 1858, Vice-Admiral in 1865, a Lord of the Admiralty in 1866, and Admiral in 1870. Since 1858, Sir Sidney Dacres served as an admiral in the Mediterranean, West Indies and Channel squadrons. He has been decorated with several foreign orders.

DAKOTA AND NEBRASKA, BISHOP OF. (*See* CLARKSON, DR).

D'ALBERT, CHARLES, musical composer, son of a captain of cavalry in the French army, born at a village near Hamburg, in 1815, after his father's death, was brought by his mother to England, where his musical talents attracted the notice of Kalkbrenner, whose pupil he became, and under whose instructions he gained an acquaintance with the classical works of the great masters. He afterwards attended at the Académie Royale, Paris, where he studied music and dancing to such good purpose that he was appointed maître de ballet and first dancer at Covent Garden Theatre, but abandoned the stage, and established himself as a teacher of music, and as a composer. His success is proved by the popularity of the dance-music which he has composed, each piece having a distinct individuality, suggestive of the subject of the title. "The Peri," "Faust," "Haunt of Fairies," "Queen of the Ball," and "Lily of the Valley," waltzes; the "Sultan's," "The Bridal," "Helena," "Coquette," "Isabelle," "King Pippin," and "Soldier's" polkas; "The Express" and "Pelissier" galops, and other compositions too numerous to mention, are great favourites with the public.

DALE, THE REV. ROBERT WILLIAM, M.A., an Independent minister, born in London Dec. 1, 1829, was educated at Spring Hill College, Birmingham, and graduated M.A. at the University of London in 1853. He commenced his ministry at Carr's Lane (Congregational) Church, Birmingham, in June, 1853. At first he was co-pastor with the late John Angell James, on whose death he succeeded to the full charge of that well-known place of worship. Mr. Dale was chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, 1868-9. He is the author of "Discourses on Special Occasions;" "Week-day Sermons;" a "Life of the Rev. J. A. James;" "Discourses on the Epistles to the Hebrews;" "Christ and the Controversies of Christendom, the Address delivered before the Congregational Union of England and Wales, May 11, 1869;" and articles in the *British Quarterly* and *Contemporary Review*.

DALHOUSIE (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. FOX MAULE RAMSAY, K.T., G.C.B., was born at Brechin Castle, April 22, 1801. His father, the late Lord Panmure, was a younger son of the noble Scottish family of which the Earl of Dalhousie is the head, and a descendant of that Sir Allan Ramsay celebrated in mediæval chronicles as "The Flower of Knighthood." Having been educated at the Charterhouse, Mr. Fox Maule entered the army as an ensign in the 79th Highlanders; served for several years in Canada, on the staff of his uncle, the late Earl of Dalhousie, and retired in 1831, with the rank of captain. He was returned in the Liberal interest for Perthshire in 1835, and on the formation of the Melbourne ministry in that year, became Under-Secretary for the Home Department. Though ejected from the representation of Perthshire in 1837, he retained his office, and was, in 1838, elected member for the Elgin burghs. Returned a second time in 1841, member for Perth, he became Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and on the restoration of the Whigs to power in 1846, Secretary at War, with a seat in the Cabinet, which post he held till 1852, when the expiration of the East-India Company's charter rendering it necessary for the Government to have a minister of influence to direct the affairs of India, he went to the Presidency of the Board of Control. The dissolution of the Russell cabinet prevented Mr. Fox Maule from trying his powers as an Indian reformer; and he succeeded his father in the peerage, taking his place in the House of Lords as Lord Panmure, April 13, 1852. Lord Panmure did not hold office in Lord Aberdeen's administration; but on the formation of Lord Palmerston's first administration in 1855, he was appointed Minister of War. This post was no sinecure; and Lord Panmure, during part of the Crimean war, discharged the duties devolving upon him with exemplary diligence. His lordship, who was created a Knight of the Thistle in 1853, and a Grand Cross of the Bath in 1857, succeeded to the earldom of Dalhousie on the death of his cousin, the late governor-general of India, Dec. 19, 1860. His lordship, who has taken an active part in ecclesiastical affairs, is an influential member of the Free Church of Scotland. He was for some time Grand Master of the Freemasons in Scotland, but resigned that post in Dec, 1870.

DALLING (BARON), THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY LYTTON EARLE BULWER, born in 1805, an elder brother of Lord Lytton, entered the diplomatic service in 1829, and was attached successively to the British embassies at Berlin, Brussels, and the Hague. In 1830 he was sent on a special mission to Brussels, to watch the course of the Belgian revolution, and the same year he was returned to the House of Commons for Wilton. He sat for Coventry in 1831 and 1832, and for Marylebone from 1834 till 1837. In 1835 he was made Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'affaires at Brussels; in 1837 Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, where he negotiated the commercial treaty between England and the Porte. He was appointed Secretary of the Embassy in Paris in 1839, and in the course of that and the following year was thrice gazetted as interim minister at the court of France during the absence of the ambassador. In 1843 he was Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of Madrid, and was instrumental in bringing about the peace between Spain and Morocco in the following year. During the troubles in the Spanish capital in 1848, Mr. Bulwer was frequently the medium of the remonstrances of his government upon the arbitrary system followed by Narvaez. As his firmness and candour were found inconvenient, the soldier-minister determined upon his removal; and, after having in vain sought to discredit him with the English cabinet, pretended to have discovered his complicity in plots laid against the Spanish government, and upon this pretext suddenly ordered him to leave Madrid. The English government marked its sense of this indignity by declining to name his successor, and for two years no English minister was accredited to the court of Spain. Both parties in the House of Commons approved Mr. Bulwer's conduct, and the Queen made him a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. The hasty Spaniard subsequently made the *amende honorable* in a note on the subject, the terms of which were dictated by Lord Palmerston. Sir Henry Bulwer afterwards proceeded to Washington as English minister, and enjoyed considerable popularity in the United States, where he learned how to conciliate the temper of a sensitive people while maintaining the interests of his country. The famous Bulwer-Clayton treaty was in a great measure his work. He was sent, in 1852, to Tuscany as Envoy Extraordinary, and held that appointment until Jan., 1855. He was from 1857-66, Ambassador at Constantinople, where he exercised considerable influence over the acts of the late sultan. At the general election in 1868 he was elected M.P. for Tamworth in the Liberal interest, and he continued to represent that borough till March, 1871, when he was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom as Lord Dalling and Bulwer, of Dalling, in the county of Norfolk. Like his brother, he is an author as well as a politician. He has published "An Autumn in Greece;" "France, Social and Literary;" "The Monarchy of the Middle Classes;" a "Life of Lord Byron," prefixed to a Paris edition of the poet's works; "Talleyrand;" and "The Life of Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston, with Selections from his Diaries and Correspondence," 2 vols., 1870. He married in 1848 the youngest daughter of the late Lord Cowley.

DALL' ONGARO, Francesco, an Italian author and political agitator, born at Odezzo (Venice), in 1808, was educated for the priesthood, first in his native place and afterwards at Padua, and in due course received holy orders. It soon became evident, however, that he had mistaken his vocation, his ecclesiastical superiors were constrained to prohibit him from preaching, and he therefore renounced the clerical profession, and withdrew to Trieste, where he edited a paper, the *Favilla*, for several years, and devoted his entire energy to the propagation of revolutionary doctrines. Expelled from the Illyrian provinces in 1847, he resided successively at Sienna, Florence, Rome, Venice, Milan, and Turin. In 1848 he founded at Venice the journal entitled *Fatti e non Parole*, and he was the chief instigator of the movement of the 11th of August. Closely associated with Garibaldi, he was engaged with him at Ravenna in reorganizing the Venetian fleet at the time Rossi was assassinated. He thereupon hastened to Rome to organize a Garibaldian legion, and was elected to the Constituent Assembly. After the recapture of the Holy City, Dall' Ongaro fled to Switzerland; and on being banished from that country after the revolutionary movement at Milan, he sought an asylum in Belgium, where he stayed four years, gaining a livelihood by delivering lectures on Dante. Next he visited the French capital, and was employed in the editorial management of the *Courrier de Paris*, the *Revue Nationale*, and the *Opinion Nationale*. In 1859 he returned to his native country, and was the Italian correspondent of *La Patrie* until the signing of the treaty of Villafranca. Subsequently he was appointed Professor of Ancient and Modern Dramatic Literature at Florence. Of his literary productions, the following are the best known:—"Novelle Nuove e Vecchie;" "Fantasie Drammatiche e Liriche," "Stornelli Italiani," a volume of popular songs; "Il Venerdi Santo," a scene in the life of Lord Byron; "Poesie;" "Bianca Capello," a drama in verse; "L'Ultimo Barone," a drama; "Fasma," a comedy based on some of Menander's fragments; "Storia del Diavolo," a Dantesque study; "Alghe della Laguna," songs in the Venetian dialect; and "Poesie e Scene Vernacole."

DALTON, John C., M.D., physiologist and author, born at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, Feb. 2, 1825. He graduated from Harvard College in 1844, and in 1847 received his doctor's diploma from the medical school of that university. In 1851 he received the prize offered by the American Medical Association for his "Essay on the Corpus Luteum." In 1859 he published his "Treatise on Human Physiology," which placed him at once in the front rank of American physiologists. He was in a very few months offered professorships of physiology in several medical colleges, and accepted them in one of the New York city medical schools, and the Long Island Hospital College in Brooklyn, New York. In the Civil War he was for a time medical director of the Army of the Potomac. In 1868 Dr. Dalton published a "Treatise on Physiology and Hygiene for Schools, Families, and Colleges." He has also published many papers and memoirs on his specialty in the medical reviews and journals.

DALTON, William, author and journalist, member of an old Yorkshire family, born in 1821, at an early age devoted himself to literature, and contributed to magazines and other periodicals. He was for some time connected with the newspaper press of the metropolis, having been the first acting editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, the first penny daily newspaper that appeared in London, and was afterwards on the staff of the *Morning Herald* and *Standard*. In 1857 his first work, "The Wolf-Boy of China," was published. It was followed by "English Boy in Japan," and "War-Tiger, a Tale of the Conquest of China," in 1858; "The White Elephant; or, the Hunters of Ava," in 1859; "Lost in Ceylon; the Story of a Boy and Girl's Adventures," in 1860; "Will Adams, the first Englishman in Japan," in 1861; the "Nest-Hunters: Adventures in the Indian Archipelago," and "Phaulcon the Adventurer, a Romantic Biography," in 1862; the "Tiger-Prince; or, Adventures in the Wilds of Abyssinia," in 1863; "The Wasps of the Ocean; a Romance of Travel," in 1864; and "Lost among the Wild Men," in 1866. Mr. Dalton, who has edited a monthly magazine, has been honorary secretary of several literary institutions, and was one of the founders of the Savage Club.

DANA, Charles Anderson, was born at Hinsdale, New Hampshire, Aug. 8, 1819. He entered Harvard College in 1839, but, owing to a disease of the eyes, remained there only two years, receiving an honourable dismissal. In 1842 he became a member of the Brook Farm community, in Roxbury, Massachusetts, whose history is narrated by Hawthorne in his "Blithedale Romance," and remained there till 1844. He next edited, in connection with Messrs. Ripley, Godwin, and Dwight, *The Harbinger*, a weekly journal, devoted to social reform and general literature (1844–47), and during a part of the same time the *Boston Chronotype*. In 1847 he became connected with the *New York Tribune*, and continued on its editorial staff, and was for four or five years managing editor, until the autumn of 1861. In 1855, in connection with Mr. George Ripley, he projected the "New American Cyclopædia," in 16 vols., of which Messrs. Dana and Ripley were the responsible editors, to its completion in 1863. In 1858 he also published a large selection of lyric poetry from the best English and American authors, under the title of "Household Book of Poetry." From 1862 to 1865 Mr. Dana was in Government service, first as auditor of the accounts of the Western Military Department, and afterwards for two years as Assistant-Secretary of War. About the beginning of 1866 he became editor-in-chief and part proprietor of the *Chicago Republican*, a new daily paper, published in Chicago, Illinois, but in the autumn of 1867 retired from it, and in 1868 purchased an interest in the *New York Sun*, a daily paper, of which he has since been the editor. Mr. Dana is remarkable for his linguistic attainments, his wide range of general knowledge, and his ability as a public speaker.

DANA, James Dwight, LL.D., a naturalist, born in Utica, New York, Feb. 12, 1813, graduated from Yale College in 1833, and was teacher of mathematics in the Mediterranean squadron of the United States navy from 1833 to 1835. In 1835 and 1836 he was assistant to Professor Silliman in chemistry, geology, &c. In Dec., 1836, he was appointed Mineralogist and Geologist to the U.S. exploring expedition, under Commodore Wilkes, and accompanied it during its whole tour, returning home in 1842. In 1837 he published the first edition of his "Mineralogy," which has since passed through many editions, and been enlarged and remodelled till it appeared in 1868-9 in two large volumes. Since 1846 he has been one of the editors of the *American Journal of Science*, and of late years he has had almost the entire editorship of it. For some years he was engaged almost constantly in the preparation and classification of the treasures brought home from the Pacific. He prepared three reports, with their accompanying atlases of figures, describing many new species, and some new geological formations which he had discovered. These reports were "On the Zoophytes," 740 pp. 4to. (1846); "On the Geology of the Pacific," 756 pp. 4to., with atlas (1849); "On Crustacea," 1,620 pp. 4to., with atlas of 96 plates (1852–54). He was elected Professor of Natural History and Geology in Yale College in 1850, but did not enter upon his duties till 1855. This position he still holds, and he is also one of the Board of Councillors of the Sheffield Scientifical School, connected with Yale College. In 1862, after years of careful investigation and revision, Professor Dana published his "Manual of Geology." He has been President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and is an active member and officer of the National Academy of Science, and also a corresponding member of many of the scientific societies of Europe.

DANA, Richard Henry, born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, Nov. 15, 1787, is the son of Francis Dana, Minister of the United States at the court of Russia, and Chief Justice of Massachusetts. He studied, but did not graduate, at Harvard College, was admitted to the bar of Baltimore in 1811, and removed to Cambridge, U.S., in the following year. His tastes being chiefly literary, he became connected in 1814 with the *North American Review*, then just established, and his earliest writings, "An Essay on Old Times," and an article on the poems of Washington Allston, first appeared in that periodical, of which he became part editor in conjunction with Professor Channing in 1818. With some assistance from Mr. Bryant, the poet, he published "The Idle Man" in 1821, which had but a qualified success. "The Dying Raven" and "The Husband's and Wife's Grave" appeared in the *New York Review* in 1825, and "The Buccaneers" in 1827. Mr. Dana, who has since published several detached pieces, delivered in different places in the United States, in 1839-40, a course of ten lectures on Shakspere.

DANA, Richard Henry, jun., born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, Aug. 1, 1815, entered Harvard College in 1832, being, on account of an affection of the eyes, compelled to relinquish study in 1834. In search of health he undertook the voyage so graphically described in his "Two Years before the Mast;" returned to his studies, graduated in 1837, and studied law until 1840, under Judge Story and Professor Greenleaf, when he was admitted to the Boston bar. He soon obtained Admiralty practice, his early predilection for the sea having led him to pay especial attention to maritime law. In 1841 he published a treatise on seamanship, entitled "The Seaman's Friend" (better known in England as "The Seaman's Manual"), containing a Dictionary of Sea Terms, &c. Mr. Dana was one of the founders of the "Free-Soil Party," was a delegate from Boston to the Buffalo Convention of 1848, an energetic member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1853, and a prominent actor in the Republican movement of 1856. He has been for many years a leading member of the Episcopal Convention of the diocese of Massachusetts, and has written biographical sketches of Major Vinton, Professor Channing, &c.; contributions to different reviews, and a work entitled "To Cuba and back: a Vacation Voyage," published in London in 1859. In 1867 he contested the Congressional election of Essex county (Massachusetts), with General Benjamin F. Butler, to whom he was personally hostile, but was defeated. The same year he became editor of the *New York Sun*, with which journal he is still connected. On the accession of President Grant in 1869 Mr. Dana was a candidate for office under the new administration, but he declined the position tendered to him. In 1869 he published an enlarged edition of his best known work, under the title of "Two Years before the Mast, and Twenty Years afterwards."

DANELL, THE RIGHT REV. JAMES, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, was born in what was formerly called the London district, in 1821. He was educated at a private school at Richmond, and afterwards at St. Edmund's College, Hertfordshire. In 1843 he was sent to finish his ecclesiastical studies at St. Sulpice, Paris, and received priest's orders in 1846, being in August of that year appointed to the mission of St. George's, Southwark. For many years he acted as Vicar-General to Bishop Grant, and on the decease of that eminent prelate he succeeded him in the see of Southwark, his consecration taking place at St. George's Cathedral, March 25, 1871. The diocese of Southwark comprises Surrey, Berkshire, Hampshire, Kent, Sussex, the islands of Wight, Guernsey, Jersey, and the adjacent isles.

DANNER (COUNTESS OF), LOUISA-CHRISTINA-RASMUSSEN, born at Copenhagen, April 21, 1814, of poor parents, commenced life as a governess. She did not long remain in the profession, but repaired to Paris, where, for two years, she was connected with the theatres. Returning to Copenhagen, she contracted that intimacy with the then Crown Prince which ended in a left-handed marriage with him on his accession to the throne as Frederick VII. The Countess Danner's influence with the late king was supposed to be prejudicial to the interest of the monarchy of Denmark.

DANTAN, ANTOINE-LAURENT, sculptor, son of a sculptor in wood, born at St. Cloud, Dec. 8, 1798, attended the studio of Bosio and the Fine-Art School, where he carried off the second prize in 1826, and the grand Roman prize in 1828, the subject being the "Death of Hercules." His chief works are a copy of the "Greece" of Praxiteles; "Asia," an allegorical figure, in 1824; "A Young Bather Playing with his Dog," and "The Drunkenness of Silenus," in 1836; "Young Neapolitan Girl Playing a Tambourine," in 1838; and several busts and statues; those of Marshal Villars, Louis de Bourbon, the Empress Josephine, Mdlle. Rachel, and Mdme. Delaroche, being the most celebrated.

DARBY, JOHN NELSON, youngest son of the late John Darby, Esq., of Leap, King's county, Ireland, was born in Westminster, in 1800, graduated in 1819 at Trinity College, Dublin, in high classical honours, and was called to the bar. He subsequently took orders, but not long after saw fit to abandon this position, only the more freely to exercise his ministry in Great Britain and Ireland, France, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, &c., and at a later day also in North and South America and the West Indies. He has translated the New Testament into French and German, as well as English. Besides incessant preaching in these and other languages (chiefly among those commonly known as "Brethren," or "Plymouth Brethren"), he has written on scriptural subjects so largely that his collected writings, now in course of republication, uniform with his longest single work, "Synopsis of the Books of the Bible," will exceed twenty-five thick volumes crown 8vo.

DARIMON, ALFRED, journalist, born at Lille, Dec. 17, 1819, after finishing his studies, commenced his literary career in 1840, by the publication of some letters on the Archæology of Flanders in the *Revue du Nord*. In 1848 he was one of the principal editors of the *Peuple*, founded by M. Proudhon, and when that journal ceased to appear, became editor in chief, first of *La Voix du Peuple*, and afterwards of *Le Peuple*, of 1850. Since 1854 M. Darimon has contributed to *La Presse* numerous articles relating to finance, and in 1857 published a work entitled "De la Réforme Banquière." He was candidate, in the democratic interest, for Paris, at the election of 1857, was elected by a considerable majority, and re-elected in 1863. M. Darimon stood aloof from his former political allies since 1864, and eventually became a supporter of the Government, the result being that he dared not present himself again to his constituents at the general election in 1869. In Nov., 1869, he was appointed French consul at Rotterdam.

DARLEY, FELIX O. C., artist, was born in Philadelphia, June 23, 1822. Though anxious to become an artist, his parents placed him in a mercantile establishment, where he pursued, whenever an opportunity presented itself, his favourite study. Some sketches by his pencil having been purchased by the *Saturday Museum*, he was encouraged to rely upon his art for a support, and soon obtained abundant and profitable employment in illustrating works for publishers. In 1848 he removed to New York, and was engaged on the *Sketch Book*, *Knickerbocker's New York*, and other publications. His drawings in outline from Judd's novel of "Margaret" induced the committee of the American Art-Union to employ him in the illustration of "Rip Van Winkle," and the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow," both in outline, for their subscribers. From 1856 to 1863 he was very busily employed, designing numerous vignettes for bank-notes, and some of the elaborate figures and views on the Government bonds and legal tender and national bank-notes, and carrying through at the same time the numerous illustrations engraved on steel, for Fenimore Cooper's complete works, in 32 volumes, and the Household Edition of Dickens's works in 55 volumes. He also made a series of illustrations of remarkable events in American revolutionary history, some of them for Irving's "Life of Washington," and Simm's novels. To the artist's edition of Irving's "Sketch Book" he was a large contributor. Since 1863 his pencil has been constantly employed, though not with works of such magnitude. He has published several books, in some of which, as, for instance, the "Sketches Abroad with Pen and Pencil," he has furnished both letter-press and illustrations; in others, like "The Boy's Banner Book," "A Selection of War Lyrics," and Woodbridge's "Vagabonds," he has selected the subjects and made them his own by the felicity of his illustrations. We have not the space to enumerate a tenth of the books he has illustrated. The higher class of illustrated periodicals, such as *Appleton's Journal*, *Every Saturday*, *Harper's*, and *Scribner's Monthlies*, avail themselves of his abilities for their best *genre* designs, and such is the fertility of his genius, that, except a slight degree of mannerism into which he fell for a time, but which he has long abandoned, there are no indications of the failure of his creative faculty.

DARU (COMTE) NAPOLÉON, a French statesman and ex-peer of France, born at Paris, June 11, 1807, son of the celebrated historian of the First Empire, and godson of Napoleon I. and the Empress Josephine. After a suitable education at the Lyceum of

Louis-le-Grand and the Polytechnic school, he entered the artillery, and served for some time in Algeria, but in 1847 he finally retired from the army, in which he had attained the rank of captain. In 1832 he entered the Chamber of Peers by hereditary right, and was an ardent supporter of the monarchy of July. He was an active member of the Chamber, took part in most of its discussions, and was an earnest promoter, both in its committees and in the tribune, of measures relating to public works. In a well-written treatise, "Des Chemins de Fer," published in 1843, he showed the application and consequences of the law of June 11, 1842; and he likewise drew up many important reports on subjects of political economy. After the revolution of February, Count Daru gave his adhesion to the new government, and was twice elected by considerable majorities for the department of La Manche. He took a prominent part in the debates of the Constituent Assembly, and was elected Vice-President of the Legislative Assembly for 1850 and 1851. After the *coup d'état* he retired into private life, but continued to be among the most consistent enemies of the Second Empire, and a staunch adherent of the Orleans family. He emerged from his retirement in May, 1869, when he was elected a member of the Corps Législatif by 16,086 votes against 15,809 recorded in favour of M. de Tocqueville, the official candidate. Recognized as one of the leaders of the new Liberal "Tiers Parti," he was, in Dec., 1869, elected Vice-President of the Chamber, and in Jan., 1870, appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in M. Ollivier's short-lived administration. Count Daru incurred no inconsiderable amount of unpopularity by his injudicious meddling in the matters discussed in the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican. He was nominated an Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1840, and elected a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in 1860.

DARWIN, CHARLES R., born at Shrewsbury, Feb. 12, 1809, son of Dr. R. W. Darwin, F.R.S., of the same place, and grandson of Dr. Erasmus Darwin, F.R.S., author of the "Botanic Garden," "Zoonomia," &c., was educated at the grammar-school at Shrewsbury. In 1825 he went to Edinburgh, attended the lectures at the university for two years, entered Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1827, and took his degree in 1831. Capt. Fitzroy, R.N., having offered to give up part of his own cabin to any one who would volunteer to accompany H.M.S. *Beagle* as naturalist, Mr. Darwin tendered his services, and sailed, Dec. 27, 1831, in that vessel, for the survey of South America and the circumnavigation of the globe, returning to England Oct. 2, 1836. Mr. Darwin published "Journal of Researches into the Geology and Natural History of the various Countries, &c." which appeared with a general account of the voyage by Captain Fitzroy, but has since been published separately. In 1839 Mr. Darwin married the grand-daughter of Josiah Wedgwood, F.R.S., the well-known improver and manufacturer of earthenware. In addition to numerous papers on various scientific subjects, Mr. Darwin edited the "Zoology of the Voyage of the *Beagle*," and wrote three separate volumes on geology; viz., "The Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs," published in 1842; "Geological Observations on Volcanic Islands," in 1844; and "Geological Observations on South America," in 1846. The most important of Mr. Darwin's subsequent works are a "Monograph of the Family Cirrhipedia," published by the Ray Society in 1851–3, and on the "Fossil Species," by the Palæontographical Society. His "Origin of Species by means of Natural Selection," published in 1859, which has gone through several editions at home and abroad, has given rise to much controversy. It was followed by "Fertilization of Orchids," in 1862, and "Domesticated Animals and Cultivated Plants; or, the Principles of

Variation, Inheritance, Reversion, Crossing, Inter-breeding, and Selection, under Domestication," in 1867. In 1871 he published the "Descent of Man and Selection in Relation to Sex," 2 vols. In this work the author infers that "man is descended from a hairy quadruped, furnished with a tail and pointed ears, probably arboreal in its habits." Mr. Darwin, who has been elected a member of various foreign and English scientific bodies, received from the Royal Society the Royal and Copley medals for his various scientific works, and from the Geological Society the Wollaston Palladian medal. He has been created a knight of the order *Pour la Mérite* by the Prussian Government; and in June, 1871, he was elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Vienna.

DASENT, GEORGE WEBBE, D.C.L., born about 1818, was educated at King's College, London, and Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1840, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1852. His translation of "The Prose or Younger Edda," from the Norse, appeared in 1842; that of "Theophilus Eutychianus, from the original Greek, in Icelandic, Low German, and other Languages," in 1845; of "The Norseman in Iceland," in 1855; and of "Popular Tales from the Norse, with an Introductory Essay," in 1859. He published "The Saga of Burnt Nial," &c., has translated much from the German, the Norse, and Icelandic languages; and written "Annals of an Eventful Life," a novel, 3 vols., 1871. He acted for some years as one of the assistant editors of the *Times*, is married to a daughter of the late Mr. W. F. A. Delane, and has been frequently employed as an examiner in English and modern foreign languages, in connection with the Civil Service appointments. On Feb. 5, 1870, he was appointed by the Government to the post of Civil Service Commissioner; and in Sept., 1871, he succeeded Mr. Froude as editor of *Fraser's Magazine*.

D'AUBIGNÉ. (*See* MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ.)

DAUMIER, HENRI, caricaturist, was born at Marseilles in 1810. His first designs appeared in the *Charivari*, and consisted of a series relating to "Robert Macaire," the text being contributed by M. Philipon. His most remarkable works, inspired by the revolution of 1848, are "Idylles Parlementaires" and "Les Représentants représentés."

DAVID, FÉLICIEN-CÉSAR, musical composer, was born at Cadenet (Vaucluse), March 8, 1810. His love for music having manifested itself at a very early age, he was sent in his eighth year to Aix, where he studied under the chapel-master, and had the additional advantage of singing in the choir of the cathedral. His voice attracted attention by its extraordinary power and sweetness. Very early in life, the young composer wrote out the music of an original *motet*, which won the approbation of his professor, and was performed in the cathedral. Having repaired to Paris to complete his studies, he was admitted by Cherubini, then director of the Conservatoire, to all the classes of that institution; and he studied harmony and composition under Réber. Left to his own resources after the first six months, he supported himself by giving music lessons until the formation of the St. Simonian sect, of which he became one of the most enthusiastic members. When the St. Simonians retired to Ménilmontant, they assigned to M. David the function of musical director, and he composed the music of the choruses sung by the entire fraternity. On the dissolution of that sect, M. David and many other members determined to visit the East, where he remained three years, making notes of his musical impressions, at one time on the banks of the Nile, at another beneath the shadow of the Pyramids, and at another in the desert itself. In 1835 he returned to Paris, and published his "Mélodies Orientales." The whole of the "Désert" was written between Dec., 1843, and May, 1844; and no sooner had it been composed, than David set to work copying out all the parts himself,—about two thousand pages of music. After meeting with a variety of obstacles, he succeeded in getting his work executed at the Conservatoire in Dec., 1844, when its success was so great that it was soon afterwards heard in every capital in Europe. In England his name is known chiefly by the "Désert," which was produced at Her Majesty's Theatre, and by a few romances, of which "Les Hirondelles" is the most popular. In Paris, the "Désert" was followed by "Moïse," which had but a partial success. Abandoning sacred subjects, he composed "Christophe Colomb," which was more successful than "Moïse," though it does not possess the freshness and charm of the "Désert." "Christophe Colomb" was played at the Tuileries before Louis-Philippe, who sent for the composer to his box, and decorated him with the cross of the Legion of Honour. The "Garden of Eden" ("L'Éden") was brought out during the crisis of 1848, and attracted very little attention. The comic opera, in three acts, "La Perle du Brésil," was produced in Nov., 1851, and his opera, "Herculaneum," at the Académie, in March, 1859, and the comic opera "Lalla Rookh," in 1862. M. David was promoted Officer of the Legion of Honour Aug. 14, 1862. In 1868 the Institute awarded to him the grand biennial prize of the Emperor; and in 1869 he was appointed Librarian to the Paris Conservatoire de Musique.

DAVID (BARON) JÉRÔME FRÉDÉRIC PAUL, a French statesman, grandson of the celebrated painter, Louis David, was born at Rome, June 30, 1823, and brought up for the naval profession, but taking a dislike to the sea, he entered the military college of Saint-Cyr, subsequently served as an officer of Zouaves in Algeria, rose to the rank of captain, and resigned his commission in 1867. He was elected a deputy in the Government interest for the first circonscription of the Gironde in 1859, being re-elected by enormous majorities in 1863 and 1869. After having been for three successive years Secretary of the Committee of the Chamber, Baron Jérôme David was appointed by the Emperor Vice-President of the Corps Législatif, during the sessions of 1867, 1868, 1869. He took a prominent part in the debates of that body, and was distinguished by his uncompromising advocacy of a Conservative policy. His reappointment to the Vice-Presidency in June, 1869, was regarded as a pledge given to the reactionary party, and led to President Schneider sending in his resignation, which, however, he withdrew, in consequence of the personal intervention of the Emperor. Baron Jérôme David was promoted to the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, June 19, 1869.

DAVIDSON, THOMAS, F.R.S., F.G.S., Vice-President of the Palæontographical Society, and member of numerous academies and other learned societies, born in Edinburgh on May 17, 1817, was almost entirely educated in France and Italy, under the direction of the Parisian great masters in science, and was, during several years, a favoured pupil of Paul Delaroche. His researches were chiefly connected with the sciences of geology and palæontology, and were directed especially to the elucidation of the characters, classification, history, geological and geographical distribution of the recent and fossil Brachiopoda. His large work on "British Fossil Brachiopoda" composed of three large quarto volumes, illustrated with 171 plates, is considered to be one of the most complete monographs hitherto published. He has also published fifty scientific papers. In 1858 he was honorary secretary of the Geological Society, and in 1865 he received from its council the Wollaston gold medal; in 1868 Sir R. Murchison presented him a Silurian medal for his "Illustrations and History of Silurian Life;" in 1870 he was awarded the gold medal of the Royal

Society; and in 1871 he received a presentation from the Palæontographical Society.

DAVIES, Benjamin, Ph.D., LL.D., an oriental scholar, born Feb. 26, 1814, on a farm near Llanboidy, Pembrokeshire, was educated at the Baptist College, Bristol, the University of Glasgow, Trinity College, Dublin, and in Germany. He is at present one of the tutors at the Dissenting College in Regent's Park, London. He is well known as the translator of Professor Rödiger's edition of Gesenius's "Hebrew Grammar," and of Dr. Fuerst's "Smaller Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon." Dr. Davies also contributed various articles to Kitto's "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature." He is a Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Leipsic.

DAVIES, The Rev. John Llewelyn, M.A., born at Chichester, Feb. 26, 1826, was educated at Repton School and Trinity College, Cambridge, being elected a fellow of that society in 1850. He was appointed Incumbent of St. Mark's, Whitechapel, in 1852, and Rector of Christ Church, St. Marylebone, in 1856. Mr. Davies has translated (jointly with D. J. Vaughan) "Plato's Republic;" and published several volumes of sermons; an edition of Ephesians, Colossians, and Philemon; contributions to "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers," and to periodical literature. He is a theologian of the school of the Rev. F. D. Maurice.

DAVIS, Andrew Jackson, an American clairvoyant and author, the acknowledged head and seer of the so-called "Spiritualists," was born in Blooming Grove, Orange county, New York, Aug. 11, 1826. His opportunities for early education were exceedingly meagre, he having never had more than five or six months of school training in all, and having been during his childhood and youth employed in menial or mechanical labour. When he was sixteen years of age he was brought under the influence of magnetic somnambulism, Mr. Wm. Levingston being the operator, and while in this condition developed surprising phenomena of clairvoyance. In his normal state, at this time, he displayed no considerable talent, but was regarded as an ignorant and very ordinary boy. Under the influence of the magnetic passes he was able to discourse on medical, psychological, and other scientific subjects with the ability and accuracy of a learned professor. He attempted at this time, and, as his adherents state, with great success, the treatment of diseases while in this trance condition, but after a time abandoned it. In 1844 he passed into this trance state, and continued in it for sixteen hours without any mesmeric or magnetic passes. During this time he professed to have held intercourse with invisible beings, and to have received instructions in regard to his future course as a spiritual teacher. Having formed new associations, and procured the assistance of the Rev. William Fishbough as an amanuensis, he removed to New York. There, in 1845, when but nineteen years of age, he published a large octavo volume of professed spiritual revelations, entitled, "The Principles of Nature, her Divine Revelations, and a Voice to Mankind." The work was remarkable as proceeding from an ignorant rustic, and, though rambling in its character, and presenting a strange medley of ontological, cosmical, theological, spiritual, socialistic, and naturalistic views, there were passages in it which indicated decided intellectual ability. For the next ten years Mr. Davis was certainly a close and diligent student, and, though occasionally lecturing, and with considerable success, he wrote but little. He claimed to be much of the time in a condition of inward illumination, and sometimes would pass obviously into the trance condition, but he declined to submit himself to further magnetic manipulations, on the plea that it was not necessary for him. He accumulated a large following, some of them men of wealth, and about 1854 or 1855 began again to publish further revelations. Among these, which have appeared at intervals of a year or two up to the present time, were, "The Great Harmonia," now extended to six or seven volumes; "The Approaching Crisis;" "The Penetralia;" "The Present Age;" "The Inner Life;" "The Magic Staff;" "The Summer Land;" "Death and the After Life." Mr. Davis now resides in Orange, New Jersey.

DAVIS, Charles Henry, an American rear-admiral, and mathematician, born in Boston, Massachusetts, Jan. 16, 1807, entered the U.S. navy in 1823, was employed as assistant to the late Professor Bache, in the United States coast survey, from 1844 to 1849, in the course of which he discovered several dangerous shoals directly in the track of vessels sailing between New York and Boston. In 1849 he left the survey to take charge of the "American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac," of which he was the founder and organizer. Mr. Davis, who was at various times within the next ten years appointed on commissions to examine the state of the harbours of Boston, New York, Charleston, &c., investigated, in connection with these examinations, the laws which govern tides, and contributed some valuable papers on the subject to the American Academy of Sciences, the Smithsonian Institution, and later to the National Academy of Science. He continued at the head of the "Ephemeris" until 1856, when he was appointed to the rank of Commander, and stationed in the Pacific. He returned in 1861, and was chief of staff and captain of the fleet under Rear-Admiral Dupont, at the capture of Port Royal in Nov., 1861. He was appointed to the command of the Mississippi flotilla in May, 1862, and gained several important victories within the next year. In Feb., 1863, he was raised to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and after being engaged in active service throughout the war, was appointed superintendent of the National Observatory in May, 1865. In this position he has brought up the vast arrears of work left undone by his predecessors, and made many valuable additions to scientific knowledge. He published a translation of Gauss's "Theoria Motûs Corporum Cœlestium," in 1856, and numerous reports and scientific papers since that time.

DAVIS, Edwin Hamilton, M.D., archæologist, born in Ross county, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1811. His attention was early directed to the study of antiquities. From 1829 to 1833, while a student at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, he conducted a series of excavations in that neighbourhood, the results of which were embodied in a lecture. These investigations into the ancient mounds of Ohio, and the relics which they contained of a race now extinct there, and probably elsewhere, were conducted with great zeal for fifteen years, and until his removal to New York. In 1837 he graduated M.D. at Cincinnati, and practised his profession at Chillicothe until 1850, when he was appointed to the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics at the New York Medical College. Dr. Davis has published, as the results of his study of the mounds and their contents, "Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," forming the first volume of the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge." He has also contributed to several of the medical and scientific journals of the day, and has delivered a course of lectures on archæology before the Lowell Institute of Boston.

DAVIS, Jefferson, some time President of the Confederacy of the Southern States of North America, was born June 3, 1808, in Kentucky. During his childhood his father removed into the state of Mississippi, and his education commenced at Transylvania College, Kentucky, which he left in 1824, to enter the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated four years afterwards, and was placed on the list of second lieutenants. The first part of his military career lasted seven years, during which period he served with distinction against several hostile Indian tribes. Resigning his commission in 1835, he returned to Mississippi, married the daughter of Gen. Taylor, and became a cotton planter, an occupation he pursued until 1843, when he interested himself in politics as a Democrat, and took a prominent part in the election of Messrs. Polk and Dallas. He was returned by his State to Congress in 1845, and assisted in the debates on the "tariff," the "Oregon question," "military affairs," and upon the "preparations for the Mexican war." Upon the breaking out of this contest, he was elected colonel of the Mississippi regiment of volunteers, when he at once resigned his seat in Congress, and proceeded to join the army of Gen. Taylor on the Rio Grande. He was engaged at the storming of Monterey, was one of the commissioners appointed to arrange the capitulation of that city, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Buena Vista, on which occasion he was complimented in the official despatches. At the close of the war he was offered by President Polk the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, but declined it on the ground that the appointment to such offices belonged to individual states only, and not to the Federal executive. In 1847 he was elected senator for Mississippi; in 1850 he became Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and he was distinguished by the energy with which he defended slavery, and by his zealous advocacy of State rights. In 1851 he resigned his seat in the Senate to undertake a personal canvas for Mr. Franklin Pierce, who on being elected President, nominated Mr. Davis his Secretary at War. He introduced important reforms into this department, and the military service generally. On the accession of Mr. Buchanan, he quitted office, and was re-elected to the Senate; but the election of Mr. Lincoln in 1860, and the secession movement, caused him to withdraw. When the movement received shape and form, he was chosen President of the Confederate States, Feb. 4, 1861, inaugurated Feb. 22, and re-elected for six years in 1862; and the masterly manner in which the new constitution was drawn up by him, as well as his great military talents, afforded the best evidence of the sagacity of those who fixed upon him as their leader. During the civil war his tenacity of purpose, his unwearied activity, his great administrative capacity, and his keen judgment in the selection of able generals and ministers, excited universal admiration, while his official conduct, personal bearing, and disinterestedness as a public man, living on a very limited income, won for him the confidence, devotion, and respect of all classes in the Southern Confederacy. After the fall of Richmond, President Davis, who endeavoured to make his escape, was captured at Irwinsville, Georgia, May 10, 1865, and remained a prisoner for two years in Fortress Monroe, awaiting a trial. He was released on bail in the summer of 1867, and was included in the general amnesty of Dec. 25, 1868. After his release he visited Europe, and on his return took up his residence at Memphis, Tennessee.

DAVIS, Sir John Francis, Bart., K.C.B., the eldest son of S. Davis, Esq., of Portland Place, was born in 1795. Entering the public service at an early age, he was attached to Lord Amherst's embassy to Pekin in 1816, and was joint commissioner with the late Lord Napier in 1834, for the purpose of arranging commercial and other matters with China. From 1843 to 1848 he was British Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British trade in China, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the colony of Hong-Kong. He was created a baronet July 9, 1845, and a K.C.B. (Civil division), June 12, 1854. Sir John F. Davis, who is a Deputy-Lieutenant of Gloucestershire, is the author of "A Description of China and its Inhabitants," "Sketches of China," "Chinese Romance," "Chinese Moral Maxims," "Poëseos Sinicæ Commentarii," "China during the War and since the Peace," and "Chinese Miscellanies."

DAVIS, Nathan, African traveller, and minister of one of the dissenting bodies, born about 1812, devoted himself for many years to the study of Arabian and Hebrew antiquities, and was for some time editor of the *Hebrew Christian Magazine*. In 1841 he published "Tunis; or, Selections from a Journal kept during a Residence in that Regency," and in 1844, "A Voice from North Africa." This was followed in 1854 by "Evenings in my Tent; or, Wanderings in Balad Eijareed," a work illustrative of the habits of the Arab tribes of the African Sahara. In 1856 Mr. Davis was sent, under the auspices of the Earl of Clarendon, at that time Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to make investigations into the ruins existing on the site of ancient Carthage; and the result of this mission is in the well-known volume, "Carthage and her Remains," which appeared in 1861.

DAVISON, Mrs. (*See* Goddard, Arabella).

DAVOUD PASHA, an Ottoman statesman, was born at Constantinople in March, 1816. He is a Catholic Armenian, that is, of the sect of Armenians who, whilst retaining their own ancient rites and ceremonies, are in communion with the Roman Catholic church. After a complete university course at Berlin, where he gained more than one great prize medal, &c., by his writings and dissertations, he commenced his official career as professor of modern languages in the Ottoman Military College of Constantinople. He afterwards entered the diplomatic service as Secretary to the Ottoman Embassy at Berlin, then at Vienna, and subsequently at Paris, whence he returned to Berlin as Chargé d'Affaires, which post he held at various times during a period of nine years. In 1854 he accompanied A'ali Pasha, as chief secretary to the Conference of Vienna. In 1855 he was Imperial Ottoman delegate on the commission for arranging the navigation of the Danube, and in 1858 went as chief secretary with Fuad Pasha, to the Conference of Paris for the definite organization of Wallachia and Moldavia. In the following year Davoud Effendi was appointed Director-general of telegraphs, and under his auspices, many of the great lines of telegraphic communication now completed throughout the Turkish empire were commenced. In 1861, after the civil war in Mount Lebanon between the Druses and Maronites, he was selected by the Porte and the five powers to fill the very difficult post of Governor-General of the Lebanon, and during his seven years' rule, proved himself worthy of the trust reposed in him. On that occasion he was created a Muchir or Pasha of the highest grade, being the first Christian raised to the rank of Muchir under the Sublime Porte. In 1868 he resigned the governor-generalship of Mount Lebanon, and returned to Constantinople, where he was appointed Minister of Public Works, a position, however, which ill-health obliged him to vacate on June 19, 1871. Davoud Pasha speaks Turkish, Armenian, Greek, Italian, German, English, and French, and in the last of these languages has published a History of the Seven Years' War, which is well spoken of.

DAWSON, George, a popular lecturer, was born in 1821, in the parish of St. Pancras, London. After receiving his education from his father, he proceeded to the University of Glasgow, and took the degree of M.A. He was intended for the ministry of the Baptist Nonconformists, and having remained at home some time, an opening occurred at Birmingham in 1844, when he became minister of Mount Zion Chapel in that town. The peculiarities of his ministrations, and chiefly a disregard of the merely conventional usages of the sacred office, alienated from him a portion of the congregation of Mount Zion Chapel, and a separation took place, when the majority seceded with the minister. A subscription was immediately commenced for the erection of a new chapel for Mr. Dawson, and in Aug., 1847, the edifice was opened as "The Church of the Saviour." Mr. Dawson does not advocate peculiarities of doctrine, but rather makes an earnest desire for truth, and a life of obedience to God and charity to man, the great tests of a Christian spirit. He is better known as a literary lecturer than as a preacher, and in this capacity has attained popularity. He has written little, but is the reputed author of a series of articles which appeared in the *Birmingham Daily Press*, a newspaper of which he was the principal proprietor, and which has ceased to exist. At the request of the corporation, Mr. Dawson delivered the inaugural address, since published, at the opening of the Free Reference Library in Birmingham, Oct. 26, 1866. Mr. Dawson is a member of the Birmingham School Board. On Jan. 2, 1871, a new Liberal daily paper, called the *Birmingham Morning News*, appeared, of which Mr. Dawson is editor.

DEAK, Francis, statesman, born of respectable parents, on the farming estate of Kehida, in the comitat of Zala, Hungary, in 1803, was quite a young man when, in 1825, his countrymen began to agitate. In 1832 he was sent as a deputy to a diet held at Presburg, in which he displayed such eloquence and high feeling, that he became the recognized leader of the opposition. He took an active and prominent part in the agitation for the removal of restrictive enactments which fettered the constitution of his country. After the arrest of M. Kossuth and some other leaders of the popular party in 1837, Deak again became, in 1839, the leader of a formidable parliamentary opposition, and in the Diet managed matters with such tact, that he terminated the stormy debates of 1840 with a reconciliation between the king and the people. He retired from public life until 1848, when he became Minister of Justice in Count Batthyani's cabinet, resigning the post when M. Kossuth acceded to power in Sept. of that year. In 1849 he endeavoured to effect a reconciliation between Hungary and Austria, but the attempt proved a failure, and after a short imprisonment at Pesth, M. Deak retired to his estates. He refused several advances made to him by Austrian statesmen, and it was only after a constitution had been granted in 1860, that he once more took part in public affairs, and was returned to the Hungarian Diet for Pesth. The reconciliation between the Hungarian people and the emperor was not, however, complete, and the Diet was once more dissolved. M. Deak persevered, and after the disastrous campaign of 1866, the policy of Austria underwent a change, and a separate ministry was granted for Hungary. Thenceforward M. Deak was the leader of the majority of the Chamber, and made no further opposition to the Government of Vienna, except on points of minor importance. The general election of 1869 was favourable to his party, and he himself was returned by an overwhelming majority by the city of Pesth.

DEASY, The Right Hon. Rickard, was born in 1812, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated. Having been called to the Irish bar, he was made a Q.C. in 1849; he became third Serjeant-at-Law in 1858, and was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1859, from which post, in 1860, he was promoted to the Attorney-Generalship, and was made Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland in 1861. Mr. Deasy, who is a "moderate" Catholic, represented the county of Cork in the House of Commons from 1855 till he was raised to the bench.

DECANDOLLE. (*See* Candolle.)

DE GREY AND RIPON, Earl of. (*See* Ripon, Marquis of.)

DELANE, John Thadeus, editor of the *Times* newspaper, is the son of the late William F. A. Delane, Esq., formerly financial manager of the

Times, who died in 1858. He was born in Oct., 1817, was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1839, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1847. In 1839 he first became connected with the *Times* as assistant-editor under the late Mr. T. Barnes, on whose death, in 1841, he succeeded to the chief post of responsibility as editor of that journal.

DE LA RUE, WARREN, Ph.D., F.R.S., Corresponding Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, and Vice-President of the Royal Astronomical Society, Knight of the Legion of Honour, Commander of the order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, son of the late Mr. Thomas De La Rue, was born about 1815. He was educated at the College of St. Barbe, Paris, and entered his father's business as a card-manufacturer and wholesale stationer. Here he applied his scientific knowledge to purposes of practical utility, and invented a great number of new processes and machines, some of which were patented. Among the former may be cited processes for utilizing earth-oils, and in the latter machinery for printing surface colouring paper, pasting cards, and for folding envelopes,—the last-mentioned in connection with Mr. Edwin Hill. He acted as a juror and reporter in the department of Class XXIX. in the Great Exhibition of 1851, was a juror in Class X. of the Paris Exhibition of 1855; and President of Section B, Class XXVIII., of the Exhibition of 1862. Mr. De La Rue, who is a member of the Royal, Astronomical, Chemical, and several other learned societies, has made some important scientific investigations, of which an account will be found in their publications. He has established an observatory at Cranford, Middlesex, and has distinguished himself by the eminent success with which he has applied photography to the recording of celestial phenomena. In 1860 he went to Spain with the "Himalaya expedition" and succeeded in obtaining a series of photographs of the total eclipse of the sun, July 18. These photographs, especially those obtained during the total eclipse, are of high scientific interest. The discussions of the results of the photographic expedition formed the subject of the Bakerian lecture, read at the Royal Society in April, 1862, and since published in their Transactions. He recently published, in connection with Mr. Balfour Stewart and Mr. B. Loewy, "Researches on Solar Physics," founded on observations made at the Kew Observatory under his directions.

DELAUNAY, CHARLES EUGÈNE, a French mathematician and astronomer, born at Lusigny (Aube), April 9, 1816, entered the Polytechnic School at the age of eighteen, left it in 1836 with the highest honours, and subsequently was appointed Principal Engineer of Mines of the first class, and Professor of Mechanics both in the Polytechnic School and in the Faculty of Sciences. M. Delaunay, who is an Officer of the Legion of Honour, was elected a member of the Institute in 1855, an honorary member of the Board of Longitude in 1862, and a foreign member of the Royal Society of London in April, 1869. In March, 1870, he was appointed to succeed M. Le Verrier as Director of the Paris Observatory. Among the many highly-esteemed works of M. Delaunay, we may mention "Cours Élémentaire d'Astronomie," second edition, 1853; "Cours Élémentaire de Mécanique," third edition, 1854; "Traité de Mécanique Rationelle," 1856; "Rapport sur le Progrès de l'Astronomie," 1867; "Table Alphabétique et Table Analytique des Matières contenues dans les additions à la *Connaissance des Temps*, de 1823 à 1867," 8vo., 1867; and memoirs in various scientific journals.

DELEPIERRE, JOSEPH OCTAVE, a Belgian historian and antiquary, and writer on macaronic literature, born at Bruges, in 1804, studied law in the University of Ghent, and practised as an advocate at Brussels. After the revolution of September he entered the diplomatic service, and in Aug., 1849, was appointed Secretary of Legation and Consul-General for Belgium, at London. His principal works are—"Histoire du Règne de Charles-le-Bon," in collaboration with J. Perneel, 8vo., Brussels, 1830; "Les Traditions et Légendes de Flandre," Lille, 1834, translated into English by the author, under the title of "Old Flanders," 12mo., London, 1845; "Précis des Annales de Bruges, depuis les Temps les plus reculés, jusqu'au commencement du XVII^e Siècle," 8vo., Bruges, 1835; "Le Roman de Renard," from a Flemish MS. of the 12th century, Brussels, 1838; "La Belgique illustrée par les Sciences, les Arts, et les Lettres," 8vo., Brussels, 1840; "Galerie d'Artistes Brugeois; ou Biographie concise des Peintres, Sculpteurs, et Graveurs célèbres de Bruges," 8vo., Bruges, 1840; "Marie de Bourgogne," fol., Brussels, 1841; "Macaronéana, ou Mélanges de Littérature des différents Peuples de l'Europe," 8vo., Paris, 1852; "A Sketch of the History of Flemish Literature, and its celebrated Authors, from the Twelfth Century down to the Present Time," 8vo., London, 1860; "Macaronéana Andra, overum Nouveaux Mélanges de Littérature Macaronique," 4to., London, 1862; "Historical Difficulties and Contested Events," 8vo., London, 1868; and "Essai Historique et Bibliographique sur les Rébus," 8vo., London, 1870. Among his miscellaneous publications are "Examen de ce que renferme la Bibliothèque du Musée Britannique," 1846; "Histoire Littéraire des Fous," London, 1860; and "Analyse des Travaux de la Société des Philobiblon de Londres," 8vo., London, 1862. M. Delepierre has also reprinted various rare texts and macaronic compositions.

DEMETZ, Frédéric-Auguste, philanthropist, born May 12, 1796, studied law at Paris, and has filled various magisterial functions in that city. In 1832 he was appointed Court Counsel, in 1836 he went to the United States to study the penitentiary system there, and in 1840 he resigned his appointments, to devote himself entirely to the philanthropic measures with which his name is associated, founding, with the co-operation of his former school-fellow, M. de Bretignières de Courteilles, the agricultural colony and penitentiary of Mettray, near Tours. The object of this institution, supported by the parent society, was to regenerate, by a special education, such youthful offenders as had been acquitted on the ground of having acted without discernment, but who, before this effort was made, were left to associate in the prisons with convicts. The year before M. Demetz had established at the same place a school for teachers, who were to be especially employed in directing the education of youthful offenders. He began with ten children; at the end of the first year he had 300, and the number soon increased to above 600. The scheme has won the admiration of English and continental philanthropists, and many colonies have been established in France and elsewhere upon the model of that of Mettray. Many thousand children have passed under the tuition of M. Demetz, who has watched their career in life with great solicitude. M. Demetz visited several English penitentiaries in 1855, and his speeches at Birmingham, Bristol, and other places attracted much attention. The reports on Mettray are published annually, and persons interested in the subject will find much information in a pamphlet edited by the late Mr. Jelinger Symons, barrister, entitled "A Collection of Papers, &c., on Reformatories," published in London in 1855. M. Demetz, who received the Cross of the Legion of Honour, June 8, 1837, and was promoted Officer in 1864, has published some pamphlets, &c.

DENISON, The Ven. George Anthony, Archdeacon of Taunton, fourth son of the late John Denison, Esq., M.P., brother of Viscount Ossington, of the late Bishop of Salisbury, and of Sir William Denison, K.C.B., governor of Madras, was born in 1805. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1826, taking a first-class in classical honours; in 1828 was elected Fellow of Oriel College; in the same year was University prizeman, gaining the Latin Essay, and the English Essay in 1829. He was curate of Cuddesden, Oxfordshire, from 1832 to 1838; married in 1838 Georgiana, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. S. W. Henley, M.P. for Oxon; and became vicar of Broadwindsor, Dorset, whence he was transferred, in 1845, to the vicarage of East Brent, Somerset, and became Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, who advanced him in 1851 to the Archdeaconry of Taunton. He has been an active member of the London and Bristol "Church Unions," and a strong opponent of all schemes of Government education. In 1853, in consequence of a charge of unsound doctrine publicly made against him by Bishop Spencer, who was at that time discharging the functions of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Archdeacon resigned his Examining Chaplaincy, and preached in the cathedral at Wells three sermons on "The Real Presence," which he published as his defence. Proceedings were taken against him on account of matter contained in these sermons, in Jan., 1854. In 1856 the Archdeacon was sentenced to deprivation of all his preferments by judgment of a court held at Bath, and presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury. This sentence was set aside, upon appeal to the Court of Arches, on a point of law; and the judgment of the Court of Arches was confirmed, on further appeal, by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Feb. 6, 1858. The Archdeacon was editor of the *Church and State Review* from its establishment in 1862 till Aug., 1865; and, as a member of the Lower House of Convocation in 1861 and 1864, was Chairman of the Committees the Reports of which issued in the condemnation of "Essays and Reviews," and of Dr. Colenso's published writings.

DENISON, The Right Hon. John Evelyn. (*See* Ossington, Viscount.)

DERBY (Earl of), The Right Hon. Edward Henry Smith-Stanley, eldest son of the fourteenth earl of Derby, born at Knowsley, July 21, 1826, was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took a First Class in Classics in 1848. His lordship, who was an unsuccessful candidate for Lancaster in March, 1848, was during his absence in America elected Lord G. Bentinck's successor for Lynn Regis, which he continued to represent as Lord Stanley until he succeeded to the peerage; and having, after a tour in the West Indies, returned to England, he delivered in the House of Commons, during the summer of 1850, a very able speech on the subject of the sugar colonies. He paid a visit to the East, and when in India was nominated, in March, 1852, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Derby's first administration. In the spring of 1853 he submitted to the House of Commons a motion, which had for its object a more complete reform of Indian affairs than that contemplated by the Coalition Cabinet. The death of Sir W. Molesworth, in 1855, having created a vacancy in the Colonial Office, Lord Palmerston, sensible of Lord Stanley's talents and popularity, offered him the seals of that department; but the latter, although understood to be ambitious of serving his country as a minister of the Crown, remained true to his party, and declined the tempting proposal. He became Secretary of State for India, with a seat in the Cabinet, under Lord Derby's second administration, in 1858–9, and it was under his superintendence that the management of our Indian empire was transferred from the Board of Directors of the East-India Company to the responsible advisers of her Majesty. His lordship was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Derby's third administration, in July, 1866, and the tact with which he conducted the negotiations for the settlement of the Luxemburg difficulty rendered him exceedingly popular. He held the seals of the Foreign Office until the accession of Mr. Gladstone to power in Dec., 1868. His lordship was installed Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, April 1, 1869. The death of his father on Oct. 23, 1869, transferred him to the House of Peers, and he has since taken a prominent part in the discussions of that assembly. Lord Stanley was a member of the Royal Commission on Army Purchase in 1856–7; of the Cambridge University Commission in 1856–60; of the Commission on the Organization of the Indian Army in 1858-9; Chairman of the Commission on the Sanitary State of the Indian Army in 1859–61; and of the Commission on Patents in 1863–4.

DERRY AND RAPHOE, BISHOP OF. (*See* ALEXANDER, DR.)

DESMAREST, ERNEST-LÉON-JOSEPH, born at Paris, May 17, 1815, joined the bar in that city in 1837. Having been appointed lieutenant of the National Guard in 1848, for his services during the insurrection in June, he received the Cross of the Legion of Honour in August of that year, and for some time after the establishment of the Republic fulfilled the duties of Adjunct to the Mayor of the 2nd arrondissement. He is a member of the Council of the order of Barristers, and has distinguished himself in numerous political cases in which he has had to plead. M. Desmarest has written "De Constantine et de la Domination Française en Afrique," published in 1837; and "Les Principes et les Hommes, Esquisses rétrospectives," in 1840; the latter in conjunction with M. H. Rodrigues. At the banquet given to M. Berryer, Nov. 8, 1864, by the bar of England, M. Desmarest, as bâtonnier of the French bar, was present.

DE VERE, AUBREY THOMAS, third son of the late Sir Aubrey de Vere, Bart., of Curragh Chase, co. Limerick, was born in 1814, and educated at the University of Dublin. He published, in 1842, the "Waldenses, and other Poems;" in 1843, the "Search after Proserpine;" in 1856, "Poems, Miscellaneous and Sacred;" and in 1858, "May Carols." His prose works are, "English Misrule and Irish Misdeeds," published in 1848, and "Wanderings in Greece and Turkey," in 1850. "The Infant Bridal and other Poems" appeared in 1864, "Ireland's Church Question," in 1868, "Irish Odes and other Poems," in 1869.

DEVILLE, JEAN-ACHILLE, antiquary, born at Paris in 1789, published in 1813 a translation in verse of Virgil's "Bucolics," afterwards wrote some tragedies, and directed his attention to the study of archæology. Sent about 1827 by Government to Rouen as receiver of "contributions directes," he became successively director of the Museum of Antiquities of that city, member of the Society of Antiquaries of the West, and Correspondent of the Institute of the section of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres. He was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour in April, 1845. M. Deville is the author of "Essai historique et descriptif de l'Abbaye de Saint-Georges de Bocherville," published in 1827; "Histoire du Château Gaillard," in 1829; "Tombeaux de la Cathédrale de Rouen," in 1833; "Histoire du Château et des Sires de Tancarville," in 1834; "Histoire du Château d'Arques," in 1839; "Revue des Architectes de la Cathédrale de Rouen jusqu'à la fin du XVI. Siècle," in 1848; "Comte des Dépenses de la Construction du Château Gaillon," in 1851; and numerous dissertations and memoirs upon curious points in biography and history, two of which, upon Corneille and the Heart of St. Louis, are the best known.

DEVILLE, SAINTE-CLAIRE. (*See* SAINTE-CLAIRE.)

DEVON (EARL OF), THE RIGHT

HON. WILLIAM REGINALD COURTENAY, was born April 15, 1807, and succeeded his father March 19, 1859. The noble earl, who was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, was a Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, and is an Honorary D.C.L. of that university. He was called to the bar in 1832, and represented South Devon from July, 1841, till Jan., 1849. In the last-mentioned year he was appointed a Poor-Law Inspector, which office he held until the latter part of 1850. From 1850 to 1859 Lord Devon was Secretary of the Poor-Law Board. He was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in Lord Derby's third administration, in July, 1866, and President of the Board of Trade in May, 1867.

DEVONSHIRE (THE DUKE OF), SIR WILLIAM CAVENDISH, K.G., F.R.S., D.C.L., &c., grandson of the late Earl of Burlington, was born April 27, 1808, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. as second wrangler and Smith's prizeman in 1829, in which year he was returned as one of the members for the University of Cambridge. Rejected by this constituency in 1830, Lord Cavendish was returned for Maldon, and represented North Derbyshire from 1832 till he succeeded to the title of Earl of Burlington in May, 1834. Lord Burlington, who was Chancellor of the University of London from 1836 to 1856, succeeded his cousin in the dukedom, Jan. 17, 1858. His grace was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Derbyshire in 1858, and succeeded the late Prince Albert as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge in 1862. Like his predecessor, the duke is a great patron of the fine arts and of literature, and is the head of one of the great Whig houses which have figured so prominently in our history.

DEWEY, THE REV. ORVILLE, D.D., born at Sheffield, Massachusetts, March 28, 1794, graduated from William's College in 1814, and studied theology at Andover Theological Seminary from 1816 to 1819. His opinions being unsettled, he at first declined permanent employment in his profession, though he accepted a temporary call at Gloucester, Massachusetts, and, having joined the Unitarians, was for two years Dr. Channing's assistant in the pulpit. In 1823 he accepted the pastorate of the Unitarian church at New Bedford, but his health failing, he retired in 1833, and visited Europe, publishing on his return the experiences of his travels, in two volumes, under the title of "The Old World and the New." In 1835 he became pastor of the second Unitarian church in New York. In 1842, his health failing him a second time, he travelled for two years, and finding on his return that his health was not completely re-established, he retired to his paternal farm at Sheffield, Massachusetts. Here he prepared, for the Lowell Institute at Boston, two series of lectures, one "On the Problem of Human Life and Destiny," and the other "On the Education of the Human Race," which were afterwards delivered in the principal cities of the Union. In 1855 he officiated at Albany and Washington, and in 1858 became pastor of the Unitarian community at Church Green, Boston. He has published "Letters on Revivals," several volumes of Sermons, and has contributed to the *Christian Examiner* and *North American Review*. His works have been republished in London.

DHULEEP SINGH, THE MAHARAJAH, son of the famous Runjeet Singh, the Rajah of the Punjaub, was born in 1838. Dhuleep was an infant when his father died, and the demoralized state of the regency and army induced the British ministry to annex the principality, under certain conditions; one being that the young maharajah should receive four lacs of rupees, equivalent to £40,000 sterling, per annum. Afterwards the maharajah became a Christian, took up his abode in England, and was naturalized. His mother, the notorious Ranee, also resided in this country until her death, in 1863, but resisted steadfastly all persuasion to become a convert to Christianity. It was at one time supposed that the maharajah would take for a wife the Princess Victoria of Coorg, but in 1864 he was married, at the British Consulate at Alexandria, to a young Protestant lady, a British subject. The maharajah has purchased an estate near Thetford, where he resides.

DICEY, **Edward**, second son of the late T. E. Dicey, Esq., of Claybrook Hall, Leicestershire, born in May, 1832, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1854. He has contributed to the *Fortnightly Review*, *St. Paul's*, and *Macmillan's Magazines*, and other periodicals, and was for some years a constant contributor to the *Daily Telegraph*, for which he has acted as special correspondent in different parts of the continent. While travelling in the East, Mr. Dicey was asked to undertake the editorship of the *Daily News*. He held this post for about three months in 1870, but left it, as he stated in a communication which he addressed to the *Spectator* newspaper, "on account of a divergence of opinion between himself and its proprietary, as to the conditions under which he had accepted the editorship." Immediately on quitting the *Daily News* Mr. Dicey was offered and accepted the editorship of the *Observer*, a position which he now holds. He is the author of "A Memoir of Cavour;" "Rome in 1860;" "The Schleswig - Holstein War," 1864; "The Battle-fields of 1866," published in 1866; "A Month in Russia during the Marriage of the Czarewitch," 1867; and "The Morning Land," an account of three months' tour in the East, 1870.

DICKINSON, **Anna Elizabeth**, was born in Philadelphia, Oct. 28, 1842. Her parents were members of the Society of Friends, and at one time wealthy, but business misfortunes deprived her father of his property, and led to his death, when Anna was but two years old. Her education, though acquired piecemeal, was yet very thorough, and her range of general knowledge was remarkably wide. After some small experience in teaching, she commenced speaking in public at a meeting of Progressive Friends, in the winter of 1860, when she was but seventeen years of age. Her eloquence, her power of sarcasm, and the vividness of her narration, astonished all, and gave her the appearance of one inspired. From this time forward she spoke often in public, and delivered addresses on Woman's Work, and eventually on political subjects, in New Jersey and in Philadelphia, and its vicinity. Meanwhile she was supporting herself and aiding her mother, first by teaching, and afterwards by working as an "adjuster" in the Mint. From this last position she was discharged in Dec., 1861, in consequence of her severe denunciation of General McClellan's incompetency at the battle of Ball's Bluff. She was immediately invited by Mr. W. L. Garrison to Boston, and after speaking there and in the vicinity several times, returned home, and spent the spring and summer in visiting the military hospitals, aiding and nursing the wounded soldiers, and preparing for a lecture campaign in the ensuing autumn and winter. In the autumn and winter of 1862–3 she delivered several lectures and addresses in New England, but the people were so much occupied with the war, that lecturing was unprofitable. Early in the spring she was invited to enter upon the political canvas in New Hampshire, and spoke almost every evening for four weeks in different parts of the state, with such eloquence, and so thorough a mastery of the political questions at issue, that she carried the state, before considered lost, for the Republicans, most triumphantly. This campaign ended, she commenced another of equal length in Connecticut, where the election came a month later, and was even more successful there; all parties acknowledging that it was her eloquence alone that enabled her party to succeed. In the next six months she had addressed vast audiences in all the large cities of the Union, and always with success, speaking repeatedly in the Hall of Representatives at Washington, and having the President and cabinet in her audience. Miss Dickinson in 1868 published a novel entitled "What Answer?"

DICKINSON, William Howship, M.D., was born June 9, 1832, at Brighton, and educated at Caius College, Cambridge, and St. George's Hospital, London. He was appointed Curator of the Pathological Museum, St. George's Hospital, 1861, subsequently assistant physician and lecturer; assistant physician (1861), and subsequently physician (1869) to the Hospital for Sick Children. Dr. Dickinson was formerly examiner in medicine at the University of Cambridge and Honorary Secretary to the Pathological Society. He has made extensive researches in connection with pathology, physiology, and practical medicine, of which the following are the more important:—On the Action of Digitalis upon the Uterus, describing for the first time its contractile effect upon that organ (1855); on the Pathology of the Kidney, distinguishing disease of the intertubular structures from that of the tubes, and asserting the intertubular origin of granular degeneration (1859, 1860, 1861); on the Function of the Cerebellum, assigning to this organ an especial effect upon the lower limbs (1865); on the Nature of the so-called Amyloid or Lardaceous Degenerations, pointing out its Connection with Suppuration and consequent Loss of Alkali (1867); on the Nature of the Enlargement of the Viscera which occurs in Rickets, showing the affection of these Organs to be analogous to that of the Bones (1869); on the Futility of Counter-irritation as a Method of Treatment; on the Changes produced in the Nervous System by the Amputation of Limbs; on Chronic Hydrocephalus, pointing out the frequent origin of the disease in cranial relaxation; on Diabetes, showing the general presence of structural changes in the nervous system, and referring the symptoms to organic change, instead of, as hitherto, to functional derangement. Most of the preceding papers are published in the Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society. Dr. Dickinson is also the author of a work "On the Pathology and Treatment of Albuminuria," 1869.

DIDAY, François, artist, born at Geneva in 1812, studied painting in France under various masters, and afterwards travelled, though his principal works relate to his native country. He first exhibited at the Salon of Paris, in 1840, three pictures, entitled "Un Chalet dans les Hautes Alpes," "Le Soir dans la Vallée," and "Un Torrent dans les Alpes." Amongst his other works may be mentioned "Souvenir du Lac de Brientz," "Le Glacier de Rosenheim" (purchased for the Musée of Lausanne); "Souvenir de Suisse," and "Le Chêne et le Roseau." These pictures have been exhibited at Paris, and the last three were admitted to the exhibition of 1855. M. Diday obtained a second-class medal in 1840, a first-class in 1841, and was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1842.

DIEZ, Friedrich Christian, Ph.D., the Nestor of Latin philology, was born in 1794, at Giessen, and from 1811 to 1813 studied philology in the university of that town. In 1813 he took part in the campaign against France, and afterwards continued his studies in the universities of Giessen and Göttingen. The years 1819 and 1820 he spent in Holland. In 1821 he graduated as Ph.D. The following year he habilitated in the Philosophical Faculty of the University of Bonn, and in 1823 became a Professor Extraordinary in the same Faculty. The illustrious Professor is also Lector of the Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese languages. In 1830 he became Professor in ordinary. Professor Diez has written "Contributions to the Knowledge of Romance Poesy," 1825, published at Berlin, and translated into French by M. Roisin (1842); "The Poesy of the Troubadours," Zwickau, 1826; "Grammar of the Romance Language," 3 vols., Bonn, 1836–1842, which passed into a second edition in 1856, and has been translated into English; "Etymological Dictionary of the Romance Languages," Bonn, 1853, translated into English by T. C. Donkin, 1864. Professor Diez has also edited "Monuments of the Old Romance Language," 1846 and "Two Old Romance Poems," 1852. As far back also as 1821 he issued "Translations of Old Spanish Romances." In 1871 the distinguished Professor celebrated the jubilee of his Doctorate. He is a chevalier of the order *Pour le Mérite* for science and art, a Knight of the Red Eagle of the fourth class, of the Norwegian order of St. Olaf, of the Greek order of the Redeemer, of the Bavarian order of Maximilian for science and art, and of other orders.

DIGBY, KENELM HENRY, youngest son of the Very Rev. Wm. Digby, dean of Clonfert, Ireland, a member of the family represented by Lord Digby, was born in 1800, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1823, and soon after becoming a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, he studied extensively the scholastic system of theology and the antiquities of the middle ages. Inspired by these studies, and thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the ages with which he is so familiar, he wrote "The Broad Stone of Honour; or, Rules for the Gentlemen of England, in four books," published in 1829; "Mores Catholici, or Ages of Faith," in 1840; "Compitum, or the Meeting of Ways at the Catholic Church," in 1851; "Evenings on the Thames," &c.

DILKE, SIR CHARLES WENTWORTH, Bart., M.P., was born at Chelsea, Sept. 4, 1843, being son of the late Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, and grandson of Charles Wentworth Dilke, the critic, both of whom were noticed in previous editions of this work. He received his academical education at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated as senior legalist in Jan., 1866. In the same year he was called to the bar by the Middle Temple, and soon afterwards he proceeded to Canada and the United States, where he travelled alone for some months. At the end of Aug., 1866, he met at St. Louis Mr. Hepworth Dixon, with whom he crossed the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains, and visited the Mormon cities. Parting at Salt Lake City from Mr. Dixon, who returned to England, and shortly afterwards dedicated to him "New America," Mr. Dilke passed on to Nevada and California, and, after a considerable stay at San Francisco, sailed for Panama, and thence to New Zealand, Tasmania, and Australia, where he visited all the colonies, and gathered much information as to their political present and their prospects of a great commercial future. Visiting Ceylon on his way, Mr. Dilke passed from West Australia to Madras and Calcutta, whence he crossed Upper India to Lahore, and returned to England by the Indus, Kurrachee, Bombay, and Egypt; thus completing the circuit of the globe. The result of those journeyings was the publication of "Greater Britain: a Record of Travel in English-speaking Countries during 1866–7," 2 vols., 1868, a work which, treating the new subject of the influence of race on government, and of climatic conditions upon race, had perhaps the greatest success that ever attended the publication of an author's first work. It passed through four editions in a single year in England, and, having been republished by two firms in America, has also passed through a still larger number of editions there. One of its results was the election, in 1868, of its author, who is in politics a Radical, to represent the new borough of Chelsea. He was returned at the head of the poll, and by a majority of nearly two to one over Dr. W. H. Russell, and is the youngest man who ever represented a metropolitan constituency. In Parliament he chiefly speaks upon foreign, Indian, and colonial affairs. Sir Charles Dilke has succeeded his father and grandfather in the proprietorship of the *Athenæum*, and is understood to have lately followed his grandfather's example in assuming the editorship himself. He has recently acquired notoriety by his avowal of Republican principles.

DINDORF, WILLIAM, critic and philologist, was born in 1804, at Leipsic, where he was educated, and where he distinguished himself by his ability and zeal in the study of classical literature, and was afterwards appointed Professor of Literary History. He has published critical editions of Demosthenes, Aristotle, Athenæus, Procopius, of the Greek Scholiasts to Aristophanes, Demosthenes, Sophocles, and Æschylus; the Poetæ Scenici Græci, Lucian, and Josephus. His editions are the received text-books of the Greek tragedians, as well as of Aristophanes and Aristotle, at Oxford.

DIRCKS, HENRY, LL.D., civil engineer, and author of several literary and scientific works, was born in Liverpool, Aug. 26, 1806. He was apprenticed to an eminent firm trading to the East and West Indies; but, having short business hours, he occupied his leisure time in the study of practical mechanics, chemical science, and general literature. Before he was twenty-one he delivered courses of lectures on chemistry and electricity; contributed essays, criticisms, tales, &c. to the local press, and various scientific articles to the *Mechanics' Magazine* and other journals. In 1837 he became a life member of the British Association, contributing, among numerous other papers, one describing his invention of Optical Illusions, afterwards popularly known as The Ghost, which was read at Leeds in 1858. In 1840, being the honorary secretary of a literary institution, and one of the founders of a local mechanics' institution, he published a short treatise on Popular Education, which was reprinted at Manchester in 1841. Relinquishing mercantile pursuits Mr. Dircks was, till 1842, principally engaged as a practical engineer, conducting railway, canal, and mining works, and from that date till his retirement from business, in 1858, he practised as a consulting engineer. He afterwards travelled in France and Belgium, visiting the great centres of industry, science, and literature in both countries. Mr. Dircks is a life-member of the Society of Arts, the Society of Engineers, the Practical Engineers, the Inventors' Institute, and a Life Fellow of the Chemical Society, the Royal Society of Literature, and the Royal Society of Edinburgh. His principal works are, "Jordantype," 1852; "Electro-Metallurgy," 1863, both treatises relating to the origin of the Electrotype process; "Optical Illusions," 1863; "The Life, Times, and Scientific Labours of Edward Somerset, sixth Earl and second Marquis of Worcester," 1865; "Memoir of Samuel Hartlib, Milton's familiar friend," 1865; "Worcesteriana," 1866; "Inventors and Inventions, a treatise on the Law of Patents," 1867; "Scientific Studies," two lectures, 1869. His purely literary works are, "Joseph Anstey," a novel, 1863; and "Nature Study, as applicable to the purposes of Poetry and Eloquence," 1869, 2nd edit. 1870; since which, he has published a pamphlet on "Patent Right."

DISRAELI, THE RIGHT HON. BENJAMIN, M.P., eldest son of the late Isaac Disraeli, Esq., of Bradenham, Bucks, the celebrated author of the "Curiosities of Literature," was born in London, Dec. 21, 1805, and became an author while yet a minor. In 1825 he took the novel-reading public by surprise with "Vivian Grey," followed at intervals by "The Young Duke," "Henrietta Temple," "Contarini Fleming," "Alroy," and other brilliant works of imagination. After extensive travels in the East, he returned to England in 1831, and contested the borough of Wycombe, being defeated by a small majority. In 1837 he was elected to the House of Commons for Maidstone, which constituency he exchanged in 1841 for Shrewsbury. In 1847 he was returned for the county of Buckingham, in which his estate of Hughenden Manor is situated, and which he has continued to represent to the present time, having been returned no fewer than nine times. He adhered to Sir R. Peel's party until that minister became a convert to the doctrines of free trade, and from that date allied himself closely with the Conservative party, of which he became the acknowledged leader in the House of Commons after the death of Lord G. Bentinck. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Derby's three administrations, and on the resignation of that nobleman in Feb., 1868, was appointed by the Queen Prime Minister of England, which office he resigned at the end of the year. Mr. Disraeli is an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford and Edinburgh, a Privy Councillor, a Trustee of the British Museum, a Governor of Wellington College, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for Bucks, and was a Royal Commissioner of the Great Exhibition of 1851. Among Mr. Disraeli's publications since his entrance on political life, are "Coningsby," "Sybil," "Tancred," works curiously compounded of politics and fiction; "A Vindication of the English Constitution," "A Biography of Lord G. Bentinck," and "Lothair," a novel, 1870. An early poetical work, entitled "A Revolutionary Epic," was republished in 1864. Mr. Disraeli married, in 1869, Mary Anne, only daughter of the late John Evans, Esq., of Branceford Park, Devon, and widow of Wyndham Lewis, Esq., M.P. In acknowledgment of her husband's official services, Mrs. Disraeli was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom, as Viscountess Beaconsfield, Nov. 28, 1868.

DIX, Miss Dorothea L., philanthropist, born at Worcester, Massachusetts, about 1794. Her father was a physician, who gave her the best advantages of education in his power, but dying while she was yet young, left her with little except her education for her support. She removed to Boston soon after his death, and opened a select school for girls, which soon gave her a comfortable income. She had, not long after coming to Boston, been led almost accidentally to take an interest in the condition of prisoners, and for fifteen or sixteen years she continued to visit the prisons and houses of correction of Boston and its vicinity, and minister to the physical, intellectual, and moral wants of their inmates. In 1833 Miss Dix had inherited from a relation sufficient property to make her independent of daily exertion for support, and in 1834, her health being impaired, she visited Europe, and remained there for three years, studying carefully all improvements in the treatment of the insane, of paupers, and of prisoners. On her return she commenced an investigation of the condition of these classes in the United States. From 1841 to 1861 Miss Dix devoted herself to the amelioration of the condition of the insane. She visited every state of the Union east of the Rocky Mountains, explored for herself the prisons, almshouses, and other receptacles for these unfortunates, and having ascertained their condition, appealed, and rarely in vain, to the Legislatures for the establishment or increase of hospitals for the insane. She endeavoured to obtain from Congress a grant of ten millions of acres of public lands for the endowment of these hospitals, but when her bill had passed both houses of Congress it was thwarted by President Pierce's veto. This rebuff only served to strengthen her zeal, and she had become so thoroughly conversant with all the details of construction and outfit of these hospitals, that for years no state has erected them without obtaining and acting upon her advice. During the late civil war Miss Dix was from its very beginning Superintendent of Hospital Nurses, and had the entire control of their appointment and assignment to duty. Since the close of the war she has resumed her labours for the establishment of insane hospitals, and has been instrumental in the establishment of three in New York, one in Connecticut, and several in other states. Miss Dix was, in her earlier years, an author of some ability. Her "Garland of Flora," published in 1829; her books for children, "Evening Hymns;" "Alice and Ruth;" "Conversations about Common Things," her tracts for prisoners; and her numerous and able reports on subjects connected with philanthropy, all give evidence of high intellectual culture and rare capacities as a writer.

DIX, Gen. John Adams, born at Boscawen, New Hampshire, July 24, 1798, entered the army in 1812, and was successively lieutenant of infantry, lieutenant of artillery, and adjutant of a battalion before 1816. He was subsequently aide-de-camp to Gen. Brown, then commander-in-chief of the U.S. army, and thence transferred to the artillery, in which arm he was promoted to a captaincy, and going abroad on leave of absence, made an extensive European tour. In 1828 he resigned his commission, married, and adopted the legal profession, at the same time devoting his attention to politics, and becoming a member of the Democratic party. In 1830 he was Adjutant-General of the State of New York, in 1842 a member of the State Assembly, and in 1845 he was elected U.S. Senator from New York for the unexpired term of the Hon. Silas Wright. On account of divisions in the Democratic party, after his first term had expired he was replaced by Mr. Seward. During the election of President Pierce he was selected for the post of Secretary of State, but declined it in favour of Governor Marcy. In 1853 he was Assistant Treasurer of New York, and in 1859 was appointed Postmaster by President Buchanan, and from Dec, 1860, to March, 1861, Secretary of the Treasury in Mr. Buchanan's cabinet. At the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed Major-General of the New York Militia; on May 16, 1861, was commissioned Major-Gen. of Volunteers, and subsequently appointed to the same rank in the regular army; was placed in charge of the department of Maryland, and in 1862 was transferred to Fortress Monroe, with the command of the seventh army corps. In 1863 he was again transferred to New York, of which place he was Military Commandant during the riots which followed President Lincoln's order for the draft; commanded the department of the East in 1864–5, and was appointed Minister at Paris in Sept., 1866. He resigned this position in 1868, and returned to New York. Gen. Dix is the author of "A Winter in Madeira," 1851; "A Summer in Spain and Florence," 1855; and "Speeches of Major-Gen. Dix, arranged by himself," 1864.

DIXON, George, M.P., son of the late Mr. A. Dixon, of Whitehaven, was born at Gomershall, Yorkshire, in 1820, and educated in the Grammar School at Leeds. He is a merchant at Birmingham, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and a magistrate for, and late mayor of, the borough. In 1867 he was elected M.P. for Birmingham, in the Radical interest. Mr. Dixon is chiefly known by his efforts as President of the National Education League, which was established at Birmingham in 1869.

DIXON, William Hepworth, of the Inner Temple, historian and critic, descended from an old Puritan family, is the son of Abner Dixon, of Holmfirth and Kirk Burton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and was born June 30, 1821, and at the age of fourteen was placed in the counting-house of a Manchester merchant named Thompson. Mr. Dixon's first literary effort was a five-act tragedy, which was privately printed by his friends. The early volumes of the *Illuminated Magazine*, edited by Douglas Jerrold, contain several poems with his name or initials. At that time he was acting as literary editor of a paper at Cheltenham, which place he quitted for London in 1846, and entered as a student at the Inner Temple. He wrote a series of papers in the *Daily News* on the "Literature of the Lower Orders," which were precursors of Henry Mayhew's inquiries into the condition of the London poor. In the same paper appeared another series of articles, afterwards revised and enlarged, in a work entitled "London Prisons." In 1849 he published "John Howard, a Memoir,"—a book which passed through three editions in one year. The special object of this work was to place the labours of Howard in their proper relation to the literature and history of the period. The volume has often been reprinted both in London and New York. In 1850 Mr. Dixon was appointed a Deputy-Commissioner to the Royal Commission for carrying out the Great Exhibition of 1851, and was successful in organizing one hundred committees out of the three hundred that were established. In 1851 appeared the "Life of William Penn," in which Macaulay's charges against the founder of Pennsylvania were first met *seriatim*, and refuted. In 1852 appeared "Robert Blake, Admiral and General at Sea," a volume in the composition of which Mr. Dixon had the advantage of help from Lord Dundonald. Both "Penn" and "Blake" have gone through several editions in England and in the United States. During the invasion panic in 1852 Mr. Dixon wrote an anonymous pamphlet, called the "French in England," urging that if the first Napoleon could not succeed in carrying out his intention, the third Napoleon would not. In that year he made a tour of Europe, visiting Italy and Spain, and travelling through Germany and Hungary as far as Belgrade. On his return he became chief editor of the *Athenæum* (1853), in which journal he had written on historical subjects for several years, and has necessarily taken part in most of the literary and scientific controversies of the period. He vacated the editorial chair in 1869. An article from his pen on the "Shakespeare Folio Corrector" has been reprinted in a pamphlet by a Boston admirer. In 1860 he first drew public attention to Lord Campbell's statement of the case against Lord Bacon, a subject which he had studied for many years. His papers were enlarged, and have been published in London, Boston, and Leipsic. In France and Germany the book has been equally popular, and M. Louis Blanc proposes translating it into French. Mr. Dixon was left Lady Morgan's literary executor, and in conjunction with Miss Jewsbury has published her memoirs. "A Morning at Eden Lodge"—a paper in which Mr. Dixon indicated the great wealth and curiosity of the Eden family papers—induced Lord Auckland to publish his father's "Journal;" and a similar paper on the "Treasures of Kimbolton" caused the preparation of the Duke of Manchester's "Court and Society," to which Mr. Dixon contributed the "Memoirs of Queen Catherine." In 1864 Mr. Dixon made a long journey through Turkey in Europe, Asia Minor, Palestine, and Egypt, the literary result of which was the publication, in the following year, of "The Holy Land," in two volumes. On his return from Syria he assisted in founding the Palestine Exploration Fund, and, in conjunction with Dean Stanley and others, he conducted the excavations in Jerusalem and elsewhere, which have given so many results to Biblical literature. From the first he has been a member of the Executive Committee. Mr. Dixon spent the summer and autumn of 1866 in various peregrinations through the United States, including a visit to Salt Lake City, the literary result of which was given in the two following years in the form of "New America" and "Spiritual Wives." The former of these two works rapidly passed through eight editions in this country, three in America, and several in France, Russia, Holland, Italy, and Germany. While in America Mr. Dixon had the rare good fortune to discover and recover the long-lost Irish State Papers, a service of great importance to the public, the story of which was told in a remarkable letter of Lord Romilly, published in the *Times*. Mr. Dixon next directed his footsteps towards the frozen north, and in 1870 gave the results in his work "Free Russia," 2 vols.; meantime, however, appeared the first volume of "Her Majesty's Tower," which has already passed through seven editions. The work has since been completed in 4 vols. His latest work, "The Switzers," appeared in 1872. Mr. Dixon was appointed a magistrate for Middlesex in 1869. Politics and public life have divided his attention with history and travel. He is constantly addressing meetings on public questions. He is a strong Liberal, but with Conservative views on religion and the Church of England. At the general election of 1868 a high-class committee brought him forward for Marylebone, but he declined the candidature for reasons which he stated at the time. In 1870 he was elected to the London School Board, of which he is an active member, having identified his name with the new system of training and drill, and carried a resolution establishing drill in all rate-paid schools.

DJÉMIL, ESSEÏD MOUHAMMED, PASHA, eldest son of the celebrated Grand Vizier, the late Réchid Pasha, was born at Constantinople, in 1827. He was educated first in Constantinople, and afterwards in London and Paris, where, subsequently, he was attached as second secretary of the Ottoman Embassy under the orders of his father. On his return to Constantinople, Djémil Bey was appointed member of the Council of the Grand Referendary (Amédy), and at the end of 1848 he entered the Imperial Palace as Secretary of the Sultan. In 1854 he was appointed Ambassador to Paris and to Turin, and in 1856 he took part as second Plenipotentiary with A'ali Pasha, in the deliberations of the Congress of Paris. In 1857 he was Ottoman Plenipotentiary at the Conference held in Paris relative to the affairs of the Danube, and the rectification of the Russo-Turkish frontiers. Upon his return from this mission, Djémil Bey became a member of the Grand Council of the Tanzimat, Grand Chancellor of the Imperial Divan, and afterwards Minister, *ad interim*, for Foreign Affairs, in which latter post he took part in the negotiations relative to the treaty of commerce between Turkey, Austria, and Holland. In 1862 he was appointed, for the second time, Ambassador to Paris, accredited in the same capacity to Madrid, and raised to the high dignity of Vizier and Muchir, with the title of Pasha. In 1865, after having been Plenipotentiary at the International Telegraphic Conference, he returned to Constantinople, where he occupied the post of member of the Grand Council of Justice, and soon afterwards, that of member of the Grand Council of the Treasury. In 1866 he was appointed, for the third time, Ambassador to Paris, a position which he now holds. In 1869 he was Ottoman Plenipotentiary at the conferences in Paris relative to the differences between Turkey and Greece. Djémil Pasha has received the Grand Cordon of the Osmanié and Medjidié of Turkey, of the Legion of Honour of France, of the Iron Crown of Austria, of St. Maurice and Lazare of Italy, of the White Eagle of Russia, of Isabella the Catholic of Spain, of Leopold of Belgium, of the Polar Star of Sweden and Norway, of the Lion of Holland, of the Sun and Lion of Persia, and of the Conception de Villa-Viçosa of Portugal.

DOBBIN, THE REV. ORLANDO

THOMAS, LL.D., born in the county of Armagh, graduated as a fellow-commoner at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1837. In 1866 Dr. Dobbin was nominated rector of Tibohine and prebendary of Elphin, but declined the preferment, and is now incumbent of Balliver, in the diocese of Meath. He has published Diodati's rare work, "De Christo Graecè loquente," with a translation; an answer to Strauss, called "Tentamen Anti-Straussianum;" and the "Codex Montfortianus." Several sermons have proceeded from his pen,—one entitled "National Prosperity," and an Act Sermon, delivered in the chapel of Trinity College, entitled "The Divine Purpose of the Gospels vindicated." Dr. Dobbin is the author of sundry reviews and essays in the *London Quarterly*, *American Biblical Repository*, *Biblical Review*, *Journal of Sacred Literature*, *Eclectic*, *Dublin University Magazine*, and other periodicals, and of "A Plea for Toleration towards our Fellow-subjects in Ireland who profess the Roman Catholic Religion, by the Rev. O. T. Dobbin, Vicar nominate of Boyle," published in 1866.

DOBELL, SYDNEY, known by the *nom de plume* of "Sydney Yendys," of an old Sussex family, was born in 1824, at Peckham Rye, and is the eldest son of John Dobell (author of "Man unfit to govern Man"), and of Julietta, daughter of Samuel Thompson, a leader of political reform, and the founder of a denomination of "Free-thinking Christians." Having been educated at home, at twelve years of age he became a clerk to his father, a wine-merchant, who had removed in 1835 from London to Cheltenham. While engaged in this somewhat uncongenial employment, which he followed for fifteen years, he wrote a poem entitled the "Roman," and on its appearance in 1850, its author was generally hailed as a new poet by the *Athenæum*, &c. In 1854 he published the first part of "Balder," which was severely attacked. It is a representative and not an autobiographical poem, as some critics have assumed. Mr. Dobell, in 1855, appeared in print in companionship with the late Mr. Alexander Smith. The fact that both were residing in Edinburgh seems to have brought them together, and led to their poetic partnership in "Sonnets of the War." Mr. Dobell is the author of "England in Time of War." His poems, including his Lyrics, Sonnets on the War, and Dramatic Poems, were reprinted at Boston, U.S., in 1861. Mr. Dobell, who has travelled in most parts of Europe, resides on the Cotswold Hills, within a few miles of Gloucester. In 1865 he published a pamphlet on Parliamentary Reform, in which he advocated a graduated suffrage and plurality of votes. Although a severe accident among the ruins of Pozzuoli and the subsequent fall of a horse upon him in 1869 have temporarily invalided Mr. Dobell, his defiance to Bismarck, Grant, and Gortschakoff, published in 1871 under the title of "England's Day," is considered to be among the best of his lyrics. He married, in 1844, Emily, daughter of George Fordham, Esq., of Odsey House, Cambridgeshire.

DODGE, MISS MARY ABIGAIL, better known by her pseudonym of "Gail Hamilton," was born in Hamilton, Massachusetts, about 1830. In 1851 or 1852, and for two or three years thereafter, she was a teacher of physical science in the public High School at Hartford, Connecticut. She was at this time a contributor to the *New York Independent* and to the *National Era*, published at Washington. Subsequently she was a regular correspondent of the *Congregationalist*, and soon after the establishment of the *Atlantic Monthly* she became one of its regular contributors. Miss Dodge's narratives and essays are so piquant in their style, so severe in their satire, and withal have such a substratum of common sense, that it is not surprising that there was soon a demand for their collection into books, most of which have sold largely. Her principal publications have been,—"Country Living and Country Thinking;" "Stumbling-Blocks;" "Gala Days;" "Woman's Wrongs: a Counter-Irritant;" and "A New Atmosphere."

DOLBY. (*See* SAINTON-DOLBY.)

DÖLLINGER, JOHN JOSEPH IGNATIUS, a theologian and historian, born at Bamberg, in Bavaria, Feb. 28, 1799, became chaplain to the diocese of Bamberg almost immediately after receiving priest's orders in 1822. In 1826 he published a work on "The Doctrine of the Eucharist during the First Three Centuries," and was the same year invited to lecture before the University of Munich, on the History of the Church. The substance of his lectures before that institution was published in his "Manual of the History of the Church," in 1828; and in a more extended form in his "Treatise on the History of the Church," which appeared in 1838. In 1845 Döllinger turned his attention to politics, and represented the University of Munich in the Bavarian Parliament, and in 1851 was a delegate to that of Frankfort, where he voted for the absolute separation of the Church from the State. In 1861 he delivered some lectures advocating the abandonment of the temporal power by the Holy See, and he is the author of "Origins of Christianity," published in 1833–5; "The Religion of Mahomet," in 1838; "The Reformation: its Interior Development and its Effects," in 1846–8; "A Sketch of Luther," in 1851; "The Church and the Churches; or, the Papacy and the Temporal Power," of which a translation appeared in England in 1862; and several pamphlets. More recently Dr. Döllinger has obtained a world-wide notoriety by his persistent opposition to the decrees of the Vatican Council, and especially to that one which declares the Pope to be infallible when addressing the Church *ex cathedrâ* on questions of faith and morals. Dr. Döllinger has, in fact, become the acknowledged leader of all who, within the Church, are disaffected towards the Holy See. His conduct was approved by the Bavarian Government, although he was, on April 18, 1871, formally excommunicated by the Archbishop of Munich. The University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.C.L., Jan. 6, 1871; and on the 29th of the following month he was elected Rector of the University of Munich by fifty-four votes against six.

DONALDSON, THOMAS LEVERTON, Ph. D., Emeritus Professor of Architecture in London University College, member of the Institute of France, and numerous other foreign academies of the fine arts, and ex-President of the Royal Institute of British Architects (1864), the son of an architect, was born in 1795. Early in his professional life he pursued his studies for five years in France, Italy, and Greece, and became a writer, and afterwards a lecturer, on architectural subjects,—a branch of learning in which his name stands deservedly high. He is the author of numerous works; among which the most remarkable are, "A Collection of the most approved Examples of Doorways, from ancient and modern Buildings in Greece and Italy," 1833; "Pompeii Illustrated," 1837; "The Temple of Apollo Epicurius at Bassa, with other Antiquities of Peloponnesus, illustrated," in the supplementary volume of Stuart's Athens, 1838; "Architctural Maxims and Theories," 1847; "Architectura Numismatica," 1859; besides numerous articles in the Transactions of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and various pamphlets; a "Handbook of Specifications, or Practical Guide to the Architect and Surveyor," 1860. On his retirement from the Professorship at London University College in 1864, his professional brethren and pupils struck a medal "to commemorate his long and zealous services in promoting the study of architecture," and two silver impressions are given annually as prizes in the classes of architecture and construction at that college. He was architect of Trinity Church and University College Hall, Gordon-square; of Brompton Church, London; of various houses, churches, schools, &c., in the country; and of the Flaxman Hall and Library, University College. He was awarded the Royal Gold Medal of the R.I.B.A. in 1851, and a great gold medal of honour at the French Universal Exhibition, 1855.

DONNET, His Eminence Ferdinand-François-Auguste, a French Cardinal, born at Bourg-Argental (Loire), Nov. 16, 1795, studied at the Seminary of Saint Irénée, became priest in 1819, and was appointed vicar of La Guillotière, and curé of Irigny (Rhone). After two years of study in the Maison des Hautes Études, founded by Cardinal Fesch, M. Donnet delivered a series of sermons in the dioceses of Tours, Blois, and Lyons. In 1827 he was appointed curé of Villefranche (Rhone), and was afterwards named honorary Vicar-general of Tours. In 1835 he was appointed Coadjutor for the diocese of Nancy, and succeeded Mgr. de Cheverus, Nov. 30, 1836, in the archbishopric of Bordeaux. His letters, pastoral instructions, &c., have been published in six volumes. The part which he took relative to the marriage of M. Pescatore and the French expedition to Rome brought his name prominently before the public. Mgr. Donnet, who was made a cardinal in 1852, and by right became a senator, was created officer of the Legion of Honour in March, 1851, and afterwards commander of the same order. He is decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III. of Spain.

DOO, George T., R.A., F.R.S., engraver, was born in Jan., 1800. Having studied under the best masters, he produced, in 1824, his first published engraving, "The Duke of York, after Sir Thomas Lawrence," for which he was appointed engraver to his royal highness. He went to Paris in 1825, and worked in the *atelier* of Suisse; visited the school of Gros, and learned his manner of teaching his pupils to draw the human figure. On his return home he assisted in the formation of an academy in the Savoy, for the study of the life model and the best examples of the antique, which lasted for some years. He lectured on engraving, its history, theory, and practice, at Kensington Museum, and Harrow, and at different places upon the dawn and maturity of painting in ancient Greece; on the revival of painting in Italy in the twelfth century, and subsequently in Western Europe. Mr. Doo, appointed Historical Engraver in Ordinary to William IV. in 1836, and to Queen Victoria in 1842, was elected F.R.S. in 1851. He is a member of the Society of Arts, Amsterdam, of the Academy of Fine Arts, Pennsylvania; member of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Parma. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1855, and a Royal Academician in 1856. Mr. Doo, like other eminent engravers, has often been engaged in translating the works of others; and his masterly transcripts of Raffaelle's "Infant Christ" and Correggio's "Ecce Homo," in our National Gallery; of Lawrence's "Calmady Children," entitled "Nature;" his Lady Meade, Lord Eldon, and Etty's noble "Combat," deserve special mention. His "Knox Preaching," after Wilkie, is the plate which has, perhaps, gained him most fame. "Pilgrims in Sight of the Holy City," after Eastlake, is another fine specimen of his art. He completed in 1864, a large engraving of the great picture of the "Raising of Lazarus," by Sebastian del Piombo, in the National Gallery, intended to form one of the series of plates after Raffaelle, Titian, and Volterra, by Morghen, Anderloni, Schiavoni, Desnoyers, and Toschi. To this work he devoted eight years. He engraved Vandyck's "Gevartius" and five other plates for the "National Gallery Work," and six for the Elgin work published by the British Museum with various published and private plates besides. In 1860 he was appointed chairman of the committee of Class 40 (engravings and etchings) of the London International Exhibition of 1862, and was chosen one of the four representatives of the Royal Academy at the Congrès Artistique, held at Antwerp; in 1861 he was elected President of the Artists' Annuity Fund; and in 1863 he gave evidence before the Royal Academy Commission, held at Westminster. The large engraving of "The Raising of Lazarus," and the "Portrait of Mrs. Hollond," after Ary Scheffer, were exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1864, and at the Paris International Exhibition in 1867 his "St. Augustine and St. Monica," after the same painter.

DORAN, John, Ph.D., F.S.A., of an old family from Drogheda, co. Louth, Ireland, born in 1807, resided, in early life, in France and Germany, and began his literary career with a melodrama produced at the Surrey Theatre when he was fifteen years of age. He was then engaged on the *Literary Chronicle*, till it was purchased by Mr. John Sterling and his friends. In 1835 he published his "History and Antiquities of the Town and Borough of Reading, in Berkshire," and for eleven years acted as editor of a weekly London newspaper. In 1852 appeared his "Filia Dolorosa: Memoirs of the Duchess of Angoulême," a work which bears Mrs. Romer's name, she having commenced it just before her last illness. In 1853 was published his edition of Anthon's "Anabasis of Xenophon;" and in 1854, his "Life of Dr. Young," attached to an edition of his poems. "Table Traits, and Something on Them," appeared in 1854; "Habits and Men," and "Lives of the Queens of the House of Hanover," in 1855; "Knights and their Days," in 1856; "Monarchs retired from Business," in 1857; "History of Court Fools," in 1858; "New Pictures and Old Panels," in 1859; "The Last Journals of Horace Walpole," in 1859 (edited); "Lives of the Princes of Wales," in 1860; "A Memoir of Queen Adelaide," and "The Bentley Ballads" (edited), including original poems by the editor, in 1861; "Their Majesties' Servants," a history of the English Stage, in 1863; and "Saints and Sinners" in 1868. At various periods, during many years, Dr. Doran has been acting editor of the *Athenæum*. From the preface to the Kimbolton papers, edited by the Duke of Manchester, it appears that Dr. Doran assisted in preparing them for the press; and he is a constant contributor to the leading reviews and magazines of the day.

DORÉ, Paul-Gustave, artist, was born at Strasburg, in Jan., 1832. In boyhood he accompanied his father to Paris, where he completed his education. At an early age he contributed comic sketches to the *Journal pour Rire*. He exhibited "Les Pins Sauvages," "Le Lendemain de l'Orage," "Les Deux Mères," and "La Bataille d'Alma," in 1855; and "La Bataille d'Inkermann" in 1857. He is the most German in style of French artists, and is well known as the illustrator of Rabelais, for his still more delightful pictorial commentaries upon Balzac's wild *Contes Didactiques*, and his illustrations of the legend of the "Wandering Jew," in a series of grotesque yet epical pictures, which bear the stamp of Holbein and A. Durer, combined with the racy humour of Hogarth. This book in English, translated by Mr. Walter Thornbury, appeared in 1857. M. Doré, who has illustrated a book of travels in every part of the world, in 1861 published seventy-six large drawings illustrative of the "Divina Commedia" of Dante, accompanied by a blank-verse translation of the text by Mr. W. M. Rossetti, and a series of wonderful folio illustrations to Don Quixote, which are all careful studies from Spanish life, in 1863. His illustrations of the Holy Bible, and of Milton, published in this country in 1866, are of the highest excellence. He was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 15, 1861.

DORNER, Isaac August, a Lutheran divine, born at Neuhausen-ob-Eck (Würtemberg), June 20, 1809, after completing his studies at Tübingen, returned to his native village, and officiated as curate under his father, who was pastor of the parish. He subsequently visited Holland and England, in order to make himself acquainted, by personal observation, with the condition of the Protestant sects in those countries; and since then he has occupied in succession the chairs of Divinity at Tübingen (1838), Kiel (1839), Königsberg 1840–49), Bonn, and Berlin. He is a Councillor of the Upper Consistory. Dr. Dorner is well known as a contributor to Herzog's "Encyclopädie für Protestantische Theologie," and as the author of several theological works, the principal one being entitled "The History of the Development of the Doctrine of the Person of Christ," Stuttgart, 1839; 2nd edit., 2 vols., 1854. An English translation, by D. W. Simon, was published in 2 vols., 1859, and forms the 10th and 11th volumes of Clark's "Foreign Theological Library."

DOUGLAS, THE RIGHT REV. HENRY ALEXANDER, D.D., Bishop of Bombay, born about 1824, was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, appointed Dean of Capetown, South Africa, in 1852, and consecrated Bishop of Bombay in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, Jan. 3, 1869.

DOUGLASS, FREDERICK, a mulatto, born in Talbot county, Maryland, of a slave mother, about 1817, on one of the plantations of Colonel Lloyd, a wealthy slaveholder, so that, in accordance with the custom of the Southern slaves, his family name, if he had one, was Lloyd. When about nine years old, his master "lent" him to one of his relatives, from whom he received kinder treatment, and acquired a taste for study. Notwithstanding the opposition of his new master, he learned to read, write, and calculate. In 1832 he was purchased by a Baltimore shipbuilder, and employed, first as a waiter on the workmen, and afterwards as a ship-caulker. His ability to read and write made him a dangerous and troublesome slave, and his master sought repeatedly to break his will and subdue him, putting him at one time into the hands of a notorious "negro-breaker," named Covey, for this purpose; but finally made a virtue of necessity, and allowed him to hire his own time, exacting three dollars a week from his scanty wages as his rental. After serving in this way for some years, he made his escape in Sept., 1838, and reached New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he sought and obtained work, and soon after married. He here first assumed the name of Douglass. Not long after he became acquainted with Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, who, perceiving his abilities, encouraged and aided him in his efforts at self-education. He attended the anti-slavery meetings held in New Bedford, and soon developed such power as an orator, that his anti-slavery friends felt that he could serve their cause better as a public lecturer than by manual labour. In 1841 he was employed by the American Anti-Slavery Society as one of their lecturers, and soon drew crowds to hear his portraitures of slavery. In 1845 he published "My Bondage and my Freedom,"—his autobiography, and the next year visited England, where his eloquence attracted great attention. His friends there raised £150, which was sent to his former master, and his emancipation secured thereby. After some years of experience as a public lecturer, he removed to Rochester, New York, where he established and edited a weekly newspaper, named *Fred. Douglass's Paper*, and subsequently *The North Star*. He defended the cause of the North in the late war. Two of his sons served in the army, and he was active in promoting the enlistment of coloured soldiers, and in securing to them their rights. He was often, after the emancipation proclamation was made, called to Washington to consult with President Lincoln and his Cabinet in regard to the interests of the coloured race, of which he was the best representative. He was, in 1871, Secretary to the Santo Domingo Commission, and has repeatedly been offered diplomatic positions to Liberia, Hayti, &c., but has always declined them.

DOVE, Henry William, born at Liegnitz, in Silesia, Oct. 6, 1803, studied at Breslau and at Berlin; and at the latter university he took the degree of Doctor in 1826. He was assistant-professor of natural philosophy, first at Königsberg and then at Berlin, where he became full professor, and was elected to a seat in the Royal Academy of Sciences. The most celebrated of his numerous writings refer to meteorology, climatology, electricity, and polarized light. "A Treatise on the Art of Measuring, and the Origin and Comparison of the Metrical Standards of Different Nations," was published in 1835, and "Meteorological Researches" in 1837. In conjunction with other distinguished German philosophers, Professor Dove commenced, in 1837, the publication of an extensive series of treatises on different branches of natural philosophy. To him is due, amongst a great variety of optical discoveries, the application of the stereoscope to the detection of forged bank-notes. To English readers he is best known by his treatise on the "Distribution of Heat on the Surface of the Globe," which was published in 1853 by the British Association. In addition to this, he has published several popular volumes, including a treatise on electricity in 1848. In his capacity of director of all the observatories in Prussia, he publishes every year an account of their labours.

DOVER, Bishop of. (*See* Parry.)

DOWN, CONNOR, and DROMORE, Bishop of. (*See* Knox, Dr.)

DOWSE, The Right Hon. Richard, M.P., Q.C., is the son of the late Mr. William H. Dowse, of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, by Maria, daughter of the late Mr. Hugh Donaldson, of the same place. He was born in June, 1824, and received his early education at the Royal School, Dungannon; he afterwards went to Trinity College, Dublin, where he was a sizar, scholar (1848), and first honour man. He graduated as B.A. in 1850. In 1852 he was called to the bar in Ireland, and was nominated as Queen's Counsel in February, 1863. He was returned to Parliament in the Liberal interest as member for Londonderry, at the general election of November, 1868, and in the following year received the appointment of Queen's Serjeant in Ireland. In 1870 he became Solicitor-General, on Mr. Barry being promoted to the Attorney-Generalship, and he was then re-elected for Londonderry. As Mr. Barry failed to obtain a seat in Parliament during his tenure of the office of Attorney-General, Mr. Dowse took a prominent part in all the debates on Irish subjects during the sessions of 1870 and 1871, and materially assisted the Government in the defence of their legislative measures affecting the sister kingdom. On Mr. Barry being elevated to the judicial bench, Mr. Dowse succeeded him as Attorney-General for Ireland in Jan., 1872. Mr. Dowse is a member of the Royal Dublin Society and a Fellow of the Zoological and Royal Geological Societies of Ireland.

DOYLE, Sir Francis Hastings Charles, Bart., born Aug. 22, 1810, at Nunappleton, near Tadcaster, Yorkshire, being son of the first baronet; was educated at Eton and Christ Church, and subsequently was elected a Fellow of All Souls, Oxford. He was appointed Receiver-general of Customs in 1846, a Commissioner of Customs in 1870, Professor of Poetry at Oxford in 1867. He published at different times a certain amount of poetry—not more unsuccessful than that of many other contemporary writers of verse—and three lectures on poetry in 1869.

DOYLE, Richard, artist, born in London, in 1826, is a son of Mr. John Doyle, a gentleman of Irish extraction, and the reputed author of the celebrated "HB" sketches. He first attracted attention by his sportive and graceful designs from the life and manners of the day, in *Punch*, to which he was a constant contributor for several years; but in 1850 he severed this connection in consequence of its incessant attacks upon his Roman Catholic brethren, and especially upon Cardinal Wiseman. By this step he voluntarily sacrificed, for conscience' sake, what was in itself a secure and handsome income. Mr. Doyle's fancy and feeling have been shown in his illustrations to the "Fairy Ring," to Leigh Hunt's "Jar of Honey," to Ruskin's "King of the Golden River," to Montalba's "Fairy Tales from all Nations," to "Jack the Giant-killer," and to similar books. In 1854 he published "The Continental Tour of Messrs. Brown, Jones, and Robinson," contributed the illustrations to "The Newcomes," by his friend Thackeray, and some capital sketches of modern English society to the *Cornhill Magazine.* Mr. Doyle published a Christmas book for 1869, called "In Fairy Land: Pictures from the Elf World."

DRAKE, FREDERICK, a renowned German sculptor, born at Pyrmont, June 23, 1805. He was the son of a skilled mechanic, who brought him up to his own trade. Young Drake spent his leisure in carving figures in wood and ivory, and succeeded so well that he eventually resolved to devote himself exclusively to sculpture. Accordingly, at the age of twenty-one he entered the studio of Rauch, of Berlin, and in course of time produced a series of works which placed him in the foremost rank among German sculptors. Ultimately he became Professor of Sculpture in the Academy of Fine Arts at Berlin, a member of the Senate of that academy, and a Knight of the Third Class of the Red Eagle. His chief works are, a "Madonna and Child," purchased by the Empress of Russia; "A Dying Soldier with the Crown of Victory;" "The Female Grape-gatherer;" "The Eight Provinces of Prussia," a colossal work executed in 1844 in one of the halls of the Castle of Berlin; eight groups decorating the bridge of the same castle; and another, "Warrior Crowned by Victory." His fame rests mainly, however, on the numerous admirable statues, busts, and medallions which he has executed. Among these are the statues of Schinkel, of the two Humboldts, of Rauch, of Justus Möser, at Osnabrück; the colossal bust of Oken, the naturalist, at Jena; and two colossal statues of King Frederick William III., one at Stettin, the other at Berlin.

DRAKE, SIR WILLIAM RICHARD, F.S.A., born in 1817, was brought up to the legal profession, and has practised for many years as an attorney in Westminster. He was appointed Treasurer of County Courts in 1862. In 1867 he was created by the King of Italy a Commander of the Order of St. Maurizio and St. Lazzaro; in 1868 the Sultan conferred on him the (second-class) Order of the Medjidieh; and the Emperor of Austria has also bestowed upon him the Order of Knighthood of the Iron Crown. On Sept. 6, 1869, he was knighted at the instance of Mr. Gladstone, as a personal recognition of the services rendered to the Liberal party by Mr. Drake during the several years of close and confidential relations which had existed between him and its recognized representatives. His "Notes on Venetian Ceramics," and his contributions to art literature and archæological literature have made him known to the more retired class of students and scholars.

DRAPER, JOHN WILLIAM, physiologist and chemist, born in Liverpool, May 5, 1811, and educated in his native city, applied himself to the study of chemistry and mathematics; the former under Dr. Turner, at the London University. A branch of the Draper family having emigrated to the United States many years ago, the subject of this memoir joined his connections there in 1833, continued his studies at the University of Pennsylvania, where, in 1836, he graduated with distinction, and was appointed Professor of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Physiology, in Hampden Sidney College, Virginia, which post he held for three years. In 1839 he succeeded to the chair of Chemistry and Natural History in the academic department of the University of New York. In 1841 Dr. Draper, with the co-operation of Drs. Valentine Mott, Pattison, Revere, Bedford, and Martyn Paine—all elected to professorships,—established the University Medical College, which forms the medical department of the university, and has since risen to a high position as a school of medicine. He resigned his professorship in this college in 1868. Dr. Draper's theory of the causes of the circulation of the blood has met with general acceptance among physicians. He has contributed to various scientific journals, especially to the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, for which he wrote as many as forty treatises between 1837 and 1857. Among his literary publications may be mentioned "Memoirs on the Chemical Action of Light," translated into Italian, German, and French; a "Treatise on the Forces which produce the Organization of Plants," published in 1844; "Text-Book on Chemistry," in 1846; and "Text-Book on Natural Philosophy," in 1847. His most celebrated works are—an elaborate treatise on "Human Physiology, Statical and Dynamical; or, the Conditions and Course of the Life of Man," published in 1856–8; his "History of the Intellectual Development of Europe," 1863; his "Thoughts on the Future Civil Policy of America," 1865; and his "Philosophical History of the Civil War in America," 3 vols., 1867–9.

DREW, ANDREW, REAR-ADMIRAL, born in 1792, entered the Royal Navy in 1806, was present at the attack on the French flotilla off Boulogne, at the siege of Copenhagen and capture of the Danish fleet in the following year; served in the expedition to Walcheren, and was actively engaged on the north coast of Spain, in co-operation with the army of the Duke of Wellington. In 1814 he was engaged in one of the hardest-fought actions during the war, viz., that between the *Eurotas* and the French frigate *Clorinda*, in which, after two hours and a half hard fighting, both ships were dismasted; the English frigate having 65, and the French ship 120 men killed and wounded. For this he was made lieutenant. In 1824, whilst first lieutenant of H.M.'s ship *Thetis*, he landed with 160 seamen at Cape Coast Castle, which he successfully defended against an attack by 50,000 Ashantees, and for this service he was promoted to the rank of Commander. In 1838, having settled in Upper Canada, he turned out voluntarily to aid in the defence of the country during the rebellion, and was called upon to destroy the rebel steamer *Caroline*, employed in conveying arms, ammunition, and men from the United States shore to Navy Island, then in possession of the rebels. This was a most dangerous service, on account of the rapids on one side, Navy Island on the other, and the darkness of the night. Yet with only five small boats, each carrying about seven men, he crossed the river where the stream was running between five and six miles an hour, captured the vessel, and sent it burning over the Falls of Niagara. A more daring exploit is not recorded in naval history. For this service Capt. Drew received the thanks of the Houses of Parliament of Upper Canada, was appointed Commander of the Provincial Marine, and a petition was sent home from the Governor in Council, praying that her Majesty might be pleased to bestow some especial mark of her favour upon him for his services. In the following year he assumed the command of a naval force upon Lake Erie, to avert another threatened attack on the province, in which he was entirely successful. In 1842 he was appointed to command H.M.'s sloop *Wasp*, and sent to the West Indies, where he discovered a most dangerous shoal, of which he made a careful survey, and received the thanks of the Admiralty for this service. This shoal appears upon the Admiralty charts as Drew's Rock. In 1843 he was promoted to the rank of Post Captain; he served for about twelve years as Naval Storekeeper at the Cape of Good Hope, and in 1863 was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral.

DROUYN-DE-LHUYS, EDOUARD, statesman, born in Paris, Nov. 19, 1805, was educated at the College Louis-le-Grand, where he carried off all the first prizes. He entered the diplomatic service, and became Chargé d'Affaires at the Hague during those events which led to the separation of Belgium from Holland; was sent in the same capacity to Spain; after which returning to France, he filled a post in the department of Foreign Affairs. Whilst holding this appointment, he obtained, in 1842, a seat in the Chamber, defeating the candidate of M. Guizot, then in power. A second act of parliamentary opposition to the Government upon the Tahiti question cost him his official post. He was one of the most earnest of those who combined to overthrow M. Guizot in Feb., 1848. In M. Odillon-Barrot's ministry, under Prince Louis Napoleon, M. Drouyn-de-Lhuys took the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and was the author of the instructions given to Gen. Oudinot for the expedition to Rome. In 1849 he was appointed to the London embassy, and represented France at this court during the Pacifico quarrel with Greece. A difference arose between the cabinets of London and Paris, the latter taking part with Greece; and M. Drouyn-de-Lhuys, without formally withdrawing, absented himself from London for a short time in consequence. Lord Palmerston, then at the Foreign Office, made some concessions, and the good relations of the two great countries were re-established. After the *coup d'état* of 1851, M. Drouyn-de-Lhuys again became Minister for Foreign Affairs, but being disappointed at the issue of the Conferences of Vienna in 1855, resigned. In 1863 he was recalled to his old post, and was Minister for Foreign Affairs during the Dano-Germanic war, and during the Conferences of London and of Vienna, again resigning in 1866. Under the Empire M. Drouyn-de-Lhuys was a Senator; he was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 9, 1853; received several foreign orders; and was president of many provincial societies. On the downfall of the Empire he fled to St. Helier's, Jersey.

DUBAN, JACQUES-FÉLIX, architect, member of the Institute, born at Paris, Oct. 14, 1797, studied under M. Debret, and at the École des Beaux-Arts, gaining the great prize in 1823, for a plan of a building for the customs and octroi. From 1824 to 1829 he studied in Italy. On his return to France he was intrusted with the continuation of the works of the "Palais des Beaux-Arts," commenced by M. Debret, and in 1845 superintended the restoration of the old castles of Blois and Dampierre. After the revolution of Feb., 1848, M. Duban was appointed architect of the Louvre, and a large portion of the works connected with that magnificent building was completed under his direction. He was elected a member of the Institute in 1854, in place of M. Visconti, and in the same year was appointed Inspector-general of Public Buildings. M. Duban, who received the Cross of the Legion of Honour, Feb., 1836, was created Officer of the same, June 6, 1851, and Commander, Aug. 14, 1868. He has frequently exhibited his designs, and at the Exhibition of 1855 obtained a large medal of honour for twelve relating to the Château of Blois and other works.

DUBLIN, ARCHBISHOP OF. (*See* CULLEN, CARDINAL; TRENCH, DR.)

DUBOIS (BARON), PAUL ANTOINE, a French physician, son of the celebrated Baron Antoine Dubois, was born at Paris, Dec. 7, 1795. Having taken his doctor's degree in 1818, he became, two years later, assistant-surgeon in the Royal "Maison de Santé," and next assistant professor in the Maternity Hospital where, in 1823, he succeeded his father as professor and principal surgeon. In the same year he was elected a member of the Academy of Medicine, and in 1830, on the reorganization of the Faculty of Medicine, he was appointed Professor of Clinical Midwifery. In 1852 he became Dean of the Faculty of Paris; and he was also appointed accoucheur to the Empress Eugénie, whom he attended at the birth of the Prince Imperial. Baron Dubois retired from his professorship on a pension in 1863, having some years previously resigned the post of Dean of the Faculty, and received the title of honorary dean. His writings consist almost exclusively of reports and memoirs printed in various medical journals.

DUCKETT, SIR GEORGE FLOYD, Bart., F.S.A., son of the late Sir George Duckett, Bart., F.R.S. (the translator from the German of Michaëlis's "Burial and Resurrection of our Saviour," of Herder on the "Revelation of St. John," of "Luther's Preface to St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans," &c.), born March 27, 1811, was educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford. He served for some years in the army, both in the cavalry and infantry, and succeeded to the title on his father's death, June 15, 1856. He is the author of a "Technological Military Dictionary in German, English, and French," which has been much praised by competent authorities, and for which he has received the Great gold medal of science from the Emperor of Austria, a gold medal from the Emperor of the French, and another, "the Great gold medal of science and art," from the late King of Prussia. Sir George is the author of a genealogical work entitled "Duckettiana," which forms an important addition to the county histories of Westmorland, Wiltshire, and Cambridgeshire, and contains copious notices and pedigrees of extinct and existing families in Yorkshire and Dorsetshire.

DUCKWORTH, THE REV. ROBINSON, second son of Robinson Duckworth, Esq., a Liverpool merchant, born in 1834, was elected to an open scholarship at University College, Oxford, in 1853, and graduated in first-class classical honours in 1857. He was afterwards elected Fellow of Trinity, and was Assistant Master at Marlborough College from 1858 to 1860, and Tutor of Trinity College from 1860 to 1866. In 1864 he was appointed Examining Chaplain to the late bishop of Peterborough, and in 1866 was selected by her Majesty as instructor to his royal highness Prince Leopold. In 1867 he was appointed Governor to his Royal Highness, and held that post for three years. On his retirement in 1870, he was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and presented to the crown living of St. Mark's, St. Marylebone.

DUDEVANT, MADAME AMANTINE-LUCILE-AURORE, better known by her pseudonym "Georges Sand," novelist, dramatist, and social philosopher, the daughter of the Marquis Maurice Dupin de Franceuil, was born in Paris, July 5, 1804. She was brought up at the Château de Nohant, situated in Berri, by her grandmother, the Comtesse de Horn, a woman distinguished rather for wit than judgment, whose mind was imbued with the paradoxical ideas of her age, and whose religion was comprised in the philosophy of Rousseau. Her theories, as may be expected, influenced the training of the young Aurore, who, at the age of fifteen, could ride and dance with ease and grace, handle a gun or flourish a sword with equal dexterity. These masculine tendencies, however, by no means checked the rapid and genial growth of intellectual tastes. In these as well as in her more active amusements, Aurore was apparently abandoned to the guidance of fate and her own instincts; and there can be little doubt that much of that laxity of moral principle, and many of those wild and erroneous theories, which became developed in her character in after-life, resulted from the unrestricted course of reading which gave a strong bias to her feelings and imagination in girlhood. At fifteen she was placed in the convent of the Augustines Anglaises at Paris, for the purpose of receiving religious instruction. Her imagination was captivated by the Roman Catholic faith, and she ardently embraced it. After the death of her grandmother, under the dictation of her family, she, in 1822, gave her hand to the Baron Casimir Dudevant, a man little calculated to interest the affections of a young wife. The fortune of his youthful bride enabled him to carry out his agricultural schemes; but he did not appear sensible to the fact that, with her natural vigour of mind and sensibility of character, she was leading a monotonous and hopeless existence. This position induced a severe illness, when the physicians prescribed the waters of the Pyrenees as a remedy, and as her husband was absorbed in rural occupations, she started alone on her southern pilgrimage. At Bordeaux she first mingled freely in the world, and was taught by the homage of society how prominent a part she was fitted to take in life's drama. This belief did not tend to reconcile her to her comfortless home and unappreciating husband. She resolved, as a remedy against *ennui* and mortification, to devote herself to the sedulous cultivation of poetry, art, and science, and to the society of such friends as she could assemble around her. Among these was M. Jules Sandeau, a young law-student, who spent a vacation at Nohant, and was the first to inspire her with a longing for literary distinction. Feelings of doubt and suspicion aggravated the harsh characteristics of her husband; their life became insupportable to both, and his wife, by the sacrifice of her fortune, procured his assent to a separation. She hastened to Paris, and once more entered the convent of the Augustines Anglaises; but her mind had become too much habituated to excitement to rest quietly in so calm a haven, and she longed to share in the busy turmoil of life. Her next transition was to a little garret in the Quai St. Michel, where she had to struggle against absolute poverty, and formed plans with M. Jules Sandeau, whose worldly circumstances were no better than her own, for the supply of each day's necessities. The lady having a little skill in painting, was induced to accept employment occasionally offered by a toy-vendor in ornamenting candlesticks and snuff-boxes; but this wearisome and ill-paid work disgusted her, and the two aspirants for fortune resolved to seek advice from M. Latouche, the editor of *Figaro*, who suggested literature as a profession, promising them an opening in his own publication, and thus originated that curious literary partnership which so greatly mystified the Parisian press. A series of articles in *Figaro* were followed by a novel called "Rose et Blanche," to which was appended the signature of "Jules Sand." The authors having received 400 fr. for this manuscript, led for a time a life of ease and gaiety, and it was at this period that Madame Dudevant first gave offence by donning male attire—assumed by her for greater independence of action. The proceeds of their joint work exhausted, misery again knocked at their door, and the lady was advised to revisit Berri for the purpose of obtaining a legal separation, or at least an alimentary allowance from her husband. Previous to her departure, she arranged with M. Sandeau the plan of a novel, certain portions of which were to be completed by each before their next meeting. The student did not fulfil his share of the undertaking; but on her return, Madame Dudevant surprised him with the complete manuscript of "Indiana," which was sold for 600 fr., and met with rapid success. It introduced to the public the name of "Georges Sand," for the young man, unwilling to accept a share of the glory he had neglected to earn, refused to permit their ordinary *nom de plume* to be used in this instance. Madame Dudevant, who brought an action against her husband for ill-treatment, succeeded, after some delay, in regaining possession of her property and the guardianship of her two children. This success had no doubt a beneficial influence on her mind and feelings, as may be seen in "Consuelo," and in several smaller works, remarkable for the purity and simplicity of their construction. A detailed list of her works would occupy considerable space. Among them may be mentioned "Horace," "Jeanne," and "La Petite Fadette." After taking a prominent part during the revolution of 1848 in the politics of the time, Georges Sand abandoned the career of political and social reformer for that of dramatic literature, and, after one or two comparative failures, achieved a great success with "François le Champi," in 1849, which was followed by "Claudie," in 1851; "Molière," "Les Vacances de Pandolphe," "Le Mariage de Victorine," and "Le Pressoir," "Mauprat," "Les Maitres," &c. Her plays, before they are represented in Paris are usually acted and criticised in a little theatre attached to the Château de Nohant, which is Madame Dudevant's ordinary abode. Her husband, the Baron Casimir Dudevant, died at Barbaste, near Nérac, March 8, 1871, aged 66.

DUFAURE, Jules-Armand-Stanislas, advocate and politician, born Dec. 4, 1798, at Saujon, Charente-Inférieure, was educated for the bar, and practised at Bordeaux. He entered political life in 1834, and under the Guizot ministry became a Councillor of State, and afterwards Minister of Public Works. On the rejection of the law of dotation, he quitted the cabinet and was one of the Liberal opposition. After the revolution of Feb., 1848, he was elected for the Charente-Inférieure, and became Minister of the Interior, June 2, 1849. When the President resolved to usurp the whole power of the state, M. Dufaure was one of the representatives who escaped seizure and imprisonment. M. Dufaure having always supported the cause of law and order, opposed the *coup d'état*, against which he protested with M. de Tocqueville and many of the constitutional statesmen of France. When elected to the Academy, M. St.-Marc-Girardin was chosen by that body to announce M. Dufaure's election to the emperor. His Majesty received him most graciously, and said that, although M. Dufaure was not among the number of his supporters, he altogether approved of the choice of the Academy, and he should never forget the services rendered by M. Dufaure at the time of the Presidency. During the prosecution of the Count of Montalembert, in 1862, M. Dufaure defended the publisher of his pamphlet with great skill and eloquence. When M. Thiers formed his government in Feb., 1871, he selected M. Dufaure as Minister of Justice.

DUFF, The Rev. Alexander, D.D., LL.D., whose name is identified with the missionary cause in India, born near Pitlochry, Perthshire, in 1806, studied at the University of St. Andrews, where he graduated in honours; and at college was remarkable for the great interest which he displayed in the cause of missions to heathen lands. Early in 1829 the offer was made to him to undertake the important office of the first missionary to India from the Established Church of Scotland, and having accepted it, he was ordained by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, and sailed from Portsmouth for India about the middle of October, in the *Lady Holland*, East Indiaman, which was wrecked on Dassen Island, near the Cape of Good Hope, Feb. 13, 1830; but the Rev. A. Duff eventually reached his destination in safety. The institution which he founded there in 1830 has long been the largest in India, and at this establishment, in addition to elementary instruction, the higher branches of literature, science, philosophy, and Christian theology are taught. In 1843 he joined that section of the clergy which seceded from the Church of Scotland, and by his untiring energy and zeal, and personal influence, was enabled to carry on successfully the missionary work at Calcutta, in connection with the Free Church. On revisiting his native land for the first time in 1836, his efforts to diffuse a missionary spirit throughout the churches were unremitting. Having returned to Scotland a second time in 1850, he was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly of the Free Church in 1851, was examined before a Committee of the House of Lords on Indian affairs in 1853, and contributed valuable materials for the famous Education Despatch of 1854. He has written, among other works, "New Era for the English Language and Literature in India," published at Edinburgh in 1837; "India and India Missions," in 1839, containing the substance of his addresses on different occasions, both from the platform and the pulpit, in England and Scotland, on the subject of India Missions; "Missions the chief end of the Christian Church;" the "Qualifications, Duties, and Trials of an Indian Missionary," in 1839; "Letters on the Indian Rebellion," in 1858; various articles in the *Calcutta Review*, of which he was at its commencement, and for several years, editor; and many pamphlets on miscellaneous subjects. Dr. Duff, in consequence of ill-health, was constrained to quit India in Dec., 1863, after more than thirty years of missionary labour. After his return he was appointed Convener or Permanent President of the Foreign Missions Committee of the Free Church. As the result of his suggestion and earnest pleading, a new professorship of evangelistic theology was established by the General Assembly in its theological colleges, while, through his personal exertions, the sum of £10,000 was raised and invested for its endowment. Having been unanimously called by the church at large to accept the first appointment to the new collegiate chair, he responded to the call on the express condition that the salary attached to the office should be applied to another object of a missionary character, and that "any services which he could render should be purely and absolutely gratuitous."

DUFF, Andrew Halliday. (*See* Halliday.)

DUFF, Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant, son of the late J. C. Grant Duff, Esq. (formerly Resident at Sattara, and author of "The History of the Mahrattas"), was born in 1829, and educated at Edinburgh and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1850, proceeded M.A. in 1853, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1854. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Elginshire and Aberdeenshire, and a Magistrate for Elginshire, Banffshire, and Aberdeenshire. He is the author of "Studies in European Politics," "A Political Survey," &c., and has sat in the Liberal interest for the Elgin burghs since Dec., 1857. He was installed Lord-Rector of the University of Aberdeen March 22, 1867. He was appointed Under-Secretary of State for India Dec., 1868, and reinstalled in the Lord-Rectorship of Aberdeen University in Nov., 1870. A volume of his "Elgin Speeches" appeared in 1871.

DUFFERIN, Lord. (*See* Clandeboye.)

DUFFY, Charles Gavan, the son of a Monaghan farmer, of Celtic extraction, born in 1816, is self-educated, and in his eighteenth year went, friendless and unknown, to Dublin, where he succeeded in obtaining employment on the press, and afterwards became the editor of an influential newspaper at Belfast. On his return to Dublin in 1841 he connected himself with *The Mountain* of the O'Connell party, and in 1842 started *The Nation*, as an educational journal, "to create and foster public opinion in Ireland, and to make it racy of the soil." In five years Mr. Duffy collected a party, known as "Young Ireland." In 1844 he was a fellow-prisoner with O'Connell in Dublin for "sedition," and acted in concert with him until 1847, when he left the Repeal Association, and was one of the founders of the Irish Confederation. Tried for treason and felony in 1848–9, the prosecution was abandoned by the Government, and he revived *The Nation*, which had been suspended, modifying his policy, and promising to limit it to social reforms, such as landlord and tenant right, in support of which was formed the "Independent Irish Party" in Parliament. Mr. Duffy was elected in 1852 member for the borough of New Ross, but resigned his seat in 1856 on proceeding to Australia. He has held office twice in the Government of Victoria, as Minister of Public Lands and Works, and was requested by the governor to form an administration during a severe ministerial crisis of 1860, but declined because he was refused the power of dissolving Parliament. In 1871, however, he became Prime Minister of the colony. Mr. Duffy, who, on his arrival in Victoria, was presented with a handsome estate by the Irish of that colony, has been twice married. Though he has been called to the bar, he has never practised.

DUKE, Sir James, Bart., son of John Duke, a merchant in Montrose, born Jan. 31, 1792, entered the Royal Navy in 1809 with the late Sir Peter Parker, Bart., in the *Melpomene*, frigate; was assistant secretary in the office of Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. (afterwards Viscount Exmouth), when Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean; and he was Secretary-in-Chief to Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore in the Adriatic at the close of the war in 1814. In 1819 he commenced his commercial career in London, and retired from business when he was elected Lord Mayor in 1848, having previously served the office of Sheriff in 1836, and been elected Alderman of Farringdon Without ward in 1840. He was unanimously elected M.P. for London in 1849, when he resigned his seat for Boston, which he had represented for twelve years, and after twenty-eight years' continuous service in the House of Commons, he retired from Parliament at the general election in 1865, soon after his marriage. He holds the honourable and ancient office of President of the Honourable Artillery Company; is also Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and Deputy-Lieutenant for Middlesex and Lincolnshire, and a magistrate for Middlesex and Sussex.

DUMAS, Alexandre, the younger, son of the late M. Alexandre Davy Dumas, novelist and dramatic writer, was born in Paris, July 28, 1824, and received his education in the Collége Bourbon, where he distinguished himself. He was early introduced into the society of literary men, actors, and actresses, and was conspicuous for his wit and precocity. At the age of seventeen he composed a collection of poems, "Les Péchés de Jeunesse," a work of small literary merit. He travelled with his father in Spain and in Africa, and on his return wrote "Les Aventures de Quatre Femmes et d'un Perroquet," published in 1846–7. He had early the sense to perceive that he could not excel as a poet, and has succeeded best as a dramatic writer, by his objective instincts, and a microscopical power of delineating and magnifying the worst side of society in his dramas. He may be said to belong to the sensuous school of French literature. His principal work of fiction, "La Dame aux Camélias," has become one of the best-known productions of the day. A dramatic version was played in 1852, after having been interdicted by M. Léon Faucher, and, reproduced in Verdi's opera "La Traviata," has created a still greater sensation. M. Dumas, who has written many dramatic pieces, is considered by the public the greatest living dramatist of the *Demi-monde*. A new comedy from his pen, entitled "Les Idées de Madame Aubray," was produced at Paris early in 1867. His "Visite de Noces" was brought out at the Gymnase Dramatique, Oct. 10, 1871, and "La Princesse Georges" at the same theatre on Dec. 2, 1871.

DUMAS, Jean-Baptiste, at one

time Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Professor of Chemistry at the Sorbonne, in the School of Medicine, and member of the Institute, was born at Alais, July 14, 1800. When fourteen, M. Dumas went to Geneva to study chemistry, botany, and medicine, and his first publication was an essay in connection with De Candolle, then a professor in the Swiss city. The attention of scientific men was attracted by his researches in animal physiology, in which he was associated with M. Prévost. In 1823 he was appointed Teacher of Chemistry in the École Polytechnique, Paris. M. Dumas published a memoir on the relations existing between the specific weights of solid bodies and their atomic weight; and from that time to the present has been constantly adding to our stock of knowledge of organic chemistry. M. Dumas' theory of substitution is one of his most important works, and his treatise on chemistry, as applied to the arts, is another valuable offering to practical science. His "Leçons sur la Philosophie Chimique," published in 1837, are popular, and as a lecturer he is one of the most distinguished in Paris. In May, 1849, he was elected to the National Assembly; and the President of the Republic summoned him, Oct. 31, to join the administration, intrusting him with the post of Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, where his chemical knowledge enabled him to render public service. He originated annual meetings, bearing on agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. M. Dumas was chairman of the jury, Class 2, in the Great Exhibition of 1851, in London; retired from the ministry Jan. 9, 1851; and was Vice-President of the Senate from 1861 to 1863. He has contributed to French literature a number of memoirs on chemical subjects; was promoted Commander of the Legion of Honour, April 27, 1845; Grand Officer, Dec. 29, 1855, and Grand Cross, Aug. 14, 1863. M. Dumas delivered the first Faraday Lecture, before the Chemical Society of London, June 17, 1869.

DUNBAR, Sir William, Bart., of Mochrum, Wigtonshire, N.B., eldest son of the late James Dunbar, Esq., formerly of the 21st Light Dragoons, born March 2, 1812, and educated at the University of Edinburgh, was called to the Scottish bar in 1835, but has never practised. He succeeded as seventh baronet, on the death of his uncle, Sir William Rowe Dunbar, June 22, 1841. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Wigton, and represented, in the Liberal interest, the Wigton burghs from 1857 to 1865. In 1859 he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury, and Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Prince of Wales, as owner of the duchy of Cornwall; in 1863 he became Keeper of the Great Seal of the Prince of Wales, as Steward of Scotland, which office, though honorary and unsalaried, is one of high distinction, ranking next to that of Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall; and he was appointed Controller-General of the Exchequer and Chairman of the Board of Audit, July 27, 1865. On the abolition of the Board of Audit in April, 1867, he was appointed, by patent under the Great Seal, Comptroller-General of H.M.'s Exchequer and Auditor-General of public accounts.

DUNCAN, James Matthews, M.D., F.R.S.E., born April 29, 1826, at Aberdeen, was educated at the Grammar School of Aberdeen, Marischal College and University, spent one winter at the University of Edinburgh, and the next at the Medical School of Paris. He was formerly a member of Council of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and is at present a member of Council of the Royal College of Physicians. Dr. Duncan took an active and intimate part in the discovery of the anæsthetic property of chloroform in 1847, contributing largely to the diffusion of knowledge regarding it; and was the means of extending the operation of the "Medical Benevolent Fund" to Scotland. In 1860 he began, with a few others, the Edinburgh Royal Hospital for Sick Children, which is now in successful operation, and is one of the largest and best hospitals of the kind in the world. Dr. Duncan began, in 1853, to lecture on midwifery and diseases of women and children, in connection with the Surgeons' Hall Medical School; in 1870 he was a candidate for the chair of Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh, when his claims were supported by 420 former and present pupils. In consequence of his not getting the chair, much public indignation was excited against the patrons, and a meeting was held in London, of those interested in the University of Edinburgh, to recommend and procure a change in the method of electing professors. Among his works are a treatise "On Perimetritis and Parametritis;" "Researches in Obstetrics;" "Fecundity, Fertility, Sterility, and allied topics;" "On the Mortality of Childbed and Maternity Hospitals."

DUNDAS, THE RIGHT HON. SIR DAVID, Q.C., eldest surviving son of the late James Dundas, Esq., of Ochtertyre, Perthshire, born in 1799, and educated at Westminster School, was elected a student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1820, and afterwards proceeded M.A. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1823, and went the Northern circuit for some years. In 1840 he was made a Q.C., and in the same year was elected for Sutherlandshire in the Liberal interest; represented the county until 1852, and again from April, 1861, till May, 1867. He was Solicitor-General under Lord J. Russell in 1846–8, and Judge-Advocate-General from May, 1849, retiring with his party in 1852.

DUNEDIN, BISHOP OF. (*See* NEVILL, DR.)

DUNLOP, MISS MADELINE, daughter of an Indian civilian of high rank, was born in India about 1835, and was in that country when the first rumours of the mutiny were heard. "The Timely Retreat," a narrative of her journey to India and back, with her adventures in the Himalayas, was published in 1858; and "What we saw in Britanny," being a journal of a visit to that country, accompanied by her sister and her aunt, Lady Inglis, in 1860.

DUPANLOUP, THE RIGHT REV. FÉLIX-ANTOINE-PHILIBERT, Bishop of Orleans, born Jan. 3, 1802, received his clerical education at Paris, became in 1827 confessor of the Duc de Bordeaux, was employed in the same capacity by the Orleans family, and some months before the revolution of July was almoner to the Dauphin. In 1848 he attended the death-bed of the famous Talleyrand, of whom he was the most intimate friend. In 1841 the Abbé Dupanloup was elected to the theological chair at the Sorbonne. In consequence of his lectures upon Voltaire, a riot occurred amongst the students, and the lecturer was suspended. In April, 1849, he was appointed Bishop of Orleans, and was decorated with the Legion of Honour, Jan. 5, 1850. Since that time he has been very active in his writings against allattacks upon the territorial possessions of the Pope, M. Edmond About being his chief antagonist. He attended the Catholic Congress at Malines in Sept., 1864, and his address produced a strong effect in encouraging the hopes of the Catholic party. During the sitting of the Vatican Council (1869–70), the Bishop of Orleans was regarded as the leader of the Gallican party, and a determined "inopportunist;" but when the Council had solemnly declared the infallibility of the Pope, he cheerfully acquiesced in its decision. On the capture of Orleans, in 1870, the venerable prelate's palace was taken possession of by the Germans, who made him a prisoner. Since the conclusion of peace he has given to the Provisional Government and to the Republic as established his adhesion and support to a modified extent. Bishop Dupanloup, who is one of the most eloquent of living French writers, has published numerous works, chiefly on educational and religious subjects. In consequence of the election of M. Littré, the Positivist philosopher, Mgr. Dupanloup resigned his seat in the Academy, Dec. 31, 1871.

DUPIN, BARON FRANÇOIS-PIERRE-CHARLES, member of the Institute and ex-senator, brother of the late M. André-Marie-Jean-Jacques Dupin, born at Varzy (Nièvre), Oct. 6, 1784, entered the École Polytechnique in 1801, and in 1803 was appointed engineer to the navy, in which capacity he assisted in the construction of the arsenal of Antwerp. In 1805 he was intrusted with a survey of the ports of Holland, was afterwards sent to Genoa and Corfu, remaining in the latter place four years. In 1812 M. Dupin returned to France and presented several "Mémoires" to the Academy of Sciences, which, having appeared from time to time in the *Recueil des Savants Etrangers*, were published in a separate form under the title of "Développements de Géométrie." After the abdication of Napoleon I. he wrote "Lois fondamentales de la France," published in 1814, a warm political appeal to those who had "preserved their independence of mind during a long period of slavery." After the battle of Waterloo he published, in his own name, the "Programme d'une Pompe funèbre à célébrer en l'honneur des Guerriers Français morts pour la défense de la Patrie." On seeing, during the occupation of Paris by the Allies, the name of M. Carnot, one of his most intimate friends, in the list of proscriptions of July 24, 1815, he defended Carnot's conduct in the Chambers. M. Dupin remained in the public service, and directed the works at the arsenal of Dunkirk. In 1816 he visited England and inspected the various naval establishments, addressing a report of his inquiries to the Minister of Marine and Academy of Sciences. In 1818 he was elected a member of the Institute in place of M. Perier; and in 1820 commenced the publication of his "Voyages dans la Grande-Bretagne," which were completed in 1824. In this work he praised the advantages of constitutional government, thus obtaining favour with the Liberal party, but drawing upon himself the displeasure of the Government. In his "Réponse à Milord Stanhope," he ably defended the rights of France against the proposition of that nobleman for prolonging the occupation by the Allies. In 1819 he was appointed Professor of Mechanics at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers; in 1824 he commenced a course of lectures for workmen, and in the following year published "Géométrie et Mécanique des Arts et Métiers et des Beaux-Arts." In 1824 Louis XVIII. conferred upon him the title of Baron. Elected deputy for Tarn, he took part in the discussions of the sessions of 1828 and 1829, and protested against the policy of M. Polignac. He was elected deputy for Paris, July 12, 1830, created Councillor of State and member of the Council of the Admiralty in 1831; after holding other appointments, he was created a peer of France, Oct. 3, 1837, and promoted to the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, April 27, 1840. Baron Dupin was elected a representative of the National Assembly or the Seine-Inférieure in 1848, and after the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, was created a senator. In addition to the above-mentioned works, he is the author of "Système de l'Administration Britannique en 1822," published in 1823; "Force Commerciale de la Grande-Bretagne," in 1826; "Discours et Leçons sur l'Industrie, le Commerce, la Marine," &c.; "Le petit Producteur Français," in 1827–8; "Défenses des Intérêts Coloniaux," in 1838; "Bien-être et Concorde des Classes du Peuple Français," in 1848; "Abolition de la Misère et du Prolétariat," in 1849; "Industries comparées de Paris et de Londres," in 1852; and other works.

DUPONT, A—— PIERRE, song-writer, born at Lyons, April 23, 1821, the son of hard-working, honest parents, was apprenticed to a silk-weaver, and afterwards obtained a clerkship in a banking-house. M.

Lebrun, a member of the French Academy, recognizing his merit as a poet, obtained subscribers for his first volume of poems, entitled "The Two Angels," published in 1844. This gentleman also found a substitute for him in the military service, to which he had been drawn. He obtained an appointment in the bureau of the Institute; but the influences of poetry beginning to stir within him, he left his laborious occupation. He was, moreover, ambitious to become an actor, and was seeking an opening to the stage, when the wonderful success of his song entitled "The Oxen" made him famous in a day. He felt his power, and is the Burns of France, even more than was the poet Béranger. On reaching Paris, he could not keep aloof from the great questions of the day, and before the Revolution of 1848 he had written his celebrated "Song of Bread," at a time when bread was very dear; and his "Song of the Workers." During the revolution of Feb., 1848, he composed songs and triumphant pæans, and during the *coup d'état*, he was arrested and sentenced to transportation to Cayenne; but such earnest appeals were made on his behalf, that he was released. His poems have been collected, under the titles of "Cahiers de Chansons," "La Muse Populaire," and "Chants et Chansons, Poésie et Musique," published at Paris, in 1850-4; "La Légende du Juif Errant," illustrated by Gustave Doré (which appeared in 1855); and "Études Littéraires, vers et prose," in 1859.

DURAND, Asher Brown, painter and engraver, born at Jefferson, New Jersey, Aug. 21, 1796. His father was a watchmaker, and he learned the elements of engraving in his shop, and having a natural taste for drawing and copying designs, had made considerable progress when, in 1812, he was apprenticed to an eminent engraver. He engraved Trumbull's "Declaration of Independence" very successfully, and until 1835 was steadily employed as a portrait-engraver, though his leisure moments were occupied with painting portraits, figure-pieces, and landscapes in oil. In 1835 he abandoned engraving, and devoted himself exclusively to painting; at first mostly portraits and landscapes, but from about 1850 he has confined himself mainly to landscapes and figure pieces. Mr. Durand was one of the original members of the National Academy of Design, and, after the resignation of Professor Morse, in 1844, was its president till 1861, when he declined the re-election in favour of Professor Morse.

DURBIN, J. P., D.D., born in Kentucky, in 1800, became a Methodist preacher in 1819, having received a common school education. In 1820 he commenced the study of Latin and Greek, and entered Miami University in 1822, removing, in 1824, to the college at Cincinnati, where he took his first degree in 1825, and was after a short interval appointed Professor of Languages in Augusta College, Kentucky. He was appointed to the chaplaincy of the United States Senate in 1831; was chosen Professor of Natural Science in the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Connecticut, in 1832; became editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, one of the principal organs of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1833; was elected President of Dickinson College, Carlisle, in 1834; and received the degree of D.D. in 1837. Having visited Europe, Asia, and Africa, in 1842-3, he resigned the Presidency of the College, and became presiding elder of the Philadelphia district in 1845, and was appointed Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1850, an office which he continues to hold. Dr. Durbin has been elected to the General Conference of the Church on four several occasions; viz. in 1844, 1848, 1852, 1856. In 1844 he published "Observations in Europe, principally in France and Great Britain;" in 1845, "Observations in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, &c.;" and he edited in 1831 the edition of Wood's "Mosaic

History of Creation," with copious notes, published in the United States.

DURHAM, BISHOP OF. (*See* BARING, DR.)

DURHAM, JOSEPH, A.R.A., sculptor, born in London in 1821, is descended from a good old stock, belonging to Houghton-le-Spring, in the county of Durham. His father settled in London, and engaged in commercial pursuits; and of a very large family, the sculptor is the only son who did not go to sea. At an early age he showed a taste for art, and at sixteen was apprenticed to the late Mr. John Francis, and afterwards worked for three years under that celebrated sculptor Mr. E. H. Baily, R.A. The work which first brought Mr. Durham into public notice was his bust of Jenny Lind, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1848. More than a thousand copies of this bust in Parian were sold within a very short period. In 1855 Sir F. G. Moon (then Lord Mayor of London) commissioned Mr. Durham to make a bust of the Queen for presentation to the corporation on his retirement from office. It was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1856, and Mr. Durham received a commission to make a statue of "Hermione" for the Egyptian Hall in the Mansion House. Being afterwards commissioned to make a companion statue from P. B. Shelley, also intended to grace the Mansion House, and the choice of subject being left open to him, he selected "Alastor." Some years ago the people of Halifax, desiring to do honour to their late representative, Sir F. Crossley, and to mark their sense of his generous gift of a public park to the population of the borough, invited artists to compete by sending in designs for a statue. Mr. Durham's design was selected, and the fine colossal marble statue executed by him having been placed in a pavilion built for it in the park, was inaugurated in Aug., 1860. A public subscription having been raised for the erection of a memorial work to commemorate the Great Exhibition of 1851, the artists of all nations were invited to compete. A large number of designs were sent in; there being no fewer than thirty foreign competitors, and by the unanimous decision of the committee, Mr. Durham's design was selected. The artist proceeded with his work, and it was almost completed when Prince Albert died, and her Majesty afterwards expressed a desire that a statute of her husband should be substituted for her own, originally intended to crown this national design. The sculptor made the required alteration, and the statue of the Prince Consort was inaugurated June 10, 1863, in the gardens of the Horticultural Society. The statue of her Majesty has since been adopted as another memorial in unison with the principal group. A statue of Prince Albert by Mr. Durham has been erected by public subscription on a commanding site in the island of Guernsey; a second also at South Kensington, a third at Framlingham. He has also executed groups of "Perdita and Florizel," "Plighting Troth," "The Syren and Leander;" "The First Dip in the Sea;" and the four sitting statues on the portico of the London University — Newton, Bentham, Harvey, and Milton. Mr. Durham has likewise exhibited many minor works of merit; namely, "Paul and Virginia," in 1857; "Fate of Genius," in 1858; "Chastity," in 1860; and "Go to Sleep," "Sunshine," and "The Lady of the Lake," in 1863. Mr. Durham was elected A.R.A. in 1866.

DURNFORD, THE RIGHT REV. RICHARD, Bishop of Chichester, eldest son of the late Rev. Richard Durnford, of Chilbolton, Hampshire, was born at Sandleford, Berkshire, in 1802, and educated at Eton and at Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he was successively a Demy and Fellow, and where he graduated B.A. (first-class in classics) in 1826, and M.A. in 1829. Having been ordained in 1830, he became rector of Middleton, near Manchester, in 1835; archdeacon of Manchester in 1867, and canon of

Manchester in 1868. In 1870 he was nominated bishop of Chichester, being consecrated at Whitehall, on May 8. Bishop Durnford is married to a daughter of the late Dr. Keate, for many years Head Master of Eton.

DURUY, VICTOR, born at Paris in 1811, commenced his classical studies in 1823 at the Collége Rollin, then called Collége Sainte-Barbe; was admitted into the Normal School in 1830, was appointed to the class of history at the College of Reims in 1833, and in the same year to a similar position in the College of Henry IV. at Paris, now called the Collége Napoléon. About this time he published anonymously various elementary historical works. In 1853 he took the degree of Doctor "ès lettres," afterwards became Inspector of the Academy of Paris, Master of the Conferences at the École Normale, and Professor of History at the École Polytechnique, and by decree June 23, 1863, was appointed Minister of Public Instruction. The changes and reforms which he introduced in his department and his numerous programmes and circulars gave rise to much discussion. Of course, the systematic opponents of the government saw nothing good in what he did, and he was often severely criticised by such of them as belonged to his own profession. By the Catholic party, too, he was sharply attacked, and his "Synopsis of Contemporary History," for the use of the Lyceum, in which work several material points relating to the political events of our day were discussed, exposed him to severe censure. On resigning the office of Minister of Public Instruction in July, 1869, he was appointed a senator, with a dotation of 30,000 francs. His principal works are "Géographie Politique de la République Romaine et de l'Empire," 1838; "Géographie Historique du Moyen Age," 1839; "Géographie de la France," 1840; "Atlas de Géographie Historique," 1841; "Histoire des Romains, &c.," 1840-4; "Histoire Romaine," 1848; "Histoire de France," 1852; "Histoire Grecque," 1851; "Histoire de la Grèce Ancienne," 1852,—a work "crowned" by the French Academy; "Histoire Moderne," 1863; "Histoire Populaire de la France," 1863; "Histoire Populaire Contemporaine," 1864; and "Introduction Générale à l'Histoire de France," 1865. M. Duruy was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1845; promoted to the grade of Officer of that order, Aug. 12, 1863; to that of Commander, Aug. 13, 1864; and to that of Grand Officer, Aug. 4, 1867. He has been an Officer of the Turkish Order of the Medjidié since 1857.

DUVERNAY, YOLANDE-MARIE-LOUISE, dancer, daughter of M. Jean-Louis Duvernay, was born in France, about 1815, and made her first appearance in England at Drury Lane, Feb. 13, 1833, in a ballet called the "Sleeping Beauty." She was received with extraordinary favour, and afterwards performed in the "Maid of Cashmere," a ballet opera, adapted from "Le Dieu et la Bayadère," by M. Auber, the part having been rendered famous by Mdlle. Taglioni in Paris. In Dec., 1836, was produced the ballet of "The Devil on Two Sticks," in which Mdlle. Duvernay introduced to the English public the graceful dance with castanets, "La Cachuca," with which her name has been more especially identified. Her charming execution of this dance established her fame as the worthy compeer of Mdlles. Taglioni and Fanny Elssler. In 1845 she retired from the stage, having married Mr. Stephens Lyne Stephens, of Roehampton, Surrey, and Lyndford Hall, Norfolk, at one time member for Barnstaple, and was left a widow in 1860. This lady gave £20,000 to the Middlesex Hospital in 1866.

DUVERNOIS, CLÉMENT, a French journalist, born at Paris, April 6, 1836, was educated in Algeria, and commenced his journalistic career by writing for *La Colonisation*, a paper published in that colony. On its suppression he went to Paris, but soon returned to Algeria, where, under the patronage of Prince Napoléon, Minister of Algeria and of the Colonies, he established *L'Algérie Nouvelle*, which journal, however, was suppressed in 1859, its editor being sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Again going to Paris, he wrote for the *Temps*, the *Presse*, the *Courrier du Dimanche*, and the *Liberté*. He carried on political disputations with much bitterness, and in 1866 fought a duel with M. Francisque Sarcey, which led to his being sentenced to two months' imprisonment. About this time he undertook the editorship of the *Courrier de Paris*, a journal which was the means of establishing a constitutional opposition. In 1865 he went to Mexico. As principal editor of the *Epoque*, he hailed with satisfaction the Emperor's letter of Jan. 19 in that year, announcing a Liberal programme, and in 1869 he brought out a cheap paper, called first *Le Peuple*, and afterwards *Le Peuple Français*, in which he advocated Imperialism as being perfectly compatible with free institutions. M. Duvernois was elected a Deputy for the Hautes Alpes in May, 1869. He has published many political pamphlets, and a "History of the French Intervention in Mexico," 1867.

DUYCKINCK, Evert-Augustus, was born at New York, in 1816, graduated from Columbia College, New York city, in 1835, and in December, 1840, commenced with Mr. Cornelius Matthews a monthly periodical, entitled "Arcturus, a Magazine of Books and Opinions," which was continued until May, 1842. In 1847 he commenced the publication of the *Literary World*, a weekly critical journal, and though he withdrew from it for a time, he resumed it again in little more than a year in connection with his brother, G. L. Duyckinck. This periodical was discontinued in 1853. In 1856 the two brothers completed the "Cyclopædia of American Literature," a work of great research and value, in two large volumes octavo. A supplement, bringing it down to 1866, was published in that year by Mr. Duyckinck. He has also published "Wit and Wisdom of Sydney Smith," with a memoir; and a memoir of his brother, George L. Duyckinck, who died in March, 1863. Mr. Duyckinck has also published an "American Portrait Gallery," in two vols. 4to., and a "History of the Civil War," largely illustrated, also in two vols. 4to. After the revival of *Putnam's Monthly Magazine*, he was for a time its editor.

E.

EADIE, The Rev. John, D.D., LL.D., a native of Stirlingshire, born about 1813, was educated at the University of Glasgow. Having entered the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, he has held for many years, together with a pastoral charge in Glasgow, the Professorship of Biblical Literature in the Divinity Hall of that church; has published the "Bible Cyclopædia," "Commentaries" on the Greek text of several of St. Paul's epistles, a "Life of Dr. Kitto," &c.; has been a contributor to the *Journal of Sacred Literature*, *North British Review*, &c.; and is a member of the New Testament Committee of Biblical Revision.

EARLY, J. P., a brigadier-general in the army of the Confederate States of America, was born about 1820. On the outbreak of the civil war, he espoused the cause of the South, and was appointed to a subordinate command, in which he distinguished himself, but was not so successful when employed in a separate command. After much manœuvring at the head of about 20,000 men, he was attacked at Opequan by the Federal general Sheridan, where he suffered a severe defeat, and sustained other reverses.

EASTBURN, The Rev. Manton, D.D., bishop of the Reformed Church in Massachusetts, was born in England, in 1801, graduated B.A. in Columbia College, New York, in 1817, and M.A. in 1820. After a course of study in the Episcopal General Theological Seminary, he was ordained deacon by Bishop Hobart, of New York, in 1822, and having held one or two charges he in 1827 became rector of the church of the Ascension, New York, and graduated D.D. at Columbia College in 1835. In 1833 he published "Lectures on the Epistle to the Ephesians," and in 1839 he delivered the opening lecture before the New York Historical Society. In 1842 he was consecrated assistant bishop of Massachusetts in Trinity Church, Boston, to which diocese he succeeded on the decease of Dr. Griswold in 1843. He has since edited "Thornton's Family Prayers."

EASTLAKE, Lady, widow of Sir Charles Locke Eastlake (who died Dec. 23, 1865), to whom she was married in 1849, is a daughter of the late Edward Rigby, Esq., M.D., of Norwich. She was born about 1816, and, as Miss Elizabeth Rigby, gained considerable literary reputation by a work published in 1841, entitled "Letters from the Shores of the Baltic;" a pleasant and vivid record of a lengthened visit to a sister who was married to an Esthonian baron, and had settled on the shores of that sea. "Livonian Tales," comprising the three graphic stories of "The Disponent," "The Wolves," and "The Jewess," appeared in 1846. Lady Eastlake has been an occasional contributor to the *Quarterly Review*, and two of her contributions on "Dress" and "Music" have been reprinted in "Murray's Home and Colonial Library."

EASTMAN, Mrs. Mary H., daughter of Dr. Thomas Henderson, U.S. army, was married to Captain S. Eastman, U.S.A., in 1835; and, at Port Snelling and other frontier stations, has enjoyed excellent opportunities for studying the Indian character, which she has graphically depicted in her writings. Mrs. Eastman has written four works relating to the aborigines of America; viz., "Dacotah; or, Life and Legends of the Sioux," 1849; "Romance of Indian Life," 1852; "American Aboriginal Portfolio, illustrated by S. Eastman," 1853; and "Chicora, and other Regions of the Conquerors and the Conquered," 1854. In 1852 she published a novel entitled "Aunt Phillis's Cabin," intended as a reply to "Uncle Tom's Cabin," of which 18,000 copies were sold in a few weeks, and she has contributed to *Arthur's Home Magazine* and to other works.

EBRARD, John Henry Augustus, Protestant theologian, born Jan. 18, 1818, at Erlangen, studied at the universities of that town and of Berlin, obtained, in 1844, the chair of theology at Zurich, was transferred to Erlangen, and became counsellor of the Consistory of Spiers. Professor Ebrard is the author of "Critique de l'Histoire Évangile," published in 1842; "Essai d'une Liturgique," in 1843; "L'Essence Divine-humaine du Christianisme," and "Le Luthéranisme en Bavière," in 1844; "Dogmatique Chrétienne," in 1851–2; and "Leçons de Théologie Pratique," in 1852. In addition to these works, Professor Ebrard has published a large number of sermons, and since 1851 has edited, with the assistance of Ball and Treviranus, the *Reformirte Kirchenzeitung* (Journal of the Reformed Church).

EBURY (Lord), The Right Hon. Robert Grosvenor, third son of Robert, second Earl Grosvenor, and first marquis of Westminster, born April 24, 1801, received his education at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in honours in 1821. He was returned to the House of Commons for Shaftesbury in 1822, and represented Chester from 1826 till 1847, when he succeeded Mr. George Byng as member for Middlesex, which he continued to represent till he was raised to the peerage, Sept. 10, 1857. In the House of Commons he supported measures for the advancement of civil, religious, and commercial liberty, took an active part in the struggles to obtain the Ten Hours Factory Bill, in the reform of the Ecclesiastical Courts, the Irish Church, and in endeavouring to secure purity of election; and in order to effect the latter object, proposed and carried, after a severe fight, the bill reducing the county polls to one day. He introduced a bill to relieve nonconformists from the payment of rates, one for prohibiting the payment of voters' expenses by the candidate, and another for imposing upon the constituencies all outlay connected with the taking of the poll. Lord Ebury held the office of Comptroller of the Royal Household from Nov., 1830, till the retirement of Earl Grey's ministry, in the autumn of 1834, and that of Treasurer of the Household from July, 1846, to July, 1847. He was sworn a member of the Privy Council in 1831. His lordship, who is a magistrate for Middlesex, Hertfordshire, and Cheshire, and a deputy-lieutenant for the latter county as well as for Middlesex, has, since his elevation to the House of Peers, laboured constantly to obtain from Parliament such a revision of the Book of Common Prayer as he believes will render it more in harmony with the feelings of the nation at large upon religious questions, and the repeal of the parliamentary test imposed upon clergymen by the Act of 1662.

ECCARIUS, JOHANN GEORG, was born Aug. 23, 1818, at Friedrichroda, in the duchy of Gotha. His father being a tailor, he was set down to tailoring at the age of ten; five consecutive hours of schooling in the forenoon and seven to ten hours tailoring in the afternoon made up his juvenile days. In 1835, at the first public examination, he received the first silver medal for being the best Sunday scholar in the town in mathematics and geometry, and subsequently he officiated as teacher to the junior classes. In the autumn of 1846 he turned up amongst the latest arrivals from the fatherland in the Londoner Arbeiter Bildungs Verein. In 1850 he made his *début* in the press by a German article on London tailoring, published in the September number of the *Revue der Neuen Rheinischen Zeitung*. An English article on the same subject, published in Julian Harney's *Red Republican*, opened him the columns of the Chartist press, to which he remained a gratis contributor till the extinction of Ernest Jones's *People's Paper*. He took an active part in the foundation of the International Working Men's Association in 1864. He was a member of the first executive of the Reform League in 1865, but afterwards resigned. In Feb. 1866 he was appointed paid editor of the *Commonwealth*, but was soon dismissed from that post, and had to return to shop-board. In 1867 he published, under the title of "A Working Man's Refutation of Stuart Mill," a series of articles which had originally appeared in the *Commonwealth*. An enlarged edition has since been published in German by Eichhoff, Berlin, 1869. In July, 1867, he was elected General Secretary of the International Working Men's Association.

EDEN, THE RIGHT REV. ROBERT, D.D., Bishop of the united diocese of Moray, Ross, and Caithness, and Primus of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, was born in 1804, being third son of the late Sir Frederick Morton Eden, Bart. From Westminster school he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford. He held the rectory of Leigh, Essex, from 1837 to 1853; was consecrated Bishop of Moray, Ross, and Caithness in 1851; and was elected Primus of the Episcopal Church of Scotland in 1862. Bishop Eden married in 1827 a daughter of the late Mr. Justice Park.

EDEN, THE REV. ROBERT, M.A., son of the late Rev. Thomas Eden, born at Whitehall, near Bristol, was educated at a private school near that city. Having first entered at St. John's College, Oxford, as Bible Clerk, he became Scholar, and afterwards Fellow of Corpus Christi College, where he graduated B.A. in 1825, and M.A. in 1827. He was appointed an Examiner at Oxford in 1828–9, was successively Head Master of Hackney and Camberwell Collegiate Schools between 1829 and 1838; and held the post of Examiner for the East-India Civil Service from 1839 to 1856; was Chaplain to the Bishop of Norwich in 1849; Vicar of North Walsham in 1851; Honorary Canon of Norwich in 1852; and Vicar of Wymondham in 1854. Canon Eden is the author of the "Churchman's Theological Dictionary;" "The Examination and Writings of Archdeacon Philpot, with Biography," for the Parker Society, and "Some Thoughts on the Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures," 1864. He edited, in 1842, for the Clarendon Press, Bishop Bilson's "Perpetual Government of Christ's Church, with Life of the Author;" "The Moderation of the Church of England," by Timothy Puller, D.D., with Introductory Essay; "Faithfulness to its Scriptural Principles the Safeguard of our Church," 1870; and in 1848, Dean Stanley's "Faith and Practice of a Church of England Man." He wrote in the *Christian Observer* for some years; and has published "Sermons preached before the University of Oxford, and on other public occasions."

EDINBURGH, Bishop of. (*See* Terrot.)

EDINBURGH (Duke of), H.R.H. Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, K.G., K.P., the second son of her most gracious Majesty the Queen and his royal highness the late Prince Albert, was born at Windsor Castle, Aug. 6, 1844. His early education was intrusted to the Rev. H.M. Birch; from 1852 to F. W. Gibbs, Esq., C.B.; and in 1856 the prince was placed under the special care of Major Cowell, R.E., and spent the winter of 1856–7 at Geneva, studying modern languages. Having decided upon joining the naval service, Prince Alfred was placed under the Rev. W. R. Jolly, at Alverbank, near Gosport, where he pursued the preparatory studies for his profession during the summer of 1858. He entered the service, after a strict and searching examination, Aug. 31, 1858, was appointed a Naval Cadet, and joined her Majesty's screw steam-frigate *Euryalus*, 51 guns, Capt. John Walter Tarleton, C.B. After a leave of absence of a few weeks, Prince Alfred joined his ship for active sea-service, Oct. 27, 1858, and served in the *St. George* on various foreign stations, visited many of the countries on the shores of the Mediterranean, and has extended his travels to America and the West Indies. In Dec., 1862, Prince Alfred declined the offer made to him of the throne of Greece, was created Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent, and Earl of Ulster in the peerage of the United Kingdom, May 24, 1866, and took his seat in the House of Lords, June 8. His Royal Highness was sworn in Master of the Trinity House, March 2, 1866, and received the freedom of the city of London, June 8. Early in 1867 the Duke was appointed to the command of the frigate *Galatea*, which sailed from Plymouth Sound Feb. 26. Since then he has visited nearly every country in the world, proceeding first to Australia, where he met with a most enthusiastic reception on the part of the inhabitants, and great indignation was felt at the dastardly attempt of an Irishman, named O'Farrell, to assassinate the Prince at a picnic held at Clontarf, near Port Jackson, New South Wales, on March 12, 1868. The Prince, however, was only slightly wounded by a pistol-shot in the back. O'Farrell was tried on March 31, found guilty, and executed on April 21. His Royal Highness subsequently visited Japan, where he was received both publicly and privately by the Mikado, China, and India. He is Duke of Saxony and Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

EDMONDS, John Worth, jurist, born at Hudson, New York, March 13, 1799, graduated at Union College in 1816, was admitted to the bar in 1819, and commenced practice in 1820. From 1831 to 1836 he was successively a member of each branch of the State Legislature, and from 1836 to 1838 was employed by the U.S. Government in missions to the Indians on the frontier. In 1843 he became Inspector of Prisons in the State of New York. In 1845 he became a State Judge, in 1847 was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and in 1853 he retired from the Bench and returned to the practice of his profession. Judge Edmonds is chiefly known as an advocate of the theory of "Spiritualism," on which he published a work in 1853.

EDWARDS, Miss Amelia Blandford, novelist, the daughter of a Peninsular officer, and maternally descended from the Walpole family, was born in 1831. At an early age she showed a taste for both art and literature, and since 1853 has been a constant contributor to periodical literature, including *Eliza Cook's Journal*, *Chambers's Journal*, *Sharpe's London Magazine*, *Once a Week*, and *All the Year Round*. She is the authoress of several juvenile books, the best known being "The Little Marquis" and "The Story of Cervantes;" and has written the following novels: — "My Brother's Wife," published in 1855; "The Ladder of Life," in 1857; "Hand and Glove," in 1859; "Barbara's History," in 1864. These fictions were succeeded in 1865 by "Half a Million of Money," which first appeared in a serial form in *All the Year Round*; and in 1870 by "Debenham's Vow," which first passed through the columns of *Good Words*. Miss Edwards has also written "An Abridgment of French History," published in Messrs. Routledge's "Useful Library;" and the letter-press to "The Photographic Historical Portrait Gallery" of Messrs. Colnaghi & Co.

EDWARDS, Edward, born in London in 1812; after having been for many years employed on the new general catalogue of the printed books in the British Museum, became in 1851 principal librarian of the Free Libraries of the city of Manchester,—the first established in this country under the act of 1850, and held the office until 1858. He edited "The Great Seals of England," 1836; and "The Napoleon Medals," 1837—works which first introduced to the English public the method of medallic engraving, invented in France by M. Achille Collas. He is the author of "Remarks on the Ministerial Plan of a Central University Examining Board," 1836; of "A Descriptive Catalogue of a Series of French Medals in the Cabinet of the British Museum," 1838; of "The Economy of the Fine Arts in England," 1840; of "A Letter on the Present State of the Education Question," 1846; and of various publications on the question of Public Libraries in this country and in the United States. Mr. Edwards contributed several biographical and other articles to the eighth edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and wrote "A View of the various Schemes which have been proposed for the Classification of Human Knowledge," published in the Transactions of the Liverpool Historical Society.

EDWARDS, Henri-Milne, naturalist, of Belgian origin, member of the Institute and of the Academy of Medicine, born at Bruges, Oct. 23, 1800, studied medicine at Paris, and obtained his degree of Doctor in July, 1823. After holding the Professorship of Natural History at the Lycée Henri IV., he was appointed in 1841 to a similar position at the Museum of the Faculty of Sciences, of which he became Dean, and was made Professor of Zoology to the Museum, in place of M. Isidore Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, May 28, 1862. In 1838 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences (section of Anatomy and Zoology) as successor to M. Cuvier; was elected an associate of the Academy of Medicine in 1854; created an Officer of the Legion of Honour in April, 1847, and was promoted to the rank of Commander, Aug. 13, 1861. He is the author of "Recherches Anatomiques sur les Crustacés," published in 1828,—crowned by the Academy of Sciences; "Manuel de Matière Médicale," in 1832; "Nouveau Formulaire Pratique des Hôpitaux," in 1840; "Histoire

Naturelle des Crustacés," &c., in 1837–41; "Leçons sur la Physiologie et l'Anatomie comparée de l'Homme et des Animaux," in 1855–60, and other works. M. Edwards superintended the publication of a new edition of Lamarck's "L'Histoire Naturelle des non-Vertébrés," which appeared in 1838–45; and has contributed to various scientific reviews, dictionaries, and periodicals.

EDWARDS, HENRY SUTHERLAND, born in 1828, was educated at one of the branch schools of King's College, London, and in France, where he lived many years. In 1856 he visited Russia, on the occasion of the coronation of Alexander II., and, remaining some months in Moscow, studied the Russian language. He published, in 1858, a collection of "Sketches and Studies" (contributed originally to a magazine), under the title of the "Russians at Home." This was followed, in 1862, by a "History of the Opera." In that year Mr. Edwards went to Poland, where an insurrection seemed to be preparing, and Russia, where measures were being taken for the emancipation of the serfs, as special correspondent of the *Times;* and, on his return to England, published "The Polish Captivity." In 1863, immediately after the rising in Poland, he was again sent out by the *Times*. He took part in and described some of the principal expeditions from Galicia into the kingdom of Poland; went, at the crisis of the insurrection, to Warsaw, and, soon after his arrival, was ordered to quit the city within twenty-four hours. Allowed to choose his route, he proceeded to St. Petersburg, and thence to Moscow, and the South of Russia, returning to Galicia through Kieff and Volhynia. In 1864 he published the "Private History of a Polish Insurrection;" was special correspondent of the *Times* at Luxemburg, when, in 1867, the "Luxemburg Question" threatened to produce war; and in July, 1870, when war between France and Prussia actually broke out, was appointed one of the special correspondents of the *Times* on the German side. In that capacity he followed the King's head-quarters from Saarbrück to the neighbourhood of Beaumont; went through the battle of Beaumont with a Bavarian infantry regiment; after Beaumont and Sedan, joined General von Werder before Strasburg, and, on the fall of Strasburg, traversed the occupied country from Alsace to Normandy, remaining at Rouen and Amiens, with the Army of the North, until the end of the war. He has written a few novels, and many pieces for the stage. His latest novel is "Malvina," 3 vols., 1871.

EGAN, PIERCE, son of Pierce Egan, author of "Life in London," "Tom and Jerry," and many other works, is of Irish extraction, and was born in London in 1815. Brought up as an artist, he was admitted in 1834 as a student at the Royal Academy, but afterwards took to literature. His first publication, a romance, entitled "Robin Hood," has been followed by above twenty novels, including "The Flower of the Flock," "Imogen," "The Poor Girl," and "Fair Lilias." He edited the *Home Circle* from 1849 to 1854; the *Weekly Times* newspaper; and has of late years been one of the principal writers in the *London Journal*. Mr. Pierce Egan, who is an accomplished artist on wood, and has contributed largely with his pencil to the *Illustrated London News*, was for many years London correspondent to one of the leading daily papers of the United States.

EGGER, ÉMILE, member of the Institute, born at Paris, July 18, 1813, is of German extraction. He received his degree of Doctor in Letters in 1833; was professor in various colleges in Paris, and first became known by his editorship of new editions of the works of Varro, Longinus, and of fragments of Festus and Verrius Flaccus. In 1839 he gained the prize offered by the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres for "Examen Critique des Historiens Anciens de la Vie et du Règne d'Auguste," which was published at Paris in 1844. He was appointed Maître de Conférences at the Normal School, and Assistant Professor of Greek literature to the Paris Faculty of Letters; was elected a member of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres in 1854, in place of M. Guérard, and was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1845, and was advanced to the grade of Officer in 1866. M. Egger is the author of "Latini Sermonis Vetustioris Reliquiæ Selectæ," published in 1843; "Méthode pour étudier l'Accentuation Grecque," in 1844, in conjunction with M. Galusky; "Aperçu sur les Origines de la Littérature Grecque," in 1846; "Essai sur l'Histoire de la Critique chez les Grecs," &c., in 1850; "Notions Élémentaires de Grammaire comparée, pour servir à l'étude des trois langues classiques," &c., in 1852; "Apollonius Dyscole," in 1854; "Considérations Historiques sur les Traités Internationaux chez les Grecs et chez les Romains," in 1856; "Mémoires de Littérature Ancienne," in 1862; "Mémoires d'Histoire Ancienne et de Philologie," in 1863; "Observations sur un Procédé de Dérivation très-fréquent dans la Langue Française," in 1864; and other works. M. Egger has contributed articles to various reviews and periodicals.

EGYPT, VICEROY OF. (*See* ISMAIL PASHA).

EHNINGER, JOHN WHETTON, artist, born in New York, July 22, 1827; graduated at Columbia College in 1847, and for two years was a pupil under M. Couture in Paris, whom he left to study at Düsseldorf and other continental cities. In 1850 he exhibited his first oil-painting, "Peter Stuyvesant," a subject taken from "Knickerbocker's History of New York." In 1858, on the appearance of Longfellow's "Miles Standish," Mr. Ehninger prepared a set of eight illustrations of the poem, which have been copied by photographic process, and are extremely popular, and he has been engaged upon a scheme of photographic etching. He has also been very successful in his pencil drawings, and of late years has devoted much time to illustrations of books, in which his genius for genre drawing and his exquisite and elaborate finish have won him a high reputation.

EHRENBERG, CHRISTIAN GOTTFRIED, naturalist, born at Delitsch, in Prussia, April 19, 1795, studied chiefly at Leipsic, where he took his degree as Doctor in Medicine. At Berlin, in 1815, he devoted himself to microscopical studies in physiology, which attracted the attention of the learned, and led to his being sent on a scientific expedition to Egypt in 1820, by the Academy of Sciences. He set out in company with Hemprich, and the important reports which the two addressed to the Academy procured for them larger grants; and having exceeded the term of their mission, they traversed Egypt together, Abyssinia, and a great part of Africa. Hemprich having succumbed under the fatigues of the journey, Ehrenberg accomplished their joint plan alone, and brought home magnificent collections of plants and animals until then unknown. He was named Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Medicine at Berlin, but preferred setting out with Humboldt to explore Central Asia, and more particularly the plateau of the Altaï. Since his return, he has devoted his attention to microscopical studies, chiefly on the infusoria, and has not only discovered the exterior structure of these animals, but also their interior, their habits, and all the conditions of their existence. The work on infusoria, in which his discoveries were embodied, attracted the attention of the learned throughout Europe. He found in these minute forms of animal life a number of phenomena hitherto unexplained,—the phosphorescence of the sea, blood-rain, red snow upon the Alps. He attributed to the heaps of infusoria the existence of vegetable soil, and according to his observations these infinitely small creatures have formed entire mountain-chains, and played an important part in the formation of the crust of the earth. Ehrenberg, who has published a number of special works on the subject of his microscopical investigations, is best known to scientific men by those on the infusoria. In 1842 he was elected Principal Secretary to the Berlin Academy of Science, to which he has annually contributed several important papers, and he is a member of most of the learned societies of Europe.

EICHOFF, Frédéric-Gustave, philologist, born at Havre, Aug. 17, 1799, studied at Paris; took his degree of Doctor in Letters in 1826, and devoted himself to the study of Oriental languages, especially that of Sanscrit. An address which he delivered in 1827 at a meeting of the Asiatic Society, presided over by the Duke of Orleans (afterwards king of the French), led to his being chosen Professor of German to his children. Appointed after the revolution of 1830 Librarian to the Queen, he devoted himself to the study of modern languages, and supplied the place of M. Fauril at the Sorbonne from 1837 to 1838. Having returned to France from a voyage to Italy in 1842, M. Eichoff was appointed to the chair of Foreign Literature at the University of Lyons, and in 1855 was made Inspector-general of living languages to the Lycées of France. He was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, June 2, 1837, and for his work entitled "Parallèle des Langues" has received medals of honour from the king of Saxony, the prince of Prussia, and the town of Hamburg. M. Eichoff is the author of "Études Grecques sur Virgile," published in 1825; "Parallèle des Langues de l'Europe et de l'Inde, ou l'Étude des Principales Langues Romanes, Germaniques, Slavonnes, &c.," in 1836; "Histoire de la Langue et de la Littérature des Slaves," in 1839; "Dictionnaire Étymologique des Racines Allemandes," in conjunction with M. de Suckau, in 1840; "Poésie Lyrique des Indiens," "Légende Indienne sur la Vie Future," translated from the Sanscrit, and compared with the legends of Homer and Virgil, in 1852; "Études sur Ninive, Persépolis, la Mythologie de l'Edda," in 1855; "Poésie Héroïque des Indiens, comparée à l'Épopée Grecque et Romaine," in 1860; and some other works. M. Eichoff has prepared the following works, written in accordance with the official programme for living languages adopted in the colleges of France:—"Morceaux Choisis des Classiques Allemands," published in 1853; "Morceaux Choisis, prose et vers, des Classiques Anglais," "Les Racines de la Langue Allemande rangées par Désinences," and "Les Racines de la Langue Anglaise," in 1864.

EICHTHAL, Gustave d', publicist, descended from a family of rich bankers of Jewish origin, was born at Nancy in 1804; studied economical questions upon leaving college, and joined the Saint-Simonian school. Taking part in the association which had for its head M. Enfantin, he assisted in the editorship of the *Globe* and *Organisateur*. Upon the dispersion of the sect, M. Eichthal, who had sacrificed a large portion of his fortune in the promotion of his ideas, went to Greece, became a member of the bureau of Political Economy, and published anonymously a work entitled "Les Deux Mondes," which served as an introduction to that on Turkey by Mr. Urquhart. He is one of the principal founders of the Société d'Ethnologie, of which he became Secretary, and in the Transactions of which he has published a work entitled "Histoire et Origine des Poulhas ou Fellans," which appeared in a separate form in 1842; and another entitled "Étude sur l'Histoire Primitive des Races Océaniennes et Américaines." In concert with M. Ismayl Urbain, he published, in 1839, "Lettres sur la Race Noire et Blanche." M. d'Eichthal, who had previously been appointed a member of the central committee of the Société Géographique, assisted, in 1848, in the editorship of the journal *Le Crédit*, and since that time has devoted himself to social questions and the amelioration of the condition of the human race. In 1863 M. d'Eichthal published an exegetical work entitled "Les Évangiles." This was followed by "Examen Critique et Comparatif des trois premiers Évangiles;" "Étude sur la Philosophie de la Justice Platon;" and "De l'Usage Pratique de la Langue Grecque," in 1864. After the downfall of the Napoleonic dynasty M. Eichthal sought refuge in London.

EICHWALD, Edward, naturalist and traveller, born at Mitau, in Courland, July 4, 1795, studied medicine and the natural sciences at Berlin. After travelling in Germany, Switzerland, France, and England, he returned to Russia in 1821, where he became a private tutor in the University of Dorpat. In 1823 he was appointed Professor of Zoology and Midwifery at Kasan. From 1825 to 1827 he explored the Caspian Sea and the Caucasus, and on his return was made Assistant Professor in the University of Wilna. This university was suppressed, and Professor Eichwald held several minor but responsible posts, until, in 1838, he was summoned to St. Petersburg, where he occupied the chair of Zoology and Mineralogy in the Academy of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, and was afterwards appointed Professor in the School of Mines. In order to complete his geological studies, he travelled in Esthonia, in Finland, in the government of St. Petersburg, &c. In 1846 he undertook a number of scientific excursions into the Tyrol, Italy, and Germany, his chief object being the prosecution of the palæontological studies to which he had directed his attention. In 1851 he retired from active life with the title of Councillor of State. Since the days of Pallas, he has contributed more than any other writer or naturalist to our knowledge of the geography, natural history, and ethnography of Russia. His principal works are written in German, French, Latin, and Russian. The following are best known in this country:—"A Journey to the Caspian and the Caucasus," published in 1834-7; "Memoir on the Mineral Wealth of the Western Provinces of Russia," in 1835; "Palæontology of Russia," in 1851, in the Russian language, which has been translated into French; and "Scientific Observations made in a Journey though the Tyrol," published in 1851, in the German language.

ELCHO (Lord), The Right Hon. Francis Wemyss Charteris, the eldest son of the Earl of Wemyss, born in 1818, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1841. In the same year he was returned to the House of Commons for the Eastern division of Gloucestershire, which he represented until 1846, when he resigned his seat, having abandoned the support of the protective Corn Laws, and become a convert to the Free Trade measures of Sir R. Peel. In Aug., 1847, he was returned as a Liberal Conservative for Haddingtonshire, which he continues to represent; was a Lord of the Treasury under the Aberdeen ministry of 1852-5, retiring with the Peelite party in Feb. of that year from the administration of Lord Palmerston. He has taken a very conspicuous part in the Volunteer movement, and is a deputy-lieutenant of Haddingtonshire. His lordship is the author of "Letters on Military Organization," 1871.

ÉLIE DE BEAUMONT, Jean-Baptiste-Armand-Louis-Léonce, geologist, perpetual secretary to the Academy of Sciences, was born Sept. 25, 1798, at Canon, Calvados, studied with distinction at the College of Henri IV., and was first in the list of those students of the École Polytechnique who passed in 1819, to enter into the School of Mines. In 1821 he undertook, by order of the government, a series of voyages in connection with metallurgy, and on his return, in 1824, was appointed an ordinary engineer of mines. In 1829 he became Professor at the School of Mines, in 1832 Professor at the College of France, in 1833 an Engineer-in-Chief, and afterwards an Inspector-General of the first class. Elected successively a corresponding member to the Academy of Berlin in 1827, member of the Société Philomatique in 1829, foreign associate of the Royal Society of London in 1835, and member of the Academy of Sciences in place of M. Claude Lelièvre, Dec. 21, 1835, he was appointed perpetual secretary to the Academy, on the death of M. François Arago. Upon the re-establishment of the Empire, he was raised to the dignity of Senator, was made a Commander of the Legion of Honour in 1850, and promoted to the rank of Grand Officer, Aug. 12, 1860. The earlier writings of M. Élie de Beaumont relate to metallurgy. In 1823 he was intrusted, in conjunction with MM. Brochaut de Villiers and Dufresnoy, with the execution of a geological map of France; and as a similar work was being carried on in England, these three engineers were sent to this country to study its progress, and to visit all the great metallurgical works, in order to draw up a scheme for developing similar sources of industry in France. The results of this visit M. Élie de Beaumont published in the *Annales des Mines*, and in a work entitled "Voyage Métallurgique en Angleterre," &c., in 1827; since which he has occupied himself almost exclusively with geological researches. In 1827 he published, in the *Annales des Mines*, his "Observations sur les Différentes Formations qui, dans le Système des Vosges, séparent la Formation Houillère de celle du Lias;" in 1828; "Notice sur un Gisement de Végétaux Fossiles et de Bélemnites situé à Petit-Cœur, près Moutiers;" in 1829, "Faits pour servir à l'Histoire des Montagnes de l'Oisans," "Notice sur la Ceinture Jurassique du Grand Bassin Géologique qui comprend Londres et Paris," and "Recherches sur quelques-unes des Révolutions de la Surface du Globe:" the last-named, a most important geological work. M. Élie de Beaumont has written numerous geological works, several of which relate specially to the geology of France. The "Carte Géographique de France," in the preparation of which he took such an active part, and to which allusion has been made, is a great work, and reflects the highest honour upon him and his fellow-labourers. By a decree dated Oct. 6, 1868, M. Élie de Beaumont was appointed superintendent of the special service established for the execution of this map.

ELIOT, George.—The *nom de plume* of a lady, said to be the daughter of a clergyman, born about 1820, who has written several works of fiction of a high class, which have obtained a large circulation. Her first work, "Scenes of Clerical Life," which appeared in *Blackwood*, was published in a separate form in 1858. It was followed by "Adam Bede," in 1859; "The Mill on the Floss," in 1860; "Silas Marner, the Weaver of Raveloe," in 1861; "Romola," which appeared in the *Cornhill Magazine*, in 1863; "Felix Holt, the Radical," in 1866; and "Middlemarch: a Study of English Provincial Life," in 1871. George Eliot was for some time joint editor of the *Westminster Review*.

ELIOT, Samuel, born at Boston, U.S., Dec. 22, 1821, grandson of Samuel Eliot, who founded the Eliot Professorship in Harvard College, graduated at that institution with the highest honours of his class in 1839; commenced life in a house of business at Boston, which he quitted after two years to travel; and at Rome, in 1845, formed the idea of writing a "History of Liberty," which he forthwith commenced. In 1849 he published some "Passages from the History of Liberty," treating of the lives of Arnold of Brescia, Savonarola, and other Italian reformers, which were intended to form a part of the more extensive work he had in contemplation. The first instalment appeared in 1849, under the title of "The Liberty of Rome," altered to that of "History of Liberty, Part I., The Ancient Romans;" followed in 1853 by Part II., "The Early Christians." In 1856 he published "A Manual of the United States History between the years 1492 and 1850," which is distinguished for its great clearness and research.

Mr. Eliot, who is an advocate for a stronger infusion of religious elements into education in the United States than is at present adopted, was Professor of History and Political Science in Trinity College, Hartford, from 1856 to 1860, and President of the College from 1860 to 1866.

ELIOT (BARON), THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM GORDON CORNWALLIS, is the eldest son of the Earl of St. Germans, by the third daughter of the second Marquis of Cornwallis. He was born at Port Eliot, Cornwall, in 1829, and educated at Eton. In 1853 he was appointed second paid Attaché to the Embassy at Berlin, having previously served the Foreign Office at Madrid and at Lisbon. Subsequently his lordship was Attaché at St. Petersburg. He has also been Secretary of Legation at Rio Janeiro and at Athens. In May, 1866, in conjunction with Mr. Montagu Chambers, he was returned for Devonport as a Liberal. In November, 1868, however, Lord Eliot did not offer himself for re-election, being unable to support the Disestablishment of the Irish Church. He is a prominent member of the High Church party. In Sept., 1870, he was summoned to the House of Peers by the title of Baron Eliot of St. Germans, in the county of Cornwall.

ELLICOTT, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES JOHN, D.D., Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, son of the Rev. C. S. Ellicott, rector of Whitwell, near Stamford, where he was born in 1819, was educated at Oakham and Stamford schools, and St. John's College, Cambridge, graduated in honours in 1841, and became Fellow of his college. He obtained the first Member's prize in 1842, the Hulsean prize in 1843, on "The Obligation of the Sabbath," and in 1848 was appointed to the small living of Pilton, in Rutlandshire, which he resigned in 1858, when he was chosen to succeed Dr. Trench as Professor of Divinity in King's College, London. In 1859 he was appointed Hulsean Lecturer, and in 1860 was elected Hulsean Professor of Divinity at Cambridge; in 1861 he accepted the deanery of Exeter, and was promoted to the see of Gloucester and Bristol in 1863. Dr. Ellicott is the author of "Critical and Grammatical Commentaries" on the Epistles of St. Paul to the Galatians and Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, Thessalonians, Philemon, and on the "Pastoral Epistles," "Historical Lectures on the Life of our Lord," and very recently "Considerations on the Revision of the Authorized Version of the New Testament"—a subject in which he has always taken great interest. His first work was a "Treatise on Analytical Statics," 1842.

ELLIOT, SIR CHARLES, K.C.B., son of the late Right Hon. Hugh Elliot, and nephew of the first Earl of Minto, born in 1801, entered the Royal navy in 1816, served at the battle of Algiers, and afterwards in India, on the coast of Africa, and in the West Indies. He was made Chief Superintendent of Trade and her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China in 1835, and was present, in that capacity, at all the operations in that country, ending with the ransom of Canton, in Aug., 1841. He was Chargé-d'Affaires in Texas from 1842 to 1846, Governor of Bermuda from 1847 to 1852, of Trinidad from 1853 to 1856, of St. Helena from May, 1863, to Dec., 1869, and was created a K.C.B. (Civil division) in 1856.

ELLIOT, THE VERY REV. GILBERT, D.D., a son of the late Right Hon. Hugh Elliot, and brother of Sir C. Elliot, K.C.B., born in 1800, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1822, and proceeded M.A. in 1824. Having held some inferior preferments, including the incumbency of Trinity Church, Marylebone, he was nominated in 1850 to the Deanery of Bristol. Dr. Elliot, who is well known as a leader of the Low Church party, took an active part as Prolocutor in the Lower House of Convocation from 1857 till 1864, when he resigned, and is the author of one or two volumes of sermons, &c.

ELLIOT, THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY GEORGE, G.C.B., a younger son of the second Earl of Minto, born in 1817, was educated at Eton, and held the post of secretary and A.D.C. to Sir John Franklin in Tasmania. He was appointed Précis Writer in the Foreign Office, June 19, 1840; Attaché at St. Petersburg, Aug. 17, 1841; Secretary of Legation at the Hague, June 26, 1848; transferred to Vienna, Dec. 23, 1853; and Minister at Denmark, March 31, 1858. In 1859 he was sent on a special mission to the king of the Two Sicilies, and in 1862 to the king of Greece; was appointed Envoy to the king of Italy, Sept. 12, 1863, in succession to Sir James Hudson; and Ambassador to the Sublime Ottoman Porte in 1867. Shortly afterwards he was sworn of the Privy Council, and on Nov. 22, 1869, he was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

ELLIOTT, CHARLES WYLLYS, author, born at Guildford, Connecticut, May 27, 1817, is descended from Eliot, the "Indian Apostle." After having been for some time in business in New York, he applied himself to the study of horticulture and landscape gardening in 1839, under Mr. A. J. Downing, at Newburgh, and followed those pursuits at Cincinnati from 1840 to 1848. In 1850 he returned to New York, in 1853 was one of the founders of the "Children's Aid Society," and in 1857 was appointed one of the commissioners for laying out the Central Park in the city of New York. Mr. Elliott is the author of "Mysteries or Glimpses of the Supernatural," 1852; "St. Domingo: its Revolution and its Hero, Toussaint l'Ouverture," 1855; and "The New England History from the Discovery of the Country by the Northmen, A.D. 986, to 1776," 1857.

ELLIOTT, THE REV. EDWARD BISHOP, M.A., born about 1795, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in honours in 1816, and of which he became a Fellow. He was Seatonian Prizeman in 1820 and 1822, Vicar of Tuxford, Notts, from 1822 till 1840, was appointed a Prebendary of Heytesbury in 1826, and incumbent of St. Mark's Chapel, Brighton, in 1853. He is the author of Seatonian Prize Poems, "Horæ Apocalypticæ," fifth edition, 1862; "Vindiciæ Horariæ," "Apocalypsis Alfordiana," "The Warburtonian Lectures," 1849–53; "Confirmation Lectures," "Memoir of Lord Haddo," and a volume of sermons.

ELLIOTT, WILLIAM, author and politician, born at Beaufort, South Carolina, April 27, 1788; entered Harvard College in 1806, but ill-health prevented his taking his degree. He was returned successively to both branches of the State Legislature, and resigned his office of Senator in the Upper House in 1832, having been instructed by his constituents to vote against the tariff law of that year. He has taken little part in public affairs since 1851, in which year his letters on that question, signed "Agricola," were published in a collected form. He is the author of an "Address before St. Paul's Agricultural Society," published in 1850; "Carolina Sports by Land and Water," in 1856; and "Fiesco: a Tragedy."

ELLIS, ALEXANDER JOHN, F.R.S., F.S.A., formerly Sharpe, the name being changed by royal license in 1825, was born June 14, 1814, at Hoxton, and educated at Shrewsbury, Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was elected a Scholar of that society in 1835, and graduated B.A., being sixth wrangler, first of second-class in classics, and F.C.P.S. in 1837. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1864, and of the Society of Antiquaries in 1870. Mr. Ellis is also a member of the Philosophical and Mathematical Societies of London, and entered the Middle Temple as a student, though he never practised the legal profession. He is the author of "Alphabet of Nature," 1845; "Essentials of Phonetics," 1848; "Plea for Phonetic Spelling," second edition, 1848; "Universal Writing and Printing," 1856; "Early English

Pronunciation, with especial reference to Chaucer and Shakspere," Parts I. and II. 1869, Part III. 1871 (Part IV. in preparation); "Glossic," 1870, with numerous other works and tracts on Phonetics; only English proclamation of Henry III., 1868; translation of Professor M. Ohm's "Spirit of Mathematical Analysis," 1843; "Self-proving Examples in Arithmetic," 1855; numerous papers on Music, Barometic Hypsometry, and the Geometrical Meaning of Imaginaries, Stigmatics, &c., in the "Proceedings of the Royal Society," 1859–66.

ELLIS, George Edward, D.D., born at Boston in 1815, graduated at Harvard College in 1833, studied theology at the Cambridge Divinity School until 1836, and after a year's travel in Europe was ordained in 1840 pastor of Harvard Church, Charleston, Massachusetts, a post he still holds. Dr. Ellis, who is the author of the lives of John Mason, Anne Hutchinson, and William Penn, in "Sparks's American Biography," published in 1857 an elaborate work entitled "Half a Century of the Unitarian Controversy," of which body he is a member. He has been editor of the *Christian Register*, and, in conjunction with Dr. George Putnam, of the *Christian Examiner*, and has written on historical and other questions in the *New York Review*, the *North American*, and the *Atlantic Monthly*. In 1857 he was appointed Professor of Doctrinal Theology in the Cambridge Divinity School, and received the degree of D.D. from Harvard University. In 1864 he delivered a course of lectures (subsequently published) before the Lowell Institute on the "Evidences of Christianity." He was for several years previous to 1870 one of the editors of the *Religious Monthly Magazine*, since merged in the *Old and New* magazine. He has also published numerous sermons, addresses, and pamphlets; is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and a zealous friend of popular education.

ELLIS, Robinson, son of James Ellis, Esq., born Sept. 5, 1834, at Barming, near Maidstone, Kent, was educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey, and Rugby School, then at Balliol College, Oxford. He was elected a Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1858, and appointed Professor of Latin in University College, London, Jan. 8, 1870. Professor Ellis published a small edition of Catullus in 1866, a larger and more elaborate one in 1867; "The Poems and Fragments of Catullus, translated in the Metres of the Original," 1871. He is a contributor to the *Cambridge Journal of Philology* and to the *Academy*.

ELLIS, William, a writer on social science, was born in London about 1800. Educated for commercial pursuits, he became the manager of an insurance company, but happening to extend the sphere of his knowledge, by the aid of the writings of Tooke, Mill, Bentham, &c., he devoted himself to the study of social science in its highest form. He took a great interest in education, and may be regarded as the founder of the Birkbeck schools. He is the author of "Progressive Lessons" on social subjects, "The Outlines of Social Economy," "An Introduction to the Study of Social Science," "Outlines of the History and Formation of the Understanding," "Progressive Lessons in Social Science," "The Phenomena of Industrial Life," and "Education as a means of Preventing Destitution." He has contributed papers on social questions to the *Westminster Review* and other periodicals.

ELLIS, The Rev. William, was born in London towards the close of the last century. In early life he became connected with the London Missionary Society, and was employed as a clergyman in missionary work among the inhabitants of the islands of the Southern Ocean. He returned home in 1825, and published the results of his experience of the natives and the leading features of those islands, under the title of "Polynesian Researches," in 1829. He was

Foreign Secretary of the London Missionary Society from 1833 to 1840, and is the author of a "History of Madagascar," published in 1838; "Three Visits to Madagascar," in 1858; "Vindication of the South-Sea Missions," in 1831; and "History of the London Missionary Society," in 1844. Mr. Ellis married, in 1837, Miss Sarah Stickney.

ELLIS, Mrs., wife of the Rev. William Ellis, better known under her maiden name of Miss Sarah Stickney, born about 1812, early connected herself with literature, and published "Pictures of Private Life." She was one of the first to treat social subjects in relation to women, and gained great popularity as the authoress of "The Women of England," "The Daughters of England," "Social Distinction," "Family Secrets," &c. In 1837 she became the second wife of the Rev. William Ellis.

ELMORE, Alfred, A.R.A., born at Clonakilty, in the county of Cork, in 1815, first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1834. Among his earlier pictures were "The Crucifixion," exhibited at the British Institution in 1838; and "The Martyrdom of Becket," at the Academy in 1839. The latter was painted for Mr. O'Connell, and both are in a Catholic church in Dublin. Mr. Elmore having visited Italy, on his return exhibited "Rienzi in the Forum," in 1844. One or two pictures of slighter pretension at the British Institutions, the gleanings of Italian travel, were selected by the Art-Union prizeholders. Historical or semi-historical incidents, treated by him in the spirit of the *genre* painters, proved even more successful. The "Origin of the Guelph and Ghibelline Quarrel," of 1845, gained a purchaser in the holder of the Art-Union's highest prize—£300, and in the same year Mr. Elmore was elected Associate of the Academy. The "Fainting of Hero," from "Much Ado about Nothing," in 1846, was the choice of the Art-Union's leading prizeholder. Among Mr. Elmore's chief pictures are "The Invention of the Stocking-Loom" (1847); "The Death-bed of Robert, King of Naples, Wise and Good" (1848); "Religious Controversy in the Time of Louis XIV." (1849); "Griselda" (1850); "Hotspur and the Fop" (1851; "A Subject from Pepys' Diary—'Mr. Hale began my Wife's Portrait'" (1852), &c.

ELSSLER, Theresa and Fanny, eminent dancers, born at Vienna, the former in 1808, and the latter in 1811. Though the two sisters almost invariably danced together, the younger was the more celebrated. She acquired the rudiments of her profession from Herschelt, the ballet-master of the Viennese Opera, and appeared on the boards of the Kärnther Theatre when only six years old. She was further instructed by Aumar, while the æsthetic portion of her art was superintended by Baron F. von Gentz. In 1827 the two sisters started for Naples, where they completed their education. In 1830 they returned to Germany, and made their appearance at Berlin, creating an extraordinary sensation. After this the career of Mdlle. Fanny in particular was one continued ovation, and at Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Paris her reception was most enthusiastic. In the latter capital she eclipsed the fame of Taglioni by her wonderful dancing of "La Cachucha," and received several advantageous offers of marriage. It is asserted that the well-known Dr. Veron was amongst her suitors. In London, in 1838, her reception was equally triumphant, though less demonstrative; and, accompanied by her sister, she visited the United States. In 1851 Fanny Elssler, having amassed a handsome fortune, retired to a villa purchased by her near Hamburg; while Theresa Elssler contracted a morganatic marriage with Prince Adalbert of Prussia, April 25, 1851, and has since been ennobled.

ELTON, Sir Arthur Hallam, Bart., eldest son of the late Sir Charles Abraham Elton, Bart., author of "Specimens of the Classic Poets," and other poems, born April 19, 1818, was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, served for some years in the 14th foot, and succeeded his father as seventh baronet, June 1, 1853. He represented Bath in the Liberal interest from 1857 to 1859, but was opposed to Lord Palmerston's war policy, and voted for going into committee on Lord Derby's Reform Bill in 1859. He is the author of "Below the Surface, a Story of English Country Life," and has published several tracts on the leading social and political questions of the day. Sir Arthur, who is a nephew of the late Henry Hallam, is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Somersetshire, and served as high sheriff in 1857.

ELVEY, Sir George J., born March 27, 1816, at Canterbury, was educated at the cathedral school, Canterbury; entered New College, Oxford, and took his degree of Bachelor of Music in 1838, and that of Doctor of Music in 1841, having obtained a dispensation from the late Duke of Wellington, by which he was enabled to take his degree two years earlier than the statutes of the university would permit. He was appointed organist of St. George's Chapel Royal, Windsor in 1835, and organist to the Queen in 1837. He was knighted by the Queen at Windsor, March 24, 1871. He gained the Gresham Gold Medal in 1834 for ecclesiastical composition. On taking his bachelor's degree, he produced an oratorio entitled "The Resurrection and Ascension;" wrote two festival anthems for Gloucester and Worcester triennial meetings, and also many compositions which are well known, and constantly performed in English cathedrals.

ELWART, Antoine-Amable-Élie, musical composer, born at Paris, Nov. 18, 1808, became a chorister at an early age at the church of St. Eustache, studied harmony at the age of fifteen, and in 1825 entered the classes of Lesueur and Fétis. In 1832 Cherubini appointed him assistant-professor to Reicha at the Conservatoire, and in 1834 he gained the great prize at Rome. Returning to Paris in 1836, he published, in conjunction with MM. Damour and Burnett, a "Solfége enfantin." This was followed by his "Méthode de Chant," "Une Méthode d'Harmonie," and "Un Petit Manuel d'Harmonie." This last-named work was translated into Spanish, and gained for its author the Cross of Charles III. M. Elwart has received from the king of Prussia the Cross of the Red Eagle of the Fourth Class. He has composed several masses; an opera, in two acts, entitled "Les Catalans;" another, in three acts, entitled "Les Trois Jérusalem;" two comic operas; some oratorios, symphonies, trios, quartets, &c. In 1854 and 1855 he gained a gold medal and the first prize at the competition at Bordeaux for a "Hymne à Sainte Cécile," and a mass for three voices. M. Elwart is the author of "Un Traité de Contre-pointe et de Fugue;" "Essai de Transposition Musicale;" "Histoires des Concerts Populaires de Musique Classique," "Petit Traité d'Instrumentation," &c., published in 1864; and a poem entitled "L'Harmonie didactique." He has contributed largely to various musical publications.

ELWIN, The Rev. Whitwell, a member of a good family in Norfolk, born Feb. 26, 1816, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1839. He held for some years the curacy of Hemington with Hardington, Somerset, and was appointed, in 1849, Rector of Booton, Norfolk, a living in the patronage of his family. He became, in July, 1853, editor of the *Quarterly Review*, in succession to Mr. Lockhart, and resigned the post in July, 1860. Since then he has been engaged in preparing a new edition of "The Works of Alexander Pope," the seventh volume of which appeared in 1871.

ELWYN, The Rev. Richard, born in 1827, was educated at the Charterhouse, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a scholarship, won the Craven University Scholarship in 1848, graduated in 1849 as Senior Classic, and was elected to a fellowship at Trinity. He was appointed Second Master of the Charterhouse in 1855, and Head Master on the death of Dr. Elder in 1858. He resigned in 1863. Subsequently he became Head Master of St. Peter's School, York, and in 1871 he was collated to the prebendal stall of North Newbald, in York cathedral.

ELY, BISHOP OF. (*See* BROWNE, DR. EDWARD HAROLD.)

EMERSON, RALPH WALDO, LL.D., essayist, poet, and philosopher, the son of a well-known Unitarian minister, was born in Boston, May 25, 1803, and graduated from Harvard College in 1821. Having turned his attention to theology, he was ordained minister of the Second Unitarian church of Boston; but soon after formed peculiar views with regard to forms of worship, abandoned his profession, and, retiring to the quiet village of Concord, devoted himself to his favourite study—the nature of man, and his relation to the universe. He delivered an oration called "Man-thinking," before the Phi-Beta-Kappa Society, in 1837; and an address to the senior class of the Divinity College, Cambridge, in 1838. He did not pretend to reason, but to discover; he announced, but did not argue. In 1838 Mr. Emerson published "Literary Ethics, an Oration;" in 1839, "Nature, an Essay;" and in 1840 he was associated with the late Margaret Fuller (Countess D'Ossoli) in editing the *Dial*, a magazine of literature, transcendental philosophy, and religion, which was continued four years. In 1841 he published "The Method of Nature," "Man the Reformer," three lectures on the times, and the first series of his "Essays;" in 1844 the second series of his "Essays." In 1846 the first volume of his "Poems" appeared. In 1848 he travelled in England, and delivered lectures here on "The Mind and Manners of the Nineteenth Century." In 1850 he published a small volume entitled "Representative Men," containing six lectures delivered the previous year. The men whom he portrayed in this little volume were Plato, Swedenborg, Montaigne, Shakspere, Napoleon, and Goethe, each of whom he regarded as the type of a class. In 1852, in connection with Mr. W. H. Channing, he published the "Memoirs of Margaret Fuller, Marchesa d'Ossoli." Mr. Emerson's more recent works have been "English Traits" (1856); "The Conduct of Life" (1860); an "Oration on the Death of President Lincoln" (1865); a second volume of poems (1868); "Society and Solitude;" a third volume of essays (1870); an introduction to Professor Goodwin's translation of Plutarch's Morals (1871); "Parnassus, selected Poems" (1871); and a fourth volume of essays (1871). He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard University in 1866.

ÉNAULT, LOUIS, journalist and author, born at Isigny, Calvados, in 1824, studied law at Paris, and became an advocate. He was imprisoned a short time after the revolution of 1848, on account of his connection with the Legitimist party, and on his release he quitted France and visited England, Scotland, the Hebrides, and Germany. Returning to Paris in 1851, he engaged in literary pursuits; in 1853 made a journey to the East; and in 1854 was intrusted by the Government with a mission, having for its object the examination of the north of Europe, including the shores of the Baltic, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. M. Énault was for some time engaged upon the *Constitutionnel* and *Le Nord*, as literary critic, and has contributed to the *Revue Contemporaine*, *Le Pays*, *L'Illustration*, *Figaro*, *La Correspondance Littéraire*, and *La Revue Française*, either in his own name or under the pseudonym of Louis de Vermond. He is the author of "Promenade en Belgique et sur les Bords du Rhin," published in 1852; "La Terre Sainte," in 1854; "Constantinople et la Turquie, Tableau historique," &c., in 1855;

"Voyage en Laponie et en Norvége," in 1857; "De la Littérature des Indous," in 1860; and "La Méditerranée, ses Iles et ses Bords," in 1862. Many of M. Énault's works are romances, the scenes being laid in places he has visited. Amongst them may be named "Christine," 1857; "La Vierge du Libau," 1858; "L'Amour en Voyage," and "Un Amour en Laponie," in 1861; "Stella," 1863; "En Province," and "Olga," in 1864. He has translated for the *Pays*, Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom;" "Werther," in 1855; and has edited the "Memoirs and Correspondence of Madame d'Épinay." M. Énault was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 13, 1861.

ENGLAND, Sir Richard, G.C.B., son of the late Gen. Richard England, of Lifford, co. Clare, Ireland, was born in Canada, in 1793, and entering the army at the age of sixteen, saw active service at Flushing in 1809, on the staff in Sicily in 1810–11, and in France, where he served with the army of occupation. In 1832–3 he held the chief military command in Kafraria, and distinguished himself in the Kafir war of 1835–6. In the latter year he served in India, in command of the field force in Upper and Lower Scinde, and was nominated a K.C.B. for his services in the Afghan war, in which he effected the relief of Kandahar with a brigade of the Bombay army. In 1854–5 he commanded the third division of infantry in the Crimea, and took part in the battles of Alma and Inkermann, as well as in the unsuccessful attack upon Sebastopol, June 18, 1855, and in the subsequent operations. Returning to England towards the close of that year, he was made a G.C.B., and he has received various foreign orders from France, Turkey, &c. Sir Richard is a General in the army, and Colonel of the 41st foot.

ENGSTROEM, John, author, born April 7, 1794, at Kærnebo (government of Calmar), took the degree of Licentiate in Medicine in 1817. Having travelled extensively, he has given an account of his experience in "Resa genom Norrland och Lappland ar 1834," published in 1834; and "Resa genom sœdra Lappland; Jemtland, Trondhem och Dalarne, ar 1834," in 1835. He is the author of "Nordiska Dikter af Eivin" ("Northern Poems"), published in 1821; "Eols Hærpan" ("The Harp of Æolus"), in 1830, and various short poems and romances.

ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN, the compound name of two French novelists, who have always written in collaboration with each other, and whose names are as indissolubly united as those of our own Beaumont and Fletcher. Émile Erckmann was born at Phalsbourg in the department of the Meurthe, May 20, 1822. He was the son of a bookseller, and after studying by fits and starts in the college of his native town, he proceeded to Paris to study law, but never practised that profession. He resolved to earn a living with his pen, and accordingly commenced a series of works of fiction in conjunction with M. Alexandre Chatrian, who was born in the hamlet of Soldatenthal in the commune of Abreschwiller, in the department of the Meurthe, Dec. 18, 1826, and who was an usher in the college at Phalsbourg, when M. Erckmann made his acquaintance in 1847. From that time the two friends composed numerous tales, all signed "Erckmann-Chatrian," and characterized by such unity of composition, that no one doubted they were the production of a single individual. At first they contributed feuilletons, which attracted little attention, to provincial journals, and wrote some dramatic pieces, which were failures. They at length despaired of being able to gain a subsistence by their literary efforts, and accordingly M. Erckmann returned to his law books, while M. Chatrian obtained a situation in the offices of the Eastern Railway Company. It was not until 1859 that the publication of "L'Illustre Docteur Mathéus" gave a certain amount of popularity to the name of Erckmann-Chatrian. Since then their reputation as writers of romances has been constantly and steadily increasing in consequence of a series of works containing faithful and graphic narratives of the manners and customs of Germany, and of the glories and military reverses of the Revolution and the First Empire. The titles of these works are—"Contes Fantastiques," 1860; "Contes de la Montagne," 1860; "Maître Daniel Rock," 1861; "Contes des Bords du Rhin," 1862; "Le Fou Yégof," 1862; "Le Joueur de Clarinette," 1863; "La Taverne du Jambon de Mayence," 1863; "Madame Thérèse, ou les Volontaires de '92," 1863, originally published in the *Journal des Débats;* "L'Ami Fritz," 1864; "Histoire d'un Conscrit de 1813," 1864, translated into English under the title of "The Conscript; a Tale of the French War of 1813;" "L'Invasion—Waterloo," 1865, translated under the title of "Waterloo, a Story of the Hundred Days;" "Histoire d'un Homme du Peuple," 1865; "La Maison Forestière," 1866; "La Guerre," 1866; "Le Blocus," 1867, translated under the title of "The Blockade of Phalsburg: an Episode of the Fall of the First French Empire;" "Histoire d'un Paysan," 1868, an historical romance, which has also been translated into English; and "Le Juif Polonais," a play brought out successfully at the Théâtre de Cluny in 1869. A translation of their latest work appeared in the *Cornhill Magazine* in 1871-2, under the title of "The Story of the Plébiscite, related by one of the 7,500,000 who voted 'Yes.'"

ERDMANN, John Edward, philosopher and author, born June 13, 1805, at Molmar, in Livonia, studied theology at the University of Dorpat from 1823 to 1826, and for two years at Berlin, philosophy under Schleiermacher and Hegel. Returning in 1828 to his native town, he was, in 1829, appointed pastor to the church. In 1832 he returned to Berlin, took his degrees in 1834, and being favourably known by his writing, was appointed Professor of Philosophy to the University of Halle in 1836. M. Erdmann is the author of "Essai d'un Tableau Scientifique de l'Histoire de la Moderne Philosophie," published in 1834-51; "Dissertation sur le Croire et sur le Savoir," in 1837; "Compte Rendu de notre Foi," in 1835; Élémens de Logique et de Métaphysique," in 1841; "Cours Publics sur l'État," in 1851; "De l'Ennui," in 1852; and other works.

ERDMANN, Otto-Linnæus, chemist, born at Dresden, April 11, 1804, son of the physician of that name, who introduced vaccination into Saxony; studied pharmacy; attended the course of lectures at the Medico-Chirurgical Academy at Dresden; spent three years at the University of Leipsic, and took the degrees of Licentiate in Chemistry and Doctor of Philosophy. After having directed a manufactory for some time, and performed several voyages, he returned to the University of Leipsic, of which, in 1830, he became Professor of Chemistry. M. Erdmann is the author of "Researches on Nickel," published in 1827; "Treatise on Chemistry," in 1828; and "Manual on the Knowledge of Goods," in 1833; and he conducted some scientific periodicals.

ERICSSON, John, mechanician, born in the province of Vermeland, Sweden, in 1803, showed a decided taste for mechanics when quite young, and at the age of eleven received the appointment of cadet in a corps of engineers. In 1816 he was made "niveleur" on the Grand Ship Canal between the Baltic and the North Sea, afterwards entered the Swedish army as an ensign, and rose to the rank of lieutenant, and was employed for some time in the survey of Northern Sweden. In 1826 he obtained permission to visit England, where he hoped to bring into notice his "flame engine,"—intended to work independently of steam, by condensing flame; but with mineral fuel it proved a total failure. In 1829 he competed for the prize offered by the Liverpool and Manchester Railway for the best locomotive, and produced an engine that attained the then incredible speed of fifty miles an hour. His next invention was the propeller, now almost universally adopted for sea-going steamers. This was received with great indifference and incredulity in England, but soon after Mr. Ericsson arrived in the United States in 1839 he succeeded in engaging the attention and convincing the reason of the late Commodore R. F. Stockton, and through his influence the steamship *Princeton* was built on his plans, and proved a perfect success. He also made several other improvements in the construction of this vessel, which are now generally adopted. Between this time and 1851 he had made many other inventions of great importance. As early as 1833 he had constructed in England a caloric engine of five-horse power, to demonstrate the possibility of using hot air in the place of steam as a motive power. This met with the approval of some of the engineering authorities, but others opposed it. After the propeller was fairly under way in the United States, and was coming into use in Great Britain, Mr. Ericsson turned his attention again to his caloric engine, and attempted its application to the propulsion of large steamships. He built the *Ericsson*, a ship of 2,000 tons, put caloric engines into her, and made several trial trips in her. She was perfectly manageable, and her consumption of fuel was but five tons in twenty-four hours, even in very bad weather. She was also very comfortable, but her speed was not sufficiently great, and her caloric engines were replaced by steam engines, in which Mr. Ericsson made some improvements. He then turned his attention to the manufacture of stationary caloric engines, and for those where a large amount of power was not necessary, as for pumping, printing, hoisting, grinding, sawing, turning, working sewing-machines, &c., they have proved of great advantage. Captain Ericsson will probably be best known in history for the invention of the *Monitor* iron-clad war vessels. The turret feature of these vessels has been claimed by the late Captain Cowper Coles, of the British Navy, and with more conclusive proof by Mr. Theodore R. Timby, of New York, and we believe Captain Ericsson does not profess to have originated this; but his invention consisted in placing the turret firmly, and yet so that it would revolve easily and rapidly upon a double iron-clad raft, in such a way as to make a perfectly impregnable vessel, which should yet be capable of offensive warfare, both with ram and armament, and should be easily manageable and sea-worthy. The original *Monitor* was built in a hundred days, and, though imperfect in many respects, defeated and disabled the champion iron-clad of the insurgents, which had previously destroyed two fine frigates. Subsequently Captain Ericsson made great improvements in the Monitors, and some of those built on his plans performed excellent service during the war. Since 1865 Captain Ericsson has turned his attention to other inventions, still, however, connected with the substitution of some other motive power for steam. His last device is a "solar engine," intended to treasure up, for the purpose of propulsion, the heat of the sun. He is a chevalier of the Swedish Order of Gustavus Vasa, and a member of many learned societies in Europe. The report of his death in 1869 was an error, arising from the death of another person of the same name in Western, New York.

ERLE, THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM, for some time Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the son of a Dorset clergyman, was born in 1793, at Fifehead Magdalen, in that county, and educated at Winchester and at New College, Oxford. His father, the Rev. Christopher Erle, of Gillingham, Dorset, was descended from a family of some antiquity and note in the West of England. Having graduated B.C.L. in 1818, Mr. Erle was called to the bar in 1819, and went the Western circuit. In 1834 he married the eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Williams, warden of New College, and prebendary of Winchester, and became King's Counsel; and in 1837 was returned to the House of Commons by the city of Oxford, which he continued to represent till the dissolution of 1841. In Parliament he was a silent member, steadily supporting the Whig party, and devoting himself to his profession, in which he attained the highest eminence. In 1844 he was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas; in 1846 was transferred to the Court of Queen's Bench; in 1859 was promoted to the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas, on the elevation of Lord Campbell to the woolsack, and retired into private life, taking his farewell of the bench, Nov. 26, 1866. He was elected an honorary fellow of New College, Oxford, in Feb., 1870.

ERNEST II. (DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA). AUGUSTUS-ERNEST CHARLES JOHN-LEOPOLD-ALEXANDER-EDWARD, who reigns as Ernest II., was born June 21, 1818, succeeded his father Jan. 29, 1844, and married the Princess Alexandrina, daughter of the late Grand Duke Leopold of Baden, May 3, 1842. In 1863 his name was put forward as a candidate for the vacant crown of Greece, but for state reasons he declined it. Duke Ernest, who has laboured to promote German unity, gave the stimulus to those liberal movements which induced the Emperor of Austria to make concessions to his subjects. He is an accomplished musician, and has composed several operas which have been produced in Germany with success.

ERSKINE, COL. GEORGE, son of Col. James Erskine, C.B., 48th regiment, born at Worthing in 1815, was educated at the Royal College of Caen, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst; entered the army as ensign in the 33rd foot in 1832; became lieut. in 1836, capt. in 1843, and obtained his brevet majority in 1854. He accompanied his regiment to the Crimea, and served at the battle of Inkermann and the siege of Sebastopol. During the progress of the latter he greatly distinguished himself, having, in command of the picket of the light division, repulsed a sortie by the enemy Oct. 14, 1854. For the battle of Inkermann he received the brevet rank of Lieut.-Col. in Dec., 1854. On the formation of the volunteer army of reserve, he was appointed Deputy-Inspector-General of that force under Col. McMurdo, whom he succeeded in 1865 in the post of Inspector-General. He obtained the rank of colonel in 1860.

ESCOSURA, DON PATRICIO DE LA politician and author, born at Madrid, Nov. 5, 1807, passed his early years in Portugal, his father serving in the army of Castaños. Having studied at Valladolid, he returned in 1820 to Madrid, and studied under Lista. In 1824, in consequence of his connection with the secret society of the "Numantinos," he retired to Paris, studied mathematics under Lacroix, and afterwards repaired to London. On his return to Spain in 1826, he entered a regiment of artillery, and was promoted in 1829 to the rank of officer. During this period he devoted himself to literary pursuits and politics. In 1834 he was exiled as a Carlist to Olivera; in 1835 he was appointed aide-de-camp and secretary to Gen. Cordova, upon whose retirement in 1836 he obtained his discharge. Upon the accession of Gen. Espartero to power, Escosura was again exiled, and retired to France. Returning to Madrid in 1843, he was appointed a Secretary of State, and held office under the Narvaez ministry, retiring from public affairs in 1846. He has obtained reputation as a poet, dramatist, and novelist, and is the author of the following poems:—"El Bulto vestido de Negro Capuz," and "Hernan Cortés en Cholula;" dramas, "Corte del Buen retiro," played in 1837; "Barbara Blomberg," "Don Jaime el Conquistador," "La Aurora del Colon," "El Higuamota," in 1838; "Las Mocedades de Hernan Cortés," "Roger de Flor," &c., in 1844-6; has written two historical romances, viz., "El Conde de Candespina," published in 1832; and "Ni Rey, ni Roque," in 1835; a political romance, entitled "El Patriarca del Valle," in 1846; and "Historia Constitucional de Inglaterra," in 1859.

ESPARTERO, DON BALDOMERO, DUKE DE LA VICTORIA, Marshal and at one time Regent of Spain, was born in 1792, at Granatula, in La Mancha. The youngest of the nine children of a cartwright, he was intended, on account of his feeble constitution, for the priesthood, but in 1808, when the French invaded Spain, he enrolled himself as a volunteer in the body of students called the Sacred Battalion, and was placed at a military school until his twenty-third year, when he entered upon active service as sub-lieutenant. Upon the expulsion of Napoleon from Spain, his restless spirit led him to join Gen. Morillo in the South American colonies. He returned to Spain, and in 1833, when Ferdinand VII. died, took a decided part in favour of his daughter, Isabella II., opposed Zumalacarregui, and sustained many defeats; but the tide of victory at length turned, and in 1841 Espartero became Regent of Spain, and governed the country with a fair share of success, although continually thwarted by intrigue. When Gen. Narvaez entered Madrid in 1843, Gen. Espartero, compelled to retire, sought the protection of a British man-of-war, and sailed to England. Having remained for some time in London, he was invited to return to Spain, where he resided as a private citizen until June, 1854. In July, Queen Isabella, much against her will, having sent for Gen. Espartero, and commissioned him to resume the direction of affairs, he entered the capital, and, in conjunction with Gen. O'Donnell, his former rival, formed a ministry, July 19; but his government encountered great difficulties in the corruption of the court and of the administrative departments, in the hostility of the clergy, the restlessness of the Carlists, and the fickleness and insubordination of its own professed supporters. At length, in the summer of 1856, matters came to a crisis. It was impossible that two such men as Espartero and O'Donnell could work together in harmony for any length of time. Gen. Espartero was dismissed, and insurrections broke out in Madrid, Barcelona, and Saragossa; but he took no part in the quarrels made in his name, and again lost one of the most brilliant positions that fortune or military prestige could offer. In 1857 he resigned his dignity as senator, and since that time has rarely appeared in connection with Spanish politics. After the revolution of 1868, which ended in the expulsion of Queen Isabella, Gen. Espartero gave his hearty adhesion to the Provisional Government, although he took no active part in the events of that period. In May, 1869, during the debates on the policy of re-establishing the monarchical form of government, a deputy, Señor Garido, suggested that Espartero should be chosen King of Spain, but the proposal was not favourably received by the Cortes.

ESQUIROS, HENRI ALPHONSE, author, born at Paris in 1814, was educated in an institution directed by the Abbé Frère, the author of a curious system on the philosophy of history. His first work, a volume of poetry, "Les Hirondelles," was published in 1834. It was reviewed in a very flattering manner by M. Victor Hugo. In 1837 he brought out "Les Magiciens," a fantastic romance, and in 1839 "Charlotte Corday," a romance. In 1840 he published three remarkable books on workwomen and prostitutes, under the titles of "Les Vierges Martyres, les Vierges Folles, les Vierges Sages." In 1841 appeared "Les Chants d'un Prisonnier," poems written in the prison of Ste. Pélagie, in the same cell which Béranger once occupied, to which M. Esquiros was condemned for supporting the opinions of Lamennais. In 1847 he brought out "L'Histoire des Montagnards," and "Paris," or the sciences, institutions, and manners of the nineteenth century, a collection of articles that had previously appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, &c. In 1848 M. Esquiros, although approving the revolution, refused any appointment from the Provisional Government. In 1849 he published "De la Vie Future," or conjectures on another world; in 1850 was elected as a representative of the people in the Legislative Assembly for the department of the Saône-et-Loire, and in 1851 published his "Martyrs de la Liberté," and his "Fastes Populaires," or the history of the working classes up to the seventeenth century. After the *coup d'état*, Dec. 2, 1851, he was one of the Members of the Assembly most strongly opposed to the rising empire, and having been exiled, proceeded to Belgium, where he wrote his "Le Château d'Issy," or studies of the life of a priest; and in 1853 went to Holland, where he collected materials for a series of essays for the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, which have been translated into English. In 1855 he came to England, where he resided for several years, occupying his time as Examiner to the Military Council of Education, and in writing for the *Revue des Deux Mondes* some admirable essays on English life and character. They have been translated and published in London, under the title of "The English at Home," the first series having been issued in 1862, and the second in 1863. In 1869 he was returned to the Corps Législatif for the fourth circonscription of the Bouches-du-Rhône, and on the establishment of the Government of the National Defence he was appointed Superior Administrator of that Department in Sept., 1870, but he resigned his office in the following month in consequence of the disturbances caused by the Reds at Marseilles, during which his son was killed. In Nov., 1870, M. Esquiros assumed the editorship of the *Égalité* of Marseilles.

ESSEX, The Dowager Countess of, better known formerly by her maiden name of Katherine Stephens, the daughter of a carver and gilder, born Sept. 18, 1794, was placed under the tuition of Mr. Lanza in 1807, and was his articled pupil for five years, during which time she sang at Bath, Bristol, Southampton, and the Pantheon, London. In 1812 she became the pupil of Mr. Welch, and made her *début* at Covent Garden Theatre as Mandane, in "Artaxerxes;" afterwards appeared as Polly in the "Beggars' Opera," and as Clara in the "Duenna." In 1814 she sang at the Ancient Concerts. After remaining some years at Covent Garden, she transferred her services to Drury Lane. She had been offered an engagement at the Opera House, to supply the place of Mdme. Catalini, but declined it, not being sufficiently acquainted with the Italian language. For some few years before her retirement, she devoted herself almost exclusively to oratorios and concert singing. Her voice, a soprano of unusual compass and purity, reached to the high D, and her rendering of simple and pathetic ballads was considered perfect. A more spotless character has not been known on the stage, Miss Stephens being as much loved as admired by her audiences. In 1838 she became the second wife of the fifth earl of Essex, and was left a widow, without issue, in the following year.

ESTCOURT, The Right Hon. Thomas Sutton Sotheron, eldest son of the late T. G. B. Estcourt, Esq., of Estcourt, near Tetbury, (many years M.P. for Oxford University), was born in 1801, and educated at Harrow and Oriel College, Oxford. He was returned to the House of Commons in 1829, in the Conservative interest, for Marlborough, which he represented till 1832. From 1835 to 1844 he sat for Devizes, and in the latter year succeeded the late Sir Francis Burdett as one of the members for North Wilts. In 1848 he was appointed by Lord Derby President of the Poor-Law Board, and sworn a member of the Privy Council; and early in 1859, when Mr. Walpole resigned, owing to a difference of opinion respecting reform, he became his successor at the Home Office. In both these capacities he showed ability, industry, and administrative talents of a high order, and retired with his party in June, 1859. The Right Hon. S. Estcourt, who represents a family which has been seated on the same property on the borders of Wilts and Gloucestershire for upwards of 500 years, retired from public life in March, 1865, on account of a severe attack of illness.

ÉTEX, Antoine, sculptor, born at Paris, March 28, 1806, studied in the ateliers of MM. Dupaty and Pradier, receiving at the same time lessons from MM. Ingres and Duban. From 1827 to 1829 he competed for the prize at Rome; obtained a second prize in 1828, the subject being "Le Jeune Hyacinthe tué par Apollon;" and visited Italy, Algeria, Corsica, Spain, Germany, and England. At the "Salon" of 1833 he exhibited, amongst other important works, a colossal "Cain," which attracted much attention, and led to his receiving the commission to execute two of the groups for the Arc de l'Étoile. Several of his works having being rejected for exhibition at the "Salon," he did not again compete until 1841, when he was again successful. M. Étex, in addition to being a sculptor, has achieved renown as a painter, engraver, and architect; obtained a first class medal for sculpture in 1833, and the decoration in June 1841. He is the author of "Essai sur le Beau," published in 1851; "Cours Élémentaire de Dessin," and "J. Pradier, Ary Scheffer, Études," in 1859.

EU (Comte d'), Prince Louis Philippe Marie Ferdinand Gaston d'Orléans, born at the château de Neuilly, in the department of the Seine, April 28, 1842, is the eldest son of the Duke de Nemours, and one of the grandsons of King Louis Philippe. Brought up in exile, he was educated for the military profession, and went to take service in South America. In 1864 he married Isaballa, the eldest daughter of Don Pedro II. of Brazil, heiress apparent of that vast empire. Domesticated in the palace of the male branch of the House of Braganza, and distinguished by the title of Marshal of the Empire, he took the command of the Brazilian forces as they were straining every nerve for a supreme effort in Paraguay, and brought to a happy termination a campaign which, were its particulars entrusted to the treatment of a great poet, might rank among the most epic exploits of our times. The struggle with Lopez, the Dictator of Paraguay, lasted for six years with varying success, and was closed by the death of Lopez on March 1, 1870, when General Camera, of the Brazilian cavalry, overtook the Dictator at Aquidubon, and, as he refused to surrender, he was cut down, sword in hand, at the head of a small body of troops, who manifested their attachment to their leader till the last. The Comte d'Eu afterwards made a triumphant entry into Rio Janeiro with the *élite* of his victorious troops.

EUGENIE, ex-Empress of the French. Eugénie-Marie de Guzman, Countess of Téba, born May 5, 1826, is the daughter of Donna Maria Manuela Kirkpatrick, of Closeburn, countess-dowager de Montijos, whose father was English consul at Malaga at the period of her marriage with the Count de Montijos, an officer in the Spanish army, connected, more or less closely, with the houses of the duke de Frias, representative of the ancient admirals of Castile, of the duke of Fyars, and others of the highest rank, including the descendants of the kings of Aragon. On the death of the count de Montijos, his widow was left with a fortune adequate to the maintenance of her position, and two daughters, one of whom married the duke of Alba and Berwick, lineally descended from James II. and Miss Churchill. For Eugénie, the second, a still higher destiny was reserved. In 1851, the Countess Téba, accompanied by her mother, paid a lengthened visit to

Paris, and was distinguished at the various entertainments given at the Tuileries by the dignity and elegance of her demeanour, and by great personal beauty,—of the aristocratic English rather than the Spanish style. Her mental gifts were not less attractive; for her education, partly conducted in England, was very superior to that generally bestowed upon Spanish women, who seldom quit their native country. Shortly after the opposition of the higher Northern Powers had put an end to the idea of a union between the Emperor Napoleon III. and the Princess Carola Wasa of Sweden, he apprised the council of ministers of his intended marriage with the daughter of the Countess Montijos; a measure which excited some disapproval among them, and even led to their temporary withdrawal from office. During the short time which intervened between the public announcement of the approaching event and its realization, the Countess Téba and her mother took up their abode in the palace of the Elysée. The marriage was celebrated with much magnificence on Jan. 29, 1853, at Notre Dame. The life of the Empress Eugénie since her marriage was comparatively uneventful, having been passed chiefly in the ordinary routine of state etiquette; in visits to the various royal *maisons-de-plaisance*, varied by an extended progress through France in company with her husband; by an annual sojourn for the benefit of her health at Biarritz, in the Pyrenees, the favourite summer resort of her family in the days of her girlhood; by a journey to England and Scotland, in the autumn of 1861, and in 1864 to some of the German baths. The Empress Eugénie, who became the mother of an heir to the house of Bonaparte, March 16, 1856, is a devoted supporter of the claims of the Holy See, and to her influence much of the policy of the emperor towards Italy has been attributed. Accompanied by the emperor, she visited the cholera hospitals in Paris, in Oct., 1865, and her conduct on this occasion was very highly commended. In July, 1866, she made, with the Prince Imperial, an official tour in Lorraine, and was present at the *fête* held at Nancy in commemoration of the reunion of that province with France. On the occasion of the centenary of Napoleon I., in Aug., 1869, she proceeded with the Prince Imperial to Corsica. In Oct. of the same year her Majesty made a voyage to the East on board the steam yacht *l'Aigle*. She went first to Venice, thence to Constantinople, next to Port Saïd, where she was present at the formal opening of the Suez Canal (Nov. 17), visited the most interesting places in Turkey and Egypt, and returned to France at the end of November. At the commencement of the war between France and Germany she was appointed Regent (July 27, 1870) during the absence of the Emperor. Immediately after the revolution in Paris, on the 4th of Sept., she hurriedly left the Tuileries, and escaped from France. She landed at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, Sept. 9, 1870, and shortly afterwards proceeded to join the Prince Imperial at Hastings. Camden House, Chislehurst, was subsequently selected as a residence by the Imperial exiles. In Oct., 1871, the Empress went to Spain on a visit to her mother.

EVANS, DAVID MORIER, son of the late Joshua Lloyd Evans, of Llanlidlass, Montgomeryshire, born in 1819, became connected with periodical literature at an early age, and having been for several years assistant city correspondent to the *Times*, assumed, in 1857, the management of the same department of the *Morning Herald* and *Standard* newspapers. He is the author of numerous commercial works, which have passed through two or three editions, including the "Commercial Crisis," 1847–48; the "History of the Commercial Crisis," 1857–58; and "City Men and City Manners." In 1859 he published, under the title of "Facts, Failures, and Frauds," an interesting account of the principal commercial frauds of the past few years, in which his city experience was of great service to him. For several years he has been the editor of, and one of the principal contributors to, the *Bankers' Magazine*, first started under the auspices of the late Mr. J. W. Gilbart, and he conducts the literary and statistical department of the "Bankers' Almanack and Diary."

EVANS, JOHN, F.R.S., F.S.A., F.G.S., Hon. Secretary of the Geological and Numismatic Societies, a son of the late Rev. A. B. Evans, D.D., of Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, was born in 1823, and educated at Bosworth school. In 1864 he published "The Coins of the Ancient Britons." He has also written on the "Flint Implements in the Drift" (*Archæologia*, vols. 38 and 39), and a variety of papers in the *Numismatic Chronicle* (of which he is one of the editors), and in other periodicals.

EVANS, SEBASTIAN, LL.D., youngest son of the late Arthur Benoni Evans, D.D., born at Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, March 2, 1830, was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, graduating B.A. in 1853, M.A. in 1857, and LL.D. in 1868. He became manager of the artistic department in Messrs. Chance Brothers & Co.'s glass works in 1857, in which capacity he designed the "Robin Hood" window exhibited in the International Exhibition of 1862, and lithographed by Mr. Waring in his "Masterpieces of Industrial Art." In 1865 he published a volume entitled "Brother Fabian's MS. and other Poems." In 1867 he became editor of the *Birmingham Daily Gazette*, and in 1868 unsuccessfully contested the borough of Birmingham in the Liberal interest. He resigned the editorship in Oct., 1870. Dr. Evans is author of a number of essays and poems, which have appeared in various periodicals. Several of his lectures have also been separately published.

EVARTS, WILLIAM MAXWELL, LL.D., an American jurist, born at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1818, graduated from Yale College in 1837 with high honours; studied law at Harvard University, and was admitted to the bar in the city of New York in 1840. His knowledge of the law is extensive and profound, and he has repeatedly been offered high judicial positions, but has refused them, his practice being far more remunerative than any judicial salary. He was one of the counsel for President Johnson in the impeachment trial, and was Attorney-General of the United States, and, of course, a cabinet officer, from July, 1868, to March, 1869. He was one of the authors of the Civil Code of Procedure of the State of New York, and is a member of the commission for the revision and codifying of the laws of the United States. He has also written two or three legal treatises.

EVERSLEY (VISCOUNT), THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES SHAW LEFEVRE, D.C.L., P.C., the eldest son of the late Charles Shaw Lefevre, Esq., M.P. for Reading (who assumed the name of Lefevre in addition to Shaw on marrying a lady of that name, whose ancestors were among the French refugee families that fled to England at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes), born Feb. 22, 1794, and educated at Winchester and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in due course, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, but did not practise. In 1830 he was returned to the House of Commons for the disfranchised borough of Downton, sat for Hampshire in 1831–2, and represented the northern division of that county from the passing of the Reform Act till his elevation to the peerage. He was chosen in May, 1839, Speaker of the House of Commons, in succession to the late Mr. Abercromby (afterwards Lord Dunfermline), and retired after an eighteen years' tenure of office, in 1857. In this capacity his dignified and courteous demeanour, strict impartiality, and thorough acquaintance with the forms and rules of the

House, secured him the confidence and respect of all parties, and even under Sir R. Peel's Conservative administration no attempt was made to substitute another in his place, though he professed Liberal politics. His lordship, who was created Viscount Eversley on his retirement from the Speakership, April 11, 1857, is High Steward of Winchester, Governor of the Isle of Wight, honorary Lieut.-Col. of the Hants Yeomanry, and an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen for the Yeomanry service, with the rank of Col. in that force. In 1858 he was appointed a Commissioner of Church Estates, which he resigned in 1859, when he was appointed an Ecclesiastical Commissioner.

EWALD, HENRY GEORGE AUGUSTUS, Orientalist, was born at Göttingen Nov. 16, 1803. After a course of education in the College and University of his native town, he devoted himself to the study of Oriental languages; at the age of twenty he was nominated Professor at the College of Wolfenbüttel; in 1824 he was recalled to Göttingen, where he settled, and where he was appointed in 1831 to the chair of Philosophy, and afterwards to those of Oriental Languages and Theology, which he held when, in 1837, the present king of Hanover having ascended the throne, the protest of Dahlmann, the two Grimms, Girvinus, Weber, and others, against the policy of the new government appeared. Having signed it with the rest, he was suspended from his professorships, quitted Göttingen, and spent some years in examining the libraries of England and France. In 1838 he accepted the chair of Theology at the University of Tübingen, where he remained until the revolution of 1848 recalled him to his old functions in his native town. About this time he published a pamphlet "On my Departure from the University of Tübingen, with some Considerations upon the Present Epoch." After the suppression of the kingdom of Hanover by Prussia in 1866 Professor Ewald became so conspicuous by his fidelity to the fallen dynasty that he was tried for high treason. He was acquitted, however, and in May, 1869, was elected a member of the North German Parliament, in spite of the efforts of the partisans of Prussia to prevent his return. Professor Ewald has written "The Composition of Genesis," published in 1823; "Upon the Metres of Arabic Poetry," in 1825; "The Song of Songs," in 1826; "A Critical Grammar of the Hebrew Language used in the Old Testament," in 1835; "A Hebrew Grammar," in 1842; "History of the People of Israel up to the Advent of Christ," in 1843-50; several other works, and a great number of literary and scientific reviews. His most recent works are "Das Sendschreiben an die Hebräer und Jacobos' Rundschreiben," 1871; and "Sieben Sendschreiben des neuen Bundes," 1871.

EWING, THE RIGHT REV. ALEXANDER, D.C.L., bishop of Argyll and the Isles, ordained in 1838, was consecrated bishop of this see in 1847. Bishop Ewing is the editor of a monthly periodical called "Present Day Papers," 1871.

EXETER, BISHOP OF. (*See* TEMPLE.)

EYRE, THE MOST REV. CHARLES, a Catholic prelate, born in 1817, at Askam Bryan Hall, York, and educated at Ushaw College, Durham, and in Rome. He was appointed assistant priest at St. Andrew's Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in 1843; removed to St. Mary's, Newcastle, in 1844; became senior priest at St. Mary's Cathedral, Newcastle, in 1847, and remained there, with a short interval, till Christmas, 1868. He was for many years canon of the diocese of Hexham and Newcastle; and for some time was Vicar-General; was appointed Archbishop for the Western District, and Delegate Apostolic for Scotland in December, 1868; and was consecrated in the church of St. Andrea della Valle, Rome, Jan. 31, 1869, by the title of Archbishop of Anazarba, *in partibus infidelium.*

Archbishop Eyre is the author of a "History of St. Cuthbert," published at London in 1849.

EYRE, Edward John, some time Governor of Jamaica, born in Aug., 1815, son of the late Rev. Anthony Eyre, vicar of Hornsey and Long Riston, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, finished his education at the Louth and Sedbergh grammar-schools. Failing to obtain a commission in the army at seventeen years of age, he determined to try his fortune in Australia, and having arrived at Sydney about 1833, with a capital of £400, engaged in sheep-farming and the transporting of cattle. He was successful, and invested the profits in the purchase of an estate situated on the Lower Murray, upon which he settled and remained for several years, during which period he was appointed resident magistrate of his district, and Protector of Aborigines. In the numerous disputes which arose between the European settlers and the aborigines, he acted with much discretion, and upheld as much as possible the lawful rights of the wandering native tribes. In a work entitled "Discoveries in Central Australia," published in 1845, he earnestly pleads their cause. In the mean time he distinguished himself as an Australian explorer of the then unknown shore, extending from 118 deg. to 134 deg. of east longitude, between King George's Sound, in West Australia, and Port Lincoln, in South Australia. Mr. Eyre had strongly opposed the notion that a practical road existed in that direction for sending sheep and cattle to West Australia, though he believed that there were fertile lands in the interior beyond a salt marsh called Lake Torrens. An expedition to test this idea was set on foot, which started June 20, 1840, Mr. Eyre being at its head. After experiencing innumerable difficulties and privations, and having been considered as lost, he reached Albany, King George's Sound, July 7, 1841. His journey proved the enormous difficulty and practical uselessness of the Western route. In 1845 Mr. Eyre returned to England, and in 1846 received from Earl Grey, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, the appointment of Lieut.-Governor of New Zealand, as second to the Governor, Sir George Grey. He remained there six years, residing generally at Wellington, but administering the government of the Middle Island, in which the provinces of Nelson, Canterbury, and Otago are situated. While in New Zealand he married a daughter of Captain Ormond, R.N., by which lady he has several children. Having served his full term as a colonial governor, he returned to England in 1853, and about a twelvemonth afterwards was appointed Lieut.-Governor of the island of St. Vincent. This post he held for six years; and in 1859 and 1860 he was in the island of Antigua, filling the place of the Governor of the Leeward Islands, who was on leave of absence. In 1860, upon the termination of his Governorship of Antigua, Mr. Eyre returned to England to recruit his health, which had become much impaired by his long residence in tropical climates and overwork. The rest he obtained was, however, short, for in 1862 he was chosen by the late Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to administer the Government-in-Chief of Jamaica and its dependencies during the absence of Governor Darling, who had returned to England on account of ill-health. When Mr. Eyre reached Jamaica, he had a difficult task before him. The island was in a state of retrogression. Cuba had usurped its trade, several of the richest estates were uncultivated, and demagogues used inflammatory language in order to excite the negroes to rebellion. In consequence of the non-return of Governor Darling, Mr. Eyre was appointed Captain-General and Governor, General-in-Chief and Vice-Admiral of the island of Jamaica, July 15, 1864; and an insurrection having broken out in Oct., 1865, he proclaimed martial law, and used very vigorous measures for its suppression. His policy was completely successful, and what was believed to be a dangerous insurrection was crushed. His measures, more especially in the trial by court-martial, and condemnation to death of George William Gordon, a mulatto of property, excited much resentment among certain sections at home, and a commission of inquiry was despatched to Jamaica, Governor Eyre being superseded, and Sir Henry Storks temporarily appointed in his place. The report of the committee, published in June, 1866, exonerated Governor Eyre from the heavy charges brought against him, but he was recalled, and Sir P. Grant appointed his successor. Mr. Eyre, who reached Southampton, Aug. 12, was entertained at a banquet there, Aug. 21. In the mean time, large funds were collected by an association of persons who styled themselves "The Jamaica Committee," for the prosecution of the ex-Governor, and some of the officers who acted under him. Immediately a numerous and influential committee of noblemen and gentlemen, presided over by the Earl of Shrewsbury, was formed for the protection and defence of Mr. Eyre, and funds were liberally subscribed by the public. Colonel Nelson and Lieutenant Brand were charged with murder, but the Grand Jury after a very exhaustive charge from the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, threw out the bills, April 11, 1867; and the magistrates at Market Drayton, before whom Mr. Eyre was arraigned, also on a charge of murder, refused to commit him. Numerous other legal proceedings, both criminal and civil, were instituted against Mr. Eyre, extending over a period of about four years, and entailing an expenditure connected with his defence of over £10,000. In every instance, however, the proceedings instituted failed to substantiate any case against Mr. Eyre. Full particulars respecting the life and public career of Mr. Eyre will be found in an interesting memoir by Mr. Hamilton Hume, published in 1867.

EYRE, SIR VINCENT, K.C.S.I., C.B., of the Bengal Artillery, born about 1810, was educated at the Military College, Addiscombe, entered the Bengal Artillery in 1828, served in Afghanistan in 1841–2, and as a volunteer with the Horse Artillery during the insurrection in Cabul, in which he was severely wounded. He accompanied the army on its retreat, was made prisoner by Akbar Khan, and after a captivity of eight months effected his escape to Sir G. Pollock's camp in Sept., 1842, and published an interesting account of the "Military Operations at Cabul," in 1843. He has shown his skill as a practical engineer by several scientific inventions, and is the author of a pamphlet on "Metallic Boats and Floating Waggons for Naval and Military Service; with Observations on American Life-preserving Cars," published in 1854. Col. Eyre, who distinguished himself during the trying period of the Indian mutiny, is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and of other learned bodies, was made a C.B. in 1858, and a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India in 1867 in reward of his Indian services. During the late conflict between France and Prussia he was chairman of the Boulogne branch of the English National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded, and made public some of his experiences in a little work entitled "A Fortnight's Tour among French Ambulances," 1870.

F.

FAED, JOHN, artist, born in 1820, at Burley Mill, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, where his father was an engineer and millwright, showed an early taste for art, and, encouraged by a successful painting which he finished at the age of twelve, began to paint miniatures in his own neighbourhood. He repaired, in 1841, to Edinburgh, where he exhibited, in 1850, some pictures of humble life, which met with a ready sale. His principal works are,—"Shakspere and his Contemporaries," and two series of drawings illustrating "The Cotter's Saturday Night," and "The Soldier's Return." Since coming to London in 1864, Mr. Faed has painted "The Wappenschaw; or, Shooting Match;" "Catherine Sefton;" "The Old Style;" "Tam O'Shanter;" "Haddon Hall of Old;" "The Ballad;" "Old Age;" "The Stirrup Cup;" "The Old Crockery Man;" "John Anderson, my Jo';" "Parting of Evangeline and Gabriel;" "The Old Brocade;" "Auld Mare Maggie;" "Gamekeeper's Daughter;" and "The Hiring Fair."

FAED, THOMAS, R.A. (brother of Mr. John Faed), born at Burley Mill in 1826, lost his father in his boyhood, but, aided by his brother, who was working his way to reputation as an artist in Edinburgh, resolved to follow the bent of his genius. While a student at the School of Design in Edinburgh, where for a short period he was under the tuition of Sir W. Allan, he was annually successful at the competition for prizes in various departments. The earliest work of art he exhibited in public was a drawing in water-colours from the "Old English Baron." He soon after commenced oil-painting, exercising his brush on such subjects as draught-players and shepherd boys. Mr. Faed became an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1849, and after executing, among other approved works of art, the popular picture of "Scott and his Friends at Abbotsford," settled permanently in London in 1852, and began to exhibit at the Royal Academy. In 1855 his work, "The Mitherless Bairn," elicited from critics the praise of being "the picture of the season." In 1856 Mr. Faed exhibited "Home and the Homeless;" and in 1857, "The First Break in the Family;" his more recent pictures being "Sunday in the Backwoods," "His only Pair," "From Dawn to Sunset," "Baith Faither and Mither," and "The Last o' the Clan." Mr. Faed was made A.R.A. in 1859, and R.A. in 1864.

FAIDHERBE, LOUIS LÉON CÉSAR, a French general, born at Lille, June 3, 1818, studied first at the college of his native town, entered the Polytechnic School at Paris, and next proceeded to that of Metz, which he left in 1842, with the rank of lieutenant in the first regiment of engineers. He commenced his military career in Algeria, where he was stationed during the years 1844 and 1845; and in 1848 he went to Guadaloupe with the rank of captain. Being habituated to life in the tropics, and acquainted with questions of colonization, which he had thoroughly studied during his residence in the Antilles, he addressed in 1850 a demand to the Ministry of War to be attached to the staff at Senegal; but as there happened to be no vacancy at the time, he returned to Algeria, where he constructed the advanced fort of Bou-Saada, took part in the campaign against the Kabyles under General Saint-Arnaud (1851), and in the expedition in the highlands under General Bosquet (1852). The services he rendered at the time of the disaster which brought this last expedition to an end, procured for him the Cross of the Legion of Honour. At the end of the same year he was, in consequence of his reiterated requests, sent to Senegal, and after a residence of two years there he had acquired such an extensive and accurate knowledge of the wants, the dangers, the economy, and the practical policy of the colony, that M. Ducos, the Minister of Marine, did not hesitate to intrust him, in 1854, with the supreme government of the French possessions in Senegal. M. Faidherbe therefore devoted his whole energies to the task he had so long desired to undertake, namely, the renovation of the colony, and it took him no less than seven years to accomplish it. After a warfare of four years' duration, he recaptured from the Moors the left bank of the river Trarza (1858), annexed the coasts of Baol, Sine, Saloum, and Casamanza;

established a system of fortresses, forts, and wooden blockhouses, which guaranteed the security of the country, and also a network of electric telegraphs; opened new factories at Dagana, Podor, Matan, and Saldé; and finally waged a war of extermination against the Prophet El-Hadji-Omar, who had conceived the vast project of founding an immense Mussulman empire in Central Africa, by driving out the foreigners, and uniting the native tribes in a kind of confederation. This war, which was a question of life or death for the colony, and which spread over a territory no less than 300 leagues in extent, is the chief military exploit of M. Faidherbe. It terminated in 1860 by the submission of the apostle of Islam. After having crowned his undertaking by establishing regular relations with Caylor, a powerful state which separates the two important French establishments at St. Louis and Goree, he quitted Senegal in order to take the command of the subdivision at Sidi-bel-Abbès, having been previously appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers in 1855, and Colonel in 1858. During his absence from the coast of the Atlantic, the programme drawn up by him was disregarded by the authorities, and affairs came to a crisis. Consequently, on May 20, 1863, the Minister of Marine again sought the intervention of M. Faidherbe, who, raised to the rank of General of Brigade, resumed the reins of government in Senegal. Two years later the state of his health compelled him to return to a less deadly climate, and accordingly he was appointed to the chief command of the subdivision of Bona, in Algeria. During the late disastrous war between France and Germany, General Faidherbe acted a conspicuous part, being nominated in Nov., 1870, to the chief command of the Army of the North (22nd corps). In July, 1871, he was returned to the Assembly for three departments,—the Nord, the Pas-de-Calais, and the Somme, but in the following month he resigned his position as deputy, in consequence of his conviction that the Assembly was assuming duties other than those conferred upon it by the electors, and also because he entirely disapproved the disbanding of the National Guards. He is the author of a pamphlet entitled "Campagne de l'Armée du Nord en 1870–71." Paris, 1871.

FAIRBAIRN, THOMAS, the eldest son of Sir William Fairbairn, Bart., was born in Manchester in 1823, and received a private education. A long residence in Italy afforded him opportunities for the study and appreciation of art, and induced him to make efforts for its encouragement in this country, especially in connection with education. Under the signature of "Amicus" he has contributed, during many years, to the *Times* newspaper, either on the relations between employers and employed, the social progress of England, Trade Unionism, and other subjects. Mr. Thomas Fairbairn was chairman of the Exhibition of the Art Treasures of the United Kingdom at Manchester in 1857, and on her Majesty's visit in June, was offered the honour of knighthood, which he declined. He was one of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, and took an active part in the organisation of the Great Exhibition of 1862, in the same capacity. Mr. Fairbairn is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Lancashire and Hampshire, and was High Sheriff of the latter county in 1870.

FAIRBAIRN, SIR WILLIAM, Bart., F.R.S., civil engineer, is a native of Kelso, Roxburghshire, where he was born in 1789. Having received his early education at Newcastle-on-Tyne, he entered into business at Manchester, at first in partnership with Mr. Lillie, and afterwards on his own account. Not long after the opening of the first railway, he commenced some experiments in the building of iron vessels, which he brought to maturity in 1835 or 1836. He aided Stephenson with his practical knowledge in the erection of his bridge across the Menai Straits, and the profession are indebted to him for many important successful experiments on the strength of iron, iron shipbuilding, the collapse of tubes, and a series of papers to the Royal Society, for which he received the royal medal. He was one of the founders and first members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and is the author of many able papers on subjects connected with his profession; he has published several important works; amongst which may be noticed, "Mills and Mill Work," "Iron—its History and Manufacture," "Application of Iron to Building Purposes," "Iron Shipbuilding," and first, second, and third series of "Useful Information for Engineers." Sir William is a corresponding member of the National Institute of France, and of the Royal Academy of Turin, a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and has been President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He was created a Baronet in October, 1869.

FAITHFULL, MISS EMILY, daughter of the Rev. Ferdinand Faithfull, born at Headley Rectory, Surrey, in 1835, and educated at a school at Kensington, where she early showed that singular firmness and independence which have since characterized her; was presented at court in her 21st year, and entered for a short time into the gaieties of London life. On becoming interested in the condition of women, she devoted herself to the extension of their remunerative spheres of labour. In 1860 she collected a band of female compositors, and, in spite of great difficulties, founded a typographical establishment in Great Coram-street, in which women (as compositors) were employed, and for which she obtained the approval of her Majesty. Among many other specimens of first-rate workmanship produced at the Victoria Press, is the "Victoria Regia," dedicated, by special permission, to the Queen, who was pleased to signify her approbation by giving a warrant appointing Miss Faithfull printer and publisher in ordinary to her Majesty. In May, 1863, Miss Faithfull commenced a monthly publication, entitled *The Victoria Magazine*, in which the views she seeks to advocate, and the claims of women to remunerative employment, were earnestly set forth. In the spring of 1868 Miss Faithfull published a novel, entitled "Change upon Change," which ran into a second edition within a month of its publication, and was received with great favour by the press, "as abounding in clever pictures of social life of the higher class." Shortly after this Miss Faithfull made her *début* at the Hanover Square Rooms as a lecturer. She has achieved a marked success in this capacity, and frequently lectures in our leading literary and philosophical institutions.

FALKENSTEIN, EDWARD VOGEL VON, a German general, born Jan. 5, 1797, in Silesia, was destined for the clerical vocation, but in 1813 he entered as a volunteer Jäger into the West Prussian Grenadier regiment, and before the termination of the year became second lieutenant of his regiment, with which he took part in the campaign of 1813, and particularly in the battles of Grossgörschen, Bautzen, Katzbach, Bischofswerde, and Potczaplitz. In the campaign of 1814 he led, as junior lieutenant, his battalion out of the fight in the battle of Montmirail, where all the other officers were wounded, and received, in recognition of his conduct, the Iron Cross. He moreover took part, during this campaign, in the battle of Château Thierry, in the blockade of Thionville, and in the affairs at Mercy and Laon, and received the Prussian Order of St. George of the fifth class. In the campaign of 1815 he took part in the Emperor Francis Grenadier Guards regiment, and marched into Paris. In 1821 he became First Lieutenant, and was ordered to the Typographical Bureau, where he continued until the end of 1824. In 1829 he became Captain and chief of a company, in 1841 Major, then Commandant of the combined reserve battalion of the Guards, and afterwards of the first battalion of the Emperor Francis's Grenadier Guards regiment, in which character he led his battalion against the insurgents during the days of the Berlin revolution of 1848. On March 18, 1848, he was wounded in a street fight. He had scarcely recovered when he entered on the campaign in Schleswig-Holstein, taking part particularly in the affair of Schleswig, for which he received the Order of the Red Eagle (third-class with swords). In 1849 he became Lieutenant-Colonel; in 1850, Chief of the General Staff of the Third Army-Corps; in 1851, Colonel; in 1855, Commander of the 5th infantry brigade; and later of the 3rd Guards brigade; and in 1855, Major-General. In 1856 he was placed at the disposal of the Government as Director of the Department of Military Economy. Having become, in 1858, Lieutenant-General and Commander of the Fifth Division, and later of the Second Division of the Infantry Guards, he was ordered, in Dec., 1863, as Chief of the General Staff, to the command of the troops in Holstein, in which capacity he took part in the campaign in Schleswig and Jütland, particularly in the battles of Fredericia and Düppel. He also received the supreme command over the two Prussian Divisions then in Jütland, and the rank of Military Governor of Jütland. His services were rewarded by the Order pour le Mérite. After the peace he undertook the command of the Seventh (Westphalian) Army Corps, and attained, on June 18, 1865, to the grade of a General of Infantry. In 1866, on the outbreak of the war with Austria, Vogel von Falkenstein was nominated to the command of the so-called Main army, with which he marched rapidly into Hanover, took possession of the whole country, and sent a division under General von Beyer against Cassel, of which he took possession, and barred the way to the march of the Hanoverian army southwards, so as to effect a junction with the South-German troops. After the Hanovarian army had capitulated at Langensalza, Von Falkenstein hastened with the main army *via* Fulda and through the Rhone; on July 10, gave battle to the Bavarians at Hammelberg, Kissingen, Waldaschach; and on July 16 took possession of Frankfort. He had brilliantly discharged the difficult task committed to him, and on July 19 was relieved of the command of the Main army, and nominated Military Commander of Bohemia, in order that he might thence conduct the operations against Bavaria. On the conclusion of peace General von Falkenstein undertook the command of the First Army Corps, and received the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle, with swords, in recognition of his splendid services. On the outbreak of the war with France, in 1870, Vogel von Falkenstein received the supreme command as Military Governor of the Home troops, to which was committed the defence of the German coast against expected invasion.

FALKLAND ISLANDS, BISHOP OF THE. (*See* STIRLING, DR.)

FALLOUX, ALFRED FRÉDÉRIC PIERRE, COMTE DE, a French politician, born May 7, 1811, at Angers, is the son of a merchant who, at the Restoration, received a patent of nobility as a reward for his zeal in the cause of the monarchy. The son showed by his two earliest works—Histories of Louis XVI. and of Pope St. Pius V. —published respectively in 1840 and 1844, that he inherited the Legitimist principles of his family, and their ardent love of the cause of order and religion. The department of Maine-et-Loire returned him in 1846 to the Chamber of Deputies, where he became conspicuous by his zealous advocacy of liberty of religious teaching. After the flight and abdication of King Louis Philippe, in 1848, M. de Falloux was returned to the Constituent Assembly, and laboured there with an amount of zeal and political courage which extorted admiration even from his opponents. He was one of the deputies who organized the resistance to the insurgents of the 15th of May, and on the 29th, being appointed reporter in the question of national workshops, he moved the dissolution of the Chamber, which was the signal for the uprising of the Red Republicans in June. After the election of Louis Napoleon as President of the Republic, M. de Falloux was appointed Minister of Public Instruction, Dec. 20, 1848, and held that post until the end of Oct., 1869, when he resigned in consequence of his being censured for submitting to the Assembly an organic measure relating to education without having first brought it under the notice of the Council of State. Thereupon he took his place in the Legislative Assembly, to which he had been again returned by the department of Maine-et-Loire, and, acting in concert with Montalembert, provoked the most violent recriminations from the Left. After the *coup d'état*, withdrawing from the arena of politics, he occupied himself with agricultural pursuits, but his name continued to be brought very frequently under the notice of the public in connection with his extreme Catholic sentiments. He took an active part in the proceedings of the Catholic Congress held at Mechlin in 1867. In 1869 he attempted to re-enter the Assembly for the 3rd circonscription of La Vendée, but was defeated by the official nominee. The Count de Falloux, who was elected a member of the French Academy in 1856, has written a vast number of articles in the *Correspondant*, of which he is one of the editors, and also the following works:—"Histoire de Louis XVI.," 1840, 2nd edit. 1843; "Histoire de Saint Pie V., Pape, de l'ordre des Frères Prêcheurs," 2 vols., 1844, 3rd edit. 1859; "Souvenirs de Charité," 1857; "Madame Swetchine, sa Vie et ses Œuvres," 2 vols., 1859; "Méditations et Prières," 1863; "La Convention du 15 Septembre," 1864; "Itinéraire de Turin à Rome," 1865. He has also edited the Letters of Madame Swetchine and some devotional works by the same author.

FARLEY, James Lewis, only son of the late Thomas Farley, Esq., of Meiltran, co. Cavan, was born at Dublin, Sept. 9, 1823. He was originally destined for the legal profession, and studied at Trinity College. After the Crimean war and the Peace of Paris, in 1856, the attention of English capitalists was directed to Turkey, and the Ottoman Bank was formed. Mr. Farley accepted the post of Chief-Accountant of the branch at Beyrout, which he assisted in successfully establishing. In 1860 he was appointed Accountant-General of the State Bank of Turkey at Constantinople, which subsequently became merged in the Imperial Ottoman Bank. He has been a frequent contributor to the newspaper press on questions relative to the trade and finances of Turkey, and was special correspondent for the *Daily News* during the present Sultan's visit to Egypt in 1863, and during the Imperial and Royal visits to Constantinople in 1869. He is also the author of several valuable works:—"Two Years in Syria," published in 1858; "The Druses and Maronites," in 1861; "The Resources of Turkey," in 1862; "Banking in Turkey," in 1863; and "Turkey," in 1866. Mr. Farley is said to have done more than any other single writer to accurately inform English readers as to both the natural wealth and the social condition of Turkey. In recognition of his literary services to the empire, he was, in March, 1870, appointed Consul at Bristol for his Imperial Majesty the Sultan. Since then he has contributed a series of "Letters on Turkey" to one of the Bristol journals, and made considerable efforts in developing the trade between that port and the Levant. He is a Fellow of the Statistical Society of London, and a Corresponding Member of the Institut Égyptien, founded by the First Napoleon in Alexandria.

FARNALL, Harry Burrard, C.B., eldest son of the late Captain Harry

Farnall, R.N., was educated at the Charterhouse and at Downing College, Cambridge. He has held for some years the post of an Inspector of Poor-Laws, and during the distress in the manufacturing districts, caused by the civil war in the United States, was appointed special Commissioner by Lord Palmerston's government, and administered with much success and ability the funds raised for the relief of the Lancashire operatives. Mr. Farnall is a Deputy Lieutenant for Dorsetshire, a Magistrate for both Devon and Kent, and Lieut.-Col. in the 1st battalion of Kent Rifle Volunteers. He was made a C.B. in Dec., 1865.

FARR, William, M.D., F.R.S., D.C.L., Superintendent of the Statistical Department of the Registrar-General's Office, Somerset House, born at Kenley, Shropshire, in 1807, was educated at Dorrington and Shrewsbury, entered the University of Paris, and proceeded to the University of London in 1831. At an early age he showed a strong taste for statistical inquiry and the systematizing of figures. He discharged the duties of house surgeon of Shrewsbury Infirmary for six months in 1832, and afterwards commenced the practice and teaching of medicine in London; edited the *Medical Annual* and the *British Annals of Medicine*, was appointed Compiler of Abstracts in the Registrar-General's office in 1838, and organized there the statistical department, of which he continues to be the superintendent. He assisted the Registrar-General in taking the census in 1851, 1861, and 1871; he was a member of the Royal Commission for Inquiring into the Sanitary Condition of the Army in India in 1859; and was delegated by the Government to attend the International Statistical Congresses held at various times in the chief capitals of Europe. He is the author of many contributions to the medical journals, the article "Vital Statistics," in McCulloch's "Statistics of the British Empire," annual official Reports on the Public Health, and on the Causes of Death in England (1837–70), the "Finance of Life Assurance," "Paper on the Income-Tax;" and parts of the Census Reports 1851 and 1861. He has contributed many papers to the Statistical Society of London; reported in detail on the Cholera Epidemic of 1849; framed a New Statistical Nosology; and constructed the English Life Table, with Values of Annuities and Premiums for Single and Joint Lives. Dr. Farr read a paper before the Royal Society, in 1859, describing the method of constructing Life Tables, and the application of Scheutz's calculating machine to that purpose.

FARRAR, The Rev. Frederic William, M.A., F.R.S., son of the Rev. C. R. Farrar, rector of Sidcup, Kent, was born in the Fort, Bombay, in 1831, and educated at King William's College, Isle of Man, King's College, London, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He became a classical exhibitioner of the University of London in 1850, graduated B.A. there, and was appointed a University scholar in 1852. In the latter year he became a foundation scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, graduated B.A. in that university in 1854, being bracketed fourth classic, and was elected a Fellow of his college in 1856. During his academical course at Cambridge, he obtained the Chancellor's medal for the best English Poem in 1852, the Le Bas Prize Essay in 1855, and the Norrisian Prize Essay in 1856. Mr. Farrar became Assistant Master at Harrow school in 1855; an honorary Fellow of King's College, London, in 1858; a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1866; University preacher in 1868; an honorary chaplain to the Queen, Nov. 18, 1869; Hulsean lecturer in the University of Cambridge in 1870; and Master of Marlborough College, Jan. 16, 1871. He is author of the following works of fiction:—"Eric, or Little by Little," 10th edition 1858; "Julian Home," 4th edition 1859; and "St. Winifred's, or the World of School," 4th edition 1868. His philological works are — "The Origin of Language," 1860; "Chapters on Language," 1865; "Greek Grammar Rules," 6th edition 1865; "Greek Syntax," 3rd edition 1867; and "Families of Speech," 1870. He has also published "A Lecture (before the Royal Institution) on Public School Education," with Notes, 1867; and edited "Essays on a Liberal Education," 2nd edition 1868. His theological works are—"The Fall of Man and other Sermons," 1865; "Seekers after God" (Sunday Library), 1869; and "The Witness of History to Christ; being the Hulsean Lectures for 1870," 1871. Besides these works, Mr. Farrar has been a contributor to Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," Kitto's "Biblical Cyclopædia," the "Encyclopædia Britannica," the "Transactions of the Ethnological Society," and the "Quarterly Review;" and published papers and lectures delivered before the Royal Institution, Sion College, the British Association, the Church Congress, &c.; some of which have led to important modifications in the training given in our public schools.

FARRAR, THE REV. JOHN, a Wesleyan minister, born at Alnwick, Northumberland, July 29, 1802, and educated at Woodhouse Grove School, near Leeds. He became a Wesleyan minister in Aug., 1822; governor and tutor of Abney House Wesleyan Theological Institution in 1839; classical tutor in Richmond College in 1843; governor of Woodhouse Grove School in 1858; governor of Headingley College in 1868; secretary of the Wesleyan Conference from 1851 to 1853, and from 1859 to 1869; and president of the Wesleyan Conference in 1854 and 1870. He is the author of a "Biblical and Theological Dictionary," an "Ecclesiastical Dictionary;" "Proper Names of Scripture;" and a "Manual of Biblical Geography."

FAUCIT, HELEN, daughter of Mrs. Faucit, an actress of considerable repute, born in 1816, made her formal *début* in London, Jan. 5, 1836, at Covent Garden, in the character of Julia in the "Hunchback," and achieved a distinguished success. She at once took rank as a leading actress, and became an important member of Mr. Macready's companies, during the production of his Shaksperian revivals, at Covent Garden and Drury Lane. Miss Helen Faucit was the original representative of the heroines in Lord Lytton's "Lady of Lyons," "Money," "The Sea Captain," "Richelieu," and the "Duchess de la Vallière;" in Mr. Robert Browning's "Strafford," the "Blot on the Scutcheon," and "Colombe's Birthday;" in Mr. Westland Marston's "Patrician's Daughter," "The Heart and the World," and "Marie de Meranie;" in Mr. Troughton's "Nina Sforza;" and in many other plays. Her rendering of the Shaksperian characters Juliet, Beatrice, Constance, Imogen, Portia, Rosalind, and Lady Macbeth, has been highly commended. Miss Helen Faucit obtained great success in her representation of "Antigoné," and in "King Réné's Daughter," an adaptation from the Danish, by Mr. Theodore Martin, to whom she was married in 1851. This lady, who has continued to appear on the stage at rare intervals since her marriage, fulfilled an engagement at Drury-lane Theatre for a limited number of nights in 1864 and 1865.

FAURE, JEAN-BAPTISTE, singer, born at Moulines, Jan. 15, 1830, was educated at the "Conservatoire" from 1843 to 1852, and made his *début* at the Opéra Comique in the latter year. M. Faure performed at the Opera House in Paris, in "Pierre de Medicis," Oct. 14, 1861. In 1857 he was appointed Professor of Singing to the Conservatoire, in succession to M. Frédéric Pouchard, and has appeared several seasons at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.

FAVRE, GABRIEL-CLAUDE-JULES, a French statesman, born at Lyons, March 31, 1809, was prosecuting his studies for the bar at the outbreak of the revolution of July, 1830, in which he took an active part. He soon afterwards commenced practice, whilst the independence of his character, the bitter irony of his address, and the radicalism of his opinions, made him a reputation, and he has remained the consistent champion of French Republicanism, in the press, in the different national assemblies, and at the bar. After the revolution of Feb., 1848, he became Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Interior, and was the author of the circular to the Commissioners of the Provisional Government, as well as of the "Bulletins" of the same year. He officiated for some time as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, voted for the prosecution of MM. Louis Blanc and Caussidière for their complicity in the insurrection of June, 1848; refused to join in a vote of thanks to Gen. Cavaignac, and opposed the expedition to Rome of Dec., 1848. He became the strenuous opponent of Louis Napoleon after the latter's election to the Presidency, and the leader of the Montagne on the flight of M. Ledru Rollin. Elected after the *coup d'état* of 1851 to the General Council of the Loire-et-Rhône, he refused to take the oath to the new constitution. His defence of Orsini in 1858 created a great sensation by its boldness and eloquence. In the same year he became a member of the Legislative body; since which time he has distinguished himself by his speeches in favour of complete liberty of the press, against the law of "deportation," the war with Austria of 1859, and in 1864 by an attack on the policy of the Imperial Government in the Mexican war. At the general election of 1869 M. Favre narrowly escaped losing his seat. He was proposed for various constituencies, but it was thought he had the best chance in the 7th circonscription of the Seine, and the 1st circonscription of the Rhône. At Lyons, however, he sustained a severe defeat, polling only 5,991 votes against 16,985 recorded in favour of the Socialist candidate, M. Raspail. In Paris the contest was a closer one. M. Favre was opposed by M. Cantagrel, who held very advanced radical opinions, and by M. Henri Rochefort, who was well known to be particularly odious to the Government. The result of the first ballot showed that out of 34,308 votes recorded M. Favre obtained only 12,028 against 10,083 given to Rochefort and 7,437 to Cantagrel. The latter thereupon retired, but M. Rochefort maintained his candidature. M. Favre, however, was returned by 18,267 votes against 14,503 given to his opponent. On the downfall of the Empire and the establishment of the Government of the National Defence, he was appointed Minister of War (Sept., 1870), in which capacity he proceeded, on the 18th of that month, to the head-quarters of the King of Prussia at Ferrières, in order to consult with Count Bismarck as to the terms on which an armistice could be arranged for the purpose of permitting elections for a Constituent Assembly to take place. The negotiation came to nothing, in consequence of Count Bismarck insisting, as a preliminary condition, on the surrender of Strasburg, Toul, and Verdun. In Jan., 1871, M. Favre was invited by Lord Granville to attend, as representative of France, the conference held in London on the Black Sea question, but he declined to do so for various reasons, one of the principal being the refusal of Count Bismarck to provide him with a safe-conduct. M. Favre resigned the office of Minister for Foreign Affairs in July, 1871, and on the 1st of the following month he made his reappearance in his robes as a barrister in the Salle des Pas Perdus, at the Palace of Justice. Since then he has actively resumed practice at the bar. He was elected bâtonnier of the Order of Advocates at Paris in Aug., 1860, and again in 1861, and a member of the French Academy in May, 1867. Many of his most famous speeches have been published, and he is also the author of several pamphlets. The principal of these are, "De la Coalition des Chefs d'Atelier à Lyon," 1833; "Anathème," 1833; "Sixième Procès du Précurseur," 1833; "Affaire Ladvocat et Boullenois," 1837; "Biographie Contemporaine," 1837, of which only two numbers were published; "La Liberté de la Presse," 1849, and "Défense de Félix Orsini," 1866.

FAWCETT, HENRY, M.P., Professor of Political Economy at Cambridge, son of W. Fawcett, Esq., J.P., of Salisbury, born 1833, was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, of which he was a scholar; graduated in high mathematical honours in 1856, and was elected a Fellow of the society in the same year. Mr. Fawcett was totally deprived of his sight by an accident when out shooting in Sept., 1858. Having written and published "A Manual of Political Economy," the "Economic Position of the British Labourer," and having been an extensive contributor of articles on economic and political science to various magazines and reviews, he was elected, in 1863, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Cambridge. He unsuccessfully contested, on Liberal principles, Southwark, in 1857, the borough of Cambridge in 1862, and Brighton in Feb., 1864; was returned for the last-mentioned constituency at the general election in July, 1865; and was re-elected in 1868. A new and revised edition of his "Manual of Political Economy" was published in 1869, with two new chapters, on "National Education" and "The Poor Laws and their Influence on Pauperism." He has since published "Pauperism, its Causes and Remedies," 1871. Professor Fawcett married a daughter of N. Garrett, Esq., of Aldeburgh, Suffolk, on April 23, 1867.

FAY, THEODORE SEDGWICK, author and diplomatist, born in New York, Feb. 10, 1807, was called to the bar in 1828, but did not follow the profession. He was at first a contributor to, and then editor of, the *New York Mirror*, some of his articles to which were published in a collected form in 1832, under the title of "Dreams and Reveries of a Quiet Man." Having married in 1833, he spent three years in Europe, and published his "Minute Book," a journal of travel, and his first novel, "Norman Leslie." In 1837 he was appointed United States Secretary of Legation at Berlin, whence he was transferred, in 1853, in the capacity of Resident Minister to Berne, in Switzerland, a post he held till 1861. In 1840 he published the "Countess Ida;" in 1843, "Hoboken: a Romance of New York," both novels written against the practice of duelling; and in 1851, "Ulric; or, the Voices," a poem in twenty cantos. Mr. Fay, who is the author of other works, has published a "History of Switzerland," and in 1870 a series of geographical and astronomical works for the use of families and students.

FAYE, HERVÉ-AUGUSTE-ÉTIENNE-ALBANS, astronomer, was born at Saint Benoît du Sault (Indre), Oct. 5, 1814, and finished his studies at the École Polytechnique. He afterwards went to Holland, and on returning to France became, on the recommendation of M. Arago, a pupil in the Observatory. He discovered, Nov. 22, 1853, a new comet, to which his name was assigned, and received the "Lalande" prize from the Academy of Sciences, to which learned association he submitted, in 1846, a paper, entitled "La Parallaxe d'une Étoile Anonyme de la Grande Ourse." This was followed by a work entitled "Sur un Nouveau Collimateur Zénithal et sur une Limite Zénithale Nouvelle." He was elected a member of the section of Astronomy in place of Baron de Damoiseau, Jan. 18, 1841; a member of the Bureau of Longitudes, March 26, 1862; and was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1843. In 1864 he was appointed a member of the Imperial Council of Public Instruction, and was promoted to the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honour. M. Faye was Professor of Geodesy at the École Polytechnique from 1848 to 1854, and in the latter year he was appointed Rector of the University Academy of Nancy. In addition to the works already mentioned, M. Faye is the author of "Sur l'Anneau de Saturne," published in 1848; "Sur les Déclinaisons Absolues," in 1850; and "Des Leçons de Cosmographie," in 1852.

FAZY, Jean-Jacques, statesman and economist, descended from a French Protestant family, born in Geneva, May 12, 1796, studied in France, settled in Paris, took the part of the Liberals against the Restoration, and distinguished himself specially by his pamphlets on political economy. He has been connected at different times with the political press in France; in 1830, as editor of *La Révolution*, signed the protest of the journalists against the *ordonnances* of Charles X.; was opposed to the candidature of Louis Philippe, and when the latter ascended the throne of France, joined the Radical opposition. He carried his French politics with him into Switzerland, and as a political leader obtained much influence in his native country. To his native place, Geneva, he is considered to have been a benefactor, in having been the principal means of causing the demolition of its ancient fortifications, thereby giving it increase of territory, and greater power of material development. In recognition of his services in this respect, his fellow-citizens presented him with a considerable portion of land. M. Fazy fell into disgrace in Aug., 1864, on account of the part he took in the election of M. Arthur Chénevière to a chair in the Council, and serious riots ensued, which resulted in the death of many persons, and in consequence he thought it prudent to withdraw, though he was appointed a member of the Great Council, Nov. 14 in that year. In 1865 he moved the adjournment of the presentation of the budget by the Council of State, on the ground that the Council had not been reappointed as it ought to have been in the month of November, and as his motion met with no support, he sent in his resignation. He was re-elected, however, in Nov., 1868. He was one of the founders of the journal *La Franc Chrétienne*, was some time editor of the *Revue de Génève*, and displayed considerable taste for poetry in his tragedy, "La Mort de Levrier," published in 1826.

FECHTER, Charles, actor, born in Hanway-yard, Oxford-street, London, about 1823. His father was a German and his mother an Englishwoman. He was educated in France, and for some time applied himself to sculpture; but having an inclination for the stage, he made his *début* at the Salle Molière, in "Le Mari de la Veuve," spent some weeks at the Conservatory, and enrolled himself in a company that made the round of Italy. On his return he applied himself to sculpture, which has continued to be the occupation of his leisure. His first success on the French stage was as Duval, in "La Dame aux Camélias," and he appeared at Berlin in 1846. On the English stage he became known by his impersonation of "Hamlet," in which character he first appeared at the Princess's Theatre in 1860, and he performed Othello at the same house in 1861. At the Lyceum, opened under his lesseeship in Jan., 1863, M. Fechter brought out "The Duke's Motto," "Bel Demonio," "The Long Strike," and other successful pieces, in most of which he played the principal character. At the commencement of the year 1870 he went to the United States, where he achieved a decided success as an actor.

FEILD, The Right Rev. Edward, D.D., Bishop of Newfoundland, born in 1801, distinguished himself as a boy at Rugby, gained a Michel fellowship at Queen's College, Oxford, was first class in mathematics in 1823, and was appointed public examiner in 1827. He held a college living, English Bicknor, in Gloucestershire, until 1844, when he was consecrated Bishop of Newfoundland. The income is £1,200, Parliament providing £700, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel the remainder. The Venerable Archdeacon Kelly was consecrated coadjutor Bishop of Newfoundland in Aug., 1867.

FÉLIX, FATHER, preacher, born at Neuville-sur-l'Escaut, June 28, 1810, entered the Society of Jesus in 1837, of which he afterwards became a professed member. He completed his theological studies at Brugelette, Louvain, and Laval, and at a distribution of prizes at the college of the first-named place, his oratorical powers attracted notice. In 1851 Father Félix preached in Paris with much success, and worthily fulfilled the duties of the office held by Fathers Lacordaire and Ravignan. To *L'Ami de la Religion* he has contributed largely, and is the author of some works. As a preacher, Father Félix has obtained high reputation. His conferences at Notre Dame, and several of his sermons, have been printed.

FENTON, HON. REUBEN E., statesman, born July 4, 1817, in Chatauqua co., New York. He displayed an early inclination for military studies, and was chosen Colonel of the 162nd regiment of New York State Militia before he was twenty-one years of age. He soon entered into the lumber trade, and, by persevering application, rendered it a complete success. After filling some minor local and state offices with credit, he was elected, in 1852, to Congress, and for several years identified himself with some of the most important measures passed by that body. He gave earnest support to the administration during the late war, and yet more effectively when he was elected Governor of New York in 1864. The war being now at its culminating point, his services in the gubernatorial chair became of the last importance, and were so rendered as to merit the gratitude of the national executive, as well as the honourable title of the "soldier's friend." In 1868 the democrats succeeded in electing their candidate for governor, since which time Mr. Fenton has not been in office.

FERDINAND I., ex-Emperor of Austria, eldest son of Francis I., Emperor of Germany, was born April 19, 1793, and succeeded his father on the throne of Austria, March 2, 1835. His weakness, bordering on imbecility, made him a mere puppet in the hands of his Prime Minister, Prince Metternich. In 1848 his kindness of heart would not allow him to suppress the revolution by violent means, and, after having sanctioned and betrayed it, and after having repeatedly fled from Vienna, he was prevailed upon, or rather compelled by his crafty sister-in-law, the Archduchess Sophia, to abdicate in favour of her son, Francis Joseph (Dec. 2, 1848). Since then he has mostly resided at Prague, taking no part in public affairs. He married, in 1831, the Princess Maria Anna Carolina Pia, daughter of the late Victor Emmanuel I., King of Sardinia.

FERGUSSON, JAMES, D.C.L., F.R.S., architect, was born at Ayr, in Scotland, in 1808. His early education was commenced at the High School at Edinburgh, and afterwards at a private school in England, whence he passed to the counting-house, and eventually proceeded to India, where he became an active partner in a large mercantile establishment, in which he remained some years. At length he gave up business, and journeyed through various parts of the East, chiefly with a view of studying the styles of architecture these countries contained. One of the first fruits of the direction given to his studies was, "Illustrations of the Rock-cut Temples of India," published in 1845, the plates, working plans, and sections, as well as the text, being from his own hand. "Picturesque Illustrations of Ancient Architecture in Hindostan," and an "Essay on the Ancient Topography of Jerusalem," appeared in 1847. His "Historical Inquiry into the True Principles of Art, more especially with reference to Architecture," enforces many valuable truths ignored in modern practice. This volume is an instalment of a projected work in three parts, which was to have comprised a universal *résumé* of past art—Hindoo, Mohammedan, Gothic, &c. The materials collected for this work were used in his "Handbook of Architecture," published in 1855. An "Essay on a proposed New System of Fortification," by earthworks, published in 1849, has been referred to with respect by competent military authorities, and received a practical illustration in the Russian defence of Sebastopol, and in the great military operations of the civil war in the United States. A pamphlet of practical suggestions for the improvement of the British Museum and of the National Gallery was followed by a "New Design" for the latter at the Academy Exhibition of 1850. Mr. Fergusson, who is the author of "The Palaces of Nineveh and Persepolis Restored," published in 1851, was the architect of the Nineveh Court in the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. Since 1859 he has been employed as one of the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the defences of the United Kingdom. On April 17, 1871, at a meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, he was presented with the Royal Gold Medal, which, with her Majesty's approval, is annually awarded to an eminent architect, or, as in the present case, to an author who has distinguished himself by his architectural researches.

FERGUSSON, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES, Bart., son of the fifth baronet, was born at Edinburgh, in 1832, and succeeded to the title on his father's death in 1849. After leaving Rugby School, he entered the Grenadier Guards, and attained the rank of Captain in 1854, but in the following year he retired from the army. He represented the county of Ayr in the House of Commons in the Conservative interest, from Dec., 1854, to April, 1857, and from Oct., 1859, to 1868; was Under-Secretary for India from June, 1866, to July, 1867; and Under-Secretary for the Home Department from the last date till Aug., 1868, when he was appointed Governor of South Australia and sworn of the Privy Council.

FERGUSSON, SIR WILLIAM, Bart., F.R.S., surgeon, born at Prestonpans, East Lothian, March 20, 1808, was educated at the grammar-school of Lochmaben, and at the High School and University of Edinburgh. At the age of eighteen he commenced his professional studies under the celebrated anatomists Dr. Knox and John Turner, Professor of Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, to both of whom he about twelve months after became confidential assistant. His connection with Dr. Knox continued about nine years, during which period he had numerous opportunities of pursuing his favourite study—anatomy. He became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1828, a Fellow of that corporation in 1829, began to lecture on the principles and practice of surgery in 1831, was appointed Assistant-Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary in 1836, and became a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1839. He settled in London in 1840, having been appointed Professor of Surgery in King's College, London, and Surgeon to King's College Hospital. He is now Professor of Clinical Surgery in King's College, London. He was elected President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England on July 14, 1870, was for some time Professor of Surgery and Human Anatomy in that institution, delivering two courses of lectures on "The Progress of Anatomy and Surgery in the Nineteenth Century," which have since been published. He was for five years Examiner in Surgery at the University of London, is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Great Britain, Vice-President of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society, a Fellow of the Obstetrical Society, and was formerly President of the Pathological Society. He is Consulting Surgeon to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, to the British Home for Incurables, to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, to the

Scottish Hospital, to the Caledonian Asylum, Honorary Surgeon to the St. George's and to the London Scottish Volunteers. He is Sergeant-Surgeon to her Majesty, and was Surgeon in Ordinary to the late Prince Albert. In addition to special papers on Cleft Palate, Lithotomy, and Lithotrity, Excision of Joints, Aneurism, &c., he is the author of "A System of Practical Surgery," which has now reached its fifth edition, and is held in the highest estimation by the profession; and is the inventor of numerous surgical instruments, embodying ingenious improvements. He was created a baronet in 1865, "in consideration of distinguished merit and eminence as a surgeon."

FERRARA Francesco, an Italian professor, financier, and political economist, born at Palermo, in Dec., 1810, became, in 1834, head of the Statistical Department in Sicily, and established the *Giornale di Statistica*, to which he contributed numerous articles. A friend of the revolutionary movement, he became a member of the Provisional Government in 1848, and was one of the Commissioners appointed to convey to the Duke of Genoa, brother of King Charles Albert, the offer of the Neapolitan crown; but as the authority of the King of Naples was re-established during his absence, Signor Ferrara prudently remained in Turin, where, in 1849, he was appointed Professor of Political Economy. As Finance Minister in the Ratazzi cabinet, he proposed in 1867 the liquidation of the ecclesiastical patrimony by imposing special taxes on the clergy to the extent of about £24,000,000. He is a warm advocate of free trade principles. His chief works on political economy are:—"Importanza della Economia Politica, e condizioni per coltivarla; introduzione al Corso 1849–50, nell' Universit di Torino," 1849; and his "Biblioteca dell' Economista," which gives annually biographies of eminent political economists and selections from approved treatises on the science. The latter publication was commenced in 1850, and ten volumes of it had appeared in 1858.

FERREY, Benjamin, F.S.A., born at Christchurch, Hants, April 1, 1810, and educated at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Wimborne, Dorset, was articled in 1825 to the elder Augustus Pugin, father of the distinguished Welby Pugin, architect, and accompanied the former in his several travels when publishing "The Antiquities of Normandy," and other works. On completing his articles, he entered the office of the late Walter Wilkins, R.A. After leaving him, he commenced practice as an architect in 1832. He was appointed honorary diocesan architect to the diocese of Bath and Wells in 1835. In May, 1870, he received the Royal Gold Medal, annually awarded, with her Majesty's sanction, to some eminent architect or architectural *savant*. Mr. Ferrey has executed numerous churches and other public and private buildings: among the former may be noticed St. Stephen's, Westminster, for the Baroness Burdett Coutts, and St. James's Church, Morpeth. He has published the "Antiquities of the Priory Church of Christchurch," 1834, and "Recollections of Augustus Welby Pugin," 1861. With the exception of Mr. Scott, he has built more churches than any other architect of the day.

FERRY, Jules, a French advocate, journalist, and politician, born at Saint-Dié, in the Vosges, April 5, 1832, joined the Paris bar in 1851, and became connected with the *Gazette des Tribunaux*. In 1864 he was included in the "Procès des Treize," the next year he became one of the principal contributors to the *Temps*, and in 1868 obtained great notoriety by the trenchant attacks he made in the columns of that journal on Baron Hausmann's administration of the city of Paris. In 1869 he was returned to the Corps Législatif by the 6th circonscription of Paris, and in Sept., 1870, he became a member of the Government of the National

Defence. Apart from newspaper articles, M. Ferry has published nothing but a few political pamphlets.

FEUERBACH, Ludwig Marie, a German philosopher of the so-called younger Hegelian school, is son of the late Paul Joseph Anselm Feuerbach, a distinguished writer on criminal jurisprudence, who died in 1833. He was born at Anspach, in Bavaria, July 28, 1804, studied theology and philosophy at Heidelberg and Berlin from 1822 to 1825, and became a tutor at the University of Erlangen in 1828, but retired into private life soon afterwards, occupying himself solely with literary labours. In 1844 he delivered a brief course of lectures at the University of Heidelberg. He subsequently retired to a small village in Franconia, where he directs an industrial establishment, and devotes his leisure hours to literary pursuits. The leading principle of Feuerbach's philosophy is the identification of God with the idealized essence of man, or the deified essence of nature. His own statement is as follows:—"My theory may be condensed in two words: nature and man. That being which, in my opinion, is the presupposition, the cause of existence of man, is not God—a mysterious, vague, indefinite term—but nature. On the other hand, that being in which nature becomes conscious, is man. True, it follows from my theory that there is no God, that is to say, no abstract being, distinct from nature and man, which disposes of the destinies of the universe and mankind at its discretion; but this negation is only a consequence of the cognition of God's identity with the essence of nature and man." Among his works, a collection of which has been published in 9 vols. (Leipsic, 1846–57), the following are the most important:—"Abälard und Heloise," 1833; "Geschichte der neuren Philosophie," 2 vols., 1833–37; "Pierre Bayle," 1838; "Das Wesen des Christenthums," 1841; "Das Wesen der Religion," 1845; and "Theogonie," 1857.

FEUILLET, Octave, dramatist, born at Saint-Lo (Manche), Aug. 11, 1812, was sent to the College of Louis-le-Grand, at Paris, where he greatly distinguished himself. Under the name of Désiré Hazard, he commenced his literary career in 1844, by contributing, in conjunction with MM. P. Bocage and Albert Aubert, to a romance called the "Grand Vieillard," which appeared in the *National*. Since that time he has been a constant contributor to newspapers and reviews, and has written for the various theatres comedies, dramas, and farces, nearly all of which have been received with favour by the public. His most remarkable dramatic productions are —"La Nuit Terrible," "Le Bourgeois de Rome," "La Crise," "Le Pour et le Contre," "Péril en la Demeure," "La Fée," "Le Village," "Dalila," "La Tentation," "La Redemption," "Montjoye," "La Belle au Bois dormant," "Le Cas de Conscience," and "Julie." His best-known novels are "Bellah," "Le Cheveu Blanc," "Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre," "Histoire de Sibylle," and "Monsieur de Camors." He was elected in 1862 to fill the chair in the French Academy left vacant by the death of M. Eugène Scribe, and in the following year was made an officer of the Legion of Honour.

FEVAL, Paul Henri Corentin, a popular French novelist, born at Rennes, Sept. 27, 1817, was bred to the law, and called to the bar at his native place, but soon abandoned the legal profession, and turned author. He has written an astounding number of novels, many of which had a large circle of readers. We can only find space to enumerate those which have been translated into English, viz:—"The Loves of Paris," translated by J. W. Ross, 1846; "The Duke's Motto," translated by B. Browne, 1863; "The Woman of Mystery," translated by J. Stebbing, 1864; and "Thrice Dead," 1869. M. Féval was made an officer of the Legion of Honour in 1869.

FFOULKES, Edmund Salusbury,

B.D., born at Eriviatt, Denbigh, Jan. 12, 1819, was educated at Shrewsbury School and Jesus College, Oxford. He was appointed Fellow, and subsequently Tutor, of his college, but he resigned both appointments in 1855, on being received into the Roman Catholic Church. He re-entered the Church of England in 1870. Mr. Ffoulkes is the author of "A Manual of Ecclesiastical History," "The Counter Theory," "Christendom's Divisions;" two letters to Archbishop Manning, viz., "The Church's Creed and the Crown's Creed," and "The Roman Index;" "The Athanasian Creed, by whom written, and by whom published;" and other minor works.

FICHTE, Immanuel Hermann, a German philosopher, son of the celebrated philosopher Johann Gottlieb Fichte (who died in 1814), was born at Jena, July 18, 1797, studied philology and philosophy at the University of Berlin, filled between 1822 and 1842 professorships at Saarbrücken, Düsseldorf, and Bonn; and in 1842 was appointed Professor in the University of Tübingen. He has written a large number of works, in which he mostly follows the philosophical theories of his father, though he also claims to be the author of an original system which, in contradistinction to the Hegelian pantheism, he calls "concrete theism." He has also edited his father's "Complete Works," 8 vols., Berlin, 1845–46.

FIELD, Cyrus West, merchant, was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, Nov. 30, 1819. After an education in his native town, he commenced life in a counting-house in New York, and became in a few years the proprietor of a large mercantile establishment. His affairs prospered to such an extent that he was able to retire partially from business in 1853, and to make a tour in South America. In 1854 he began to turn his attention to the subject of Oceanic telegraphs, and was instrumental in procuring a charter from the legislature of Newfoundland, granting him an exclusive right for fifty years to establish a telegraph from the continent of America to that colony, and thence to Europe. From this time Mr. Field devoted himself exclusively to the execution of this undertaking. He was actively engaged in the construction of the land line of telegraph in Newfoundland, and in the two attempts to lay the submarine cable between Cape Ray and Cape Breton. He visited England in 1854 and 1856 for the prosecution of his schemes, and accompanied the expeditions of 1857 and 1858 fitted out to lay the cable under the Atlantic, between this country and Newfoundland. His arrival in the United States after the second attempt was the signal for a series of ovations in his honour. Mr. Field visited England again in 1859, and took a prominent part in the expeditions of 1865 and 1866; the complete success in the last-mentioned year being, in a great measure, due to his exertions. The American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool entertained Mr. Field and others who had been engaged in the great undertaking of laying the submarine telegraph between England and America, March 14, 1867. On that occasion Mr. Field and some of his fellow-labourers received a gold medal, in commemoration of the successful enterprise. He still retains his interest in this and other ocean telegraphs, and in 1871 was one of the incorporators of a proposed new company to lay a telegraphic cable across the Pacific Ocean *viâ* the Sandwich Islands, to China and Japan.

FIELD, David Dudley, jurist, eldest brother of Cyrus West Field, born at Haddam, Connecticut, Feb. 13, 1805, whence he removed to Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in 1819, and was educated at Williams College, in the same state. He was called to the bar in 1828, commenced practice at New York, and is chiefly known for his labours in the cause of law reform. Having been appointed, in 1847, by the Legislature of the State, a commissioner on practice and pleadings, he took an active part in the preparation of the new code of procedure. Mr. Field was intrusted by the State of New York in 1857, as president of a commission, to prepare a political code, a penal code, and a civil code, works which, when incorporated with the codes of procedure, will contain the entire body of the law. The civil and penal codes have now been completed and incorporated into the statute law of the state. Mr. Field has been a very liberal patron of Williams College, his Alma Mater. He has also been a prominent advocate of Free Trade, and President of the Free Trade League. His law practice is said to be more lucrative than that of any other member of the New York bar.

FIELD, THE REV. FREDERICK, born about 1800, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1823, as 10th Wrangler, was Chancellor's Medallist, and Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholar, and was elected Fellow of his college. He edited the Greek text of St. Chrysostom's Homilies on St. Matthew, with various readings and notes, published in 1839; the same writer's "Interpretation of the Pauline Epistles," on a similar plan, forming part of the "Bibliotheca Patrum," in 1845–62; and the Septuagint version of the Old Testament, according to the Alexandrian codex, published at the Oxford University Press. This latter work was revised and rearranged for the Foreign Translation Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. In 1842 Mr. Field was presented by his college to the rectory of Reepham, Norfolk, which he resigned in 1863. He is now editing Origen's Hexapla (for the delegates of the Clarendon Press), of which the second volume (Job to Malachi) has already appeared, and the first volume is in course of preparation.

FIELDS, JAMES T., author and publisher, and for twenty-five years partner in the Boston publishing houses of Ticknor, Reed, and Fields, Ticknor and Fields, and Fields, Osgood & Co., was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, U.S., in 1820. He has resided the greater part of his life in Boston, before the Mercantile Library Association of which city he delivered poems in 1838 and in 1848, the orator of the first occasion being Mr. Edward Everett, and of the last, Mr. Daniel Webster. Mr. Fields, who has, by his own personal exertions, prepared and issued an edition of De Quincey's writings in 21 vols., visited Europe in 1848, and published a volume of poems in 1849, which were followed in 1854 and 1858 by two others, printed for private distribution, the latter being entitled "A Few Verses for a Few Friends." Mr. Fields has repeatedly visited Europe within the last twenty years, and formed an intimate acquaintance with many of the most distinguished authors of Great Britain, whose works he has subsequently, by an honourable copyright arrangement, brought before the American public. The *Atlantic Monthly*, originally published by Phillips, Sampson, & Co., became the property of the firm of Ticknor and Fields about 1860, and was always specially under Mr. Fields' charge. The firm also started a youth's magazine, entitled *Our Young Folks*, and a weekly illustrated (mostly made up of selected matter), called *Every Saturday*, and purchased the *North American Review*. Mr. Field had the general oversight of all, and himself contributed occasionally to two or three of them. In Jan., 1871, he withdrew from the firm, but continued for a time his editorial connection with the *Atlantic Monthly*. It was at Mr. Field's instance and through his management, that Mr. Dickens made his successful lecture tour through the United States in 1868.

FIGUIER, GUILLAUME LOUIS, a French chemist and scientific writer, was born at Montpellier, Feb. 15, 1819, being nephew of Pierre Oscar Figuier, Professor of Chemistry in the School of Pharmacy in that town. He commenced the study of medicine under his uncle, was created Doctor of Medicine in 1841, and in the following year went to Paris to continue his studies. In 1846 he was appointed Professor of the School of Pharmacy in his native place. Afterwards, however, he returned to Paris, and in 1855 became scientific editor of *La Presse*. His contributions to scientific journals are almost innumerable, and the list of his separate publications would occupy a considerable space. Among the most important of the latter are:—"Exposition et Histoire des Principales Découvertes Scientifiques Modernes," 3 vols. 1851–53, 5th edition, 1858; "Histoire des Merveilleux dans les Temps Modernes," 4 vols., 1859–60; and "Vies des Savants Illustres depuis l'Antiquité jusqu'au XIXe Siècle," 1866.

FILLMORE, Millard, D.C.L., ex-President of the United States, was born Jan. 7, 1800, at Summer Hill, Cayuga county, New York. His father, Nathaniel Fillmore, of English descent, followed the occupation of a farmer, and in 1819 removed to Erie county, where he cultivated a small farm. At an early age the son was sent to Livingston county to learn the clothier's trade, and was apprenticed to a woolcarder in the town in which his father lived. During the four years that he worked at his trade, he availed himself of every opportunity of supplying the defects of his early education. In 1819 he made the acquaintance of the late Judge Wood, of Cayuga county, who, perceiving that he had abilities which would qualify him for a higher station, offered to receive him into his office, and to defray his expenses during the progress of his studies. This proposal was accepted; but not to incur too large a debt to his benefactor, he devoted a portion of his time to teaching a school. In 1821 he removed to Erie county, and continued his legal studies in the city of Buffalo, New York, and in 1829 he was elected to the State Assembly as representative of the county of Erie. Being a member of the Whig party, he was at that time in opposition, and had little opportunity of distinguishing himself, though he aided the movement to abolish imprisonment for debt in the state. In 1832 he was elected to Congress, and at the close of his term of office, in 1835, resumed the practice of the law, until he became a candidate for Congress, and was re-elected in 1837. He was re-elected to the two following Congresses, but at the close of the first session of the 27th Congress declined to be a candidate for re-election, returned to Buffalo, and again devoted himself to his profession. In 1844 he accepted the nomination by the Whig party for governor of the state of New York, and though unsuccessful, was, in 1847, elected to the office of Comptroller of the State. In 1848 he was elected Vice-President, and in March, 1849, he resigned his office of Comptroller, to assume the duties of his new position, which he discharged until the death of Gen. Taylor, in July, 1850, elevated him to the presidential chair. His period of office expired March 4, 1853. His administration was not an eventful one, but he alienated many of his former friends by signing the Act for the rendition of fugitive slaves. He promoted, as far as he had the power, the progress of exploration and discovery both at home and abroad. During his entire administration, the Democratic party were in the majority in both houses of Congress, and consequently, he could not carry out any party measures. In 1855, Mr. Fillmore visited Europe and made an extensive tour. On his return in the summer of 1856, he was nominated for the Presidency by the American party, but received only the electoral votes of Maryland. During the late Civil War Mr. Fillmore was cold and apathetic in regard to the issue, and though nominally in favour of the Union, took no active part in the struggle, and manifested very little interest in the result. He has resided in Buffalo since the close of his term as President.

FINNIS, Thomas Quested, alderman of London, born about 1800, at Hythe, where his father was in business, repaired to London at an early age, distinguished himself by his attention to city affairs, and in 1839 was elected to the Common Council. Having been made deputy to his ward, he was elected Alderman in 1848, was appointed Sheriff of London and Middlesex the same year, and in Nov., 1856, was elected Lord Mayor. A handsome testimonial was presented to him by his friends soon after the end of his year of office. Originally intended for the navy, in which profession several members of his family had distinguished themselves, the untimely death of a brother, in the action between the British and United States squadrons on Lake Erie, together with the decease of another relative in the Indian service, had the effect of turning Mr. Finnis's views in another direction. Besides establishing himself as one of the "merchant princes" of the city, as head of the firm of Finnis and Fisher, provision merchants, he has thrown his influence and counsel into enterprises in far distant lands. The earliest expeditions, both mercantile and scientific, to the valleys of the Euphrates and the Tigris are due in a great measure to the exertions of Mr. Alderman Finnis, It was owing to his influence that the examination of those interesting countries was undertaken by his nephew, Captain H. B. Lynch, C.B., and it is a fact worthy of record, that the very first of the long-buried sculptures brought to light in that distant region was sent as a mark of esteem to Mr. Alderman Finnis, in one of his own vessels. His brother, Col. Finnis, was one of the first officers who fell in the Indian mutiny.

FISCHER, Kuno, was born at Sandewalde, in Silesia, in 1824, and studied in the universities of Leipsic and Halle. Dr. Fischer belongs to the younger Hegelian tendency in philosophy. Having held, from 1848 to 1850, a post as private tutor, he delivered in 1850, as a private docent, philosophical lectures in the University of Heidelberg. In 1855 he went to Berlin, in order to habilitate in the philosophical faculty, but had not begun his lectures when he received his call as Professor of Philosophy in the University of Jena. Dr. Kuno Fischer has written, "Diotima, the Idea of the Beautiful," Pforzheim, 1849; "History of Modern Philosophy," 2 vols., Mannheim, 1852–55; "Apology for my Doctrine," Mannheim, 1854; "Logic and Metaphysics," Stuttgard, 1852; "Bacon of Verulam," Leipsic, 1856; and "Die Selbstbekenntnisse Schillers," Frankfort, 1858.

FISH, The Hon. Hamilton, LL.D., an American statesman, Premier and Secretary of State in the cabinet of President Grant, was born in the city of New York in 1809. His family were among the oldest, wealthiest, and most highly educated of the city. He was educated at Columbia College, New York city, from which he graduated in 1828, studied law, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1830. In 1837 he was a member of the State Legislature, was elected to Congress in 1842, and served from 1843 to 1845. In the autumn of 1847 he was chosen Governor of New York, serving till 1850; and in 1851 was elected United States Senator. On the expiration of his term, in 1857, he visited Europe with his family, and spent several years there, studying carefully the institutions and governments of the different nations. He returned home at the commencement of the civil war, and exerted his influence, and contributed liberally of his fortune in order to maintain the Government. In 1869, on the resignation of Mr. E. B. Washburne, who was appointed Ambassador to France, President Grant called Mr. Fish to the position of Secretary of State, and premier of his cabinet. In this position he has shown himself an able administrator of the foreign relations of the country. To him belongs the credit of suggesting the Joint High Commission with Great Britain, which met in 1871, for the purpose of settling the various difficulties between the two nations, and his labours in the negotiation of the treaty of Washington were arduous, and enhanced his previous reputation as a diplomatist.

FISHER, Hon. Charles, D.C.L., member of the Executive Council, and Attorney-General of the province of New Brunswick, graduated at King's College, New Brunswick, and received the degree of D.C.L. Having studied law, he was admitted as an attorney, and visited England. In the autumn of 1837 he was elected to represent York, his native county, in the provincial parliament; in March, 1865, he was rejected for his advocacy of the union of the various provinces of British America; but a vacancy occurring soon after, he was elected by a large majority. In 1848 he was appointed a member of the Executive Council by Sir Edmund Head, and he then declined to accept any office of emolument, not wishing to interfere with his private business, and he resigned his seat at the council at the end of two years and a half. In 1852 he was appointed, by the Government of New Brunswick, one of the commissioners to consolidate and codify the statute law of the province, and to inquire into the proceedings of the courts of law and equity, and into the law of evidence, and several of his suggestions were adopted. In the session held in October, 1854, to consider the "Reciprocity Treaty," Mr. Fisher carried a vote of want of confidence in the Government, which resigned, and he was commissioned to form a new administration, and was appointed Attorney-General. With his colleagues he resigned office in May, 1856, but after a few months was again called upon to form an administration, in which he succeeded, and resumed the office he had previously held until the spring of 1861. In Oct., 1864, he was appointed a delegate to consider the question of the union of British America, and in July, 1865, shortly after he had lost his election, he was unanimously chosen a delegate from Fredericton to the great trade convention held in Detroit. He has always been an advocate of the union of British America. Upon the resignation of the Government, in April, 1866, he was again appointed Attorney-General, with a seat in the Executive Council. In July, 1867, on behalf of the Government, he moved the address in the Assembly for the appointment of delegates to settle the terms of union with other provinces, and was selected, with other gentlemen, to proceed to London with reference to this question. Mr. Fisher accordingly attended the conference of the representatives of British North America held in London, by which the terms of the union were arranged.

FITZGERALD, The Right Hon. John David, son of the late David Fitzgerald, born in Dublin in 1816, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin; was called to the Irish bar in 1838, and obtained a silk gown in 1847. Having led the Munster circuit for some years, he was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1855, and Attorney-General in 1856. Mr. Fitzgerald represented Ennis in the House of Commons from July, 1852, till Feb., 1860, when he was promoted to the Judicial Bench, as one of the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland. He is a commissioner of national education in Ireland, of charitable donations and bequests, and of endowed schools.

FITZGERALD, John Foster Vesey, second son of John Leslie Foster, baron of the Irish Court of Exchequer, born at Dublin, in 1818, assumed the names of Vesey and Fitzgerald in compliance with the will of his uncle, Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci; graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, and went to Australia, where he for many years represented Port Phillip in the Parliament of New South Wales. He afterwards filled the office of Treasurer and Colonial Secretary, and for some months administered the government of that colony.

FITZGERALD, PERCY HETHERINGTON, M.A., F.S.A., son of the late Thomas Fitzgerald, M.P., born in 1834, at Fane Valley, co. Louth, Ireland; was educated at Stonyhurst College, Lancashire, and at Trinity College, Dublin, after which he was called to the Irish bar, and appointed a Crown Prosecutor on the North-Eastern circuit. He is the author of the following works of fiction, which originally appeared in *All the Year Round*:—"Never Forgotten," "The Second Mrs. Tillotson," "The Dear Girl," "Fatal Zero," "The Doctor's Mixture," "The Bridge of Sighs;" also of "Bella Donna" (published in the *Dublin University Magazine*), "Mildrington the Barrister," which, in the first instance, passed through the columns of the same magazine; "Beauty Talbot;" "Jenny Bell;" "Seventy-five Brook Street;" "Polly;" "The Sword of Damocles," in *Once a Week;* "Rev. Alfred Hoblush;" "The Woman with the Yellow Hair" (stories for *Household Words*); "The Night Mail;" "Diana Gay," and "Fairy Alice." His other works are: "The Life of Sterne," 2 vols.; "Life of Garrick," 2 vols.; "Charles Townshend;" "A Famous Forgery," being the life of Dr. Dodd; "Charles Lamb;" "Principles of Comedy;" "Le Sport at Baden;" "Proverbes and Comediettas," 1869; "School Days at Saxonhurst;" "Autobiography of a Small Boy;" "Loves of Famous Men;" "Story of my Uncle Toby" (Bayard series); and "The Kembles," 2 vols., 1871.

FITZGERALD, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM, D.D., Bishop of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh, son of Maurice Fitzgerald, M.D., born in Ireland, Dec. 3, 1814, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1837, and of which he became a Fellow. In 1840 he endeavoured to break a lance with the writers of "The Tracts for the Times." The late Archbp. Whately, appreciating his merits, transferred him from the curacy of Clontarf to the prebend of Donoughmore, co. Wicklow, and thence to the vicarage of St. Anne's, Dublin, and the archdeaconry of Kildare. In 1848 he was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy in Trinity College; and in 1853 Professor of Ecclesiastical History. Dr. Fitzgerald is known in England as the editor of "Constable's Ethics" and of "Butler's Analogy," as one of the writers in Archbishop Whately's "Cautions for the Times," and of one of the answers to "Essays and Reviews." He was joint editor (with Dr. Abeltshauser) of the *Irish Church Journal*, and has published several sermons and charges. In 1859 he supported Lord Wodehouse's bill for legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister. He was consecrated to the see of Cork in 1857, and was translated to that of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh in 1862.

FITZGERALD, THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM ROBERT SEYMOUR VESEY FITZGERALD, G.C.S.I., born in 1817, completed his education at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated second class in classics in 1837, gained the Newdigate prize in 1835, became M.A in 1844, and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1863. Having adopted the legal profession, he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in Jan., 1839, and went the Northern circuit. At the general election in Aug., 1847, he offered himself for the borough of Horsham, and although unsuccessful, he gained the seat in June, 1848, holding it only for a few months, as he was unseated on petition. In 1854 he was re-elected for that borough without opposition, and retained his seat until the general election in July, 1865, when he was beaten by five votes. On the accession of the Earl of Derby to office, in 1859, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald was appointed Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and discharged the duties of that post with singular ability. After the retirement of Lord Derby's second administration, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald took a prominent position amongst the opposition debaters. He was appointed Governor of Bombay in

1866, made a Privy Councillor, Dec. 28, 1866, and left England for India in Feb., 1867. In the same year he was nominated Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of India.

FITZPATRICK, William John, son of the late John Fitzpatrick, Esq., of Dublin and Griffinrath, co. Kildare, born Aug. 31, 1830, was educated first at a Protestant school, and afterwards at the Roman Catholic college of Clongowes Wood. He is a Magistrate and Grand Juror for co. Dublin, and is the author of "The Life, Time, and Correspondence of Dr. Doyle, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin" (2 vols.); "The Life, Times, and Contemporaries of Lord Cloncurry;" "The Friends, Foes, and Adventures of Lady Morgan;" "Lady Morgan, her Career, Literary and Personal" (the sequel); "Anecdotal Memoirs of Archbishop Whately" (2 vols.); "Lord Edward Fitzgerald and his Betrayers, or a Note on the Cornwallis Papers;" "The Sham Squire and the Informers of 1798;" "Ireland before the Union, with the unpublished Diary of Lord Chief Justice Clonmel, 1774-1798" (1869); "Memoirs of the Rev. Dr. Lanigan, Author of the Ecclesiastical History of Ireland;" and several pamphlets, historical and critical. In 1869, on the death of Mr. Moore, the popular member for Tipperary, Mr. Fitzpatrick was called upon by the press and people of that county to succeed him, but a modest note from Mr. Fitzpatrick in the *Times* of the day declined the proffered trust.

FLAGG, Edmund, lawyer and journalist, born in Wiscasset, Maine, United States, Nov. 24, 1815, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1835, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. "Sketches of a Traveller," written by him for the *Louisville Journal*, in 1836, were published in a work entitled "The Far West," in 1838. He edited the *St. Louis Daily Commercial Bulletin* in 1839, being at the same time associated with George D. Prentice in the editorship of the *Louisville Literary News Letter*. In 1840-2 he practised his profession at Vicksburg, Missouri, became conductor of the *Gazette*, published at Marietta, Ohio, in 1842; conductor of the *St. Louis Evening Gazette* in 1844-5; Secretary of Legation at Berlin in 1848; United States Consul for Venice in 1850; and returned to the United States in 1852. Mr. Flagg is the author of "Venice: the City of the Sea (1749-1849)," with a continuation, "Northern Italy since 1849;" several novels, among which are "Carrero; or, the Prime Minister;" "Blanche of Artois;" "Francis de Valois;" "Catherine Howard, Queen of Henry VIII.;" an elaborate illustrated "Description of the United States" (1853-55); and numerous dramas, which have been fairly successful.

FLAMMARION, Camille, a French astronomer, born at Montigny-le-Roi (Haute-Marne), Feb. 25, 1842, received his education in the ecclesiastical seminary of Langres and at Paris, was a student in the Imperial Observatory from 1858 till 1862, when he became editor of the *Cosmos*, and was appointed scientific editor of the *Siècle* in 1865. At this period he obtained, by a series of lectures on astronomy, a certain reputation, which was subsequently increased by his giving in his adhesion to "spiritualism." In 1868 he made several balloon ascents, in order to study the condition of the atmosphere at great altitudes. M. Flammarion is the author of "La Pluralité des Mondes Habités," 1862, 15th edit. 1869; "Les Mondes Imaginaires et les Mondes Réels," 1864; "Les Merveilles Célestes," 1865; "Dieu dans la Nature," 1866; "Histoire du Ciel," 1867; "Contemplations Scientifiques," 1868; and "Voyages Aériens," 1868.

FLEMING, Sir Valentine, second son of Valentine Fleming, Esq., of Tuam, co. Galway, born at Ashby-de-la-Zouch in 1809, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in honours in 1834. Having been called to the English bar, he was appointed in 1841 Commissioner of the Insolvent Court for Hobart Town, and was promoted successively to the Solicitorship and Attorney-Generalship of Tasmania. In 1854 he was appointed Chief Justice of that colony, and received the honour of knighthood in 1856. He resigned the Chief Justiceship in May, 1870, and now resides in London. Sir Valentine represents a branch of the Flemings who claim the ancient Irish barony of Slane.

FLETCHER, ANGUS, sculptor, son of the late Mrs. Fletcher, well known as the friend of Jeffrey, Sidney Smith, and other leaders of the old Whig party, was born about the commencement of the present century. Though chiefly known by his beautiful bust of Mrs. Hemans, he has executed several other excellent works, most of which are in private collections.

FLEURY, ÉMILE FELIX, a French general, born in Paris, Dec. 23, 1815, studied at the Collége Rollin, but having met with pecuniary reverses, accepted an engagement in Nov., 1837, in the corps of Spahis, then just formed, and took part in eleven campaigns in Algeria, during which he was three times wounded and five times commended in "orders of the day." His advancement was rapid. He became Sub-Lieutenant in 1840, Captain in 1844, and Major in July, 1848, when he returned to France, and became a General of Brigade, March 18, 1856, and General of Division, Aug. 13, 1863. He embraced with ardour the Bonapartist cause, and was wounded in the head in the disturbance which followed the *coup d'état*, a movement in which it is said he took a prominent if not actually a leading part. On the establishment of the empire he was nominated aide-de-camp to the Emperor, Colonel of the Guides, and Grand Equerry of the Crown. He was promoted Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1849, and Grand Officer Aug. 13, 1859. Summoned to the Senate by decree, March 15, 1865, he became Chief Equerry to Napoleon III. in Dec., 1865. He received the Grand Cross of St. Anne in 1864. General Fleury has been employed in several diplomatic missions. In particular he was sent, at the close of 1866, to King Victor Emmanuel, after the annexation of Venetia, and in Sept., 1869, he was chosen to replace M. de Talleyrand as Ambassador at St. Petersburg. He resigned the latter post immediately after the revolution in Paris, in Sept., 1870, and proceeded to Switzerland with Madame Fleury and his children.

FLINT, AUSTIN, M.D., was born at Petersham, Massachusetts, in 1812, and educated at Harvard University, where he graduated M.D., in 1833. He practised his profession for a number of years in Buffalo, New York, where he rose to eminence, and was one of the founders of the Buffalo Medical College in 1847. He was called some years later to the chair of Theory and Practice of Physic, in one of the medical colleges of Philadelphia, and in 1861 became Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and of Pathology and Practical Medicine in the Long Island Hospital College of Brooklyn, New York. Dr. Flint has a high reputation in the pathology and treatment of diseases of thoracic viscera. He has published many valuable medical works, the most important being a "Practical Treatise on the Pathology, Diagnosis, and Treatment of Diseases of the Heart," 1859; and "The Practice of Medicine," 1856, 5th edition 1871; which has become a text book in the medical schools of the United States.

FLOTOW, FREDERICK FERDINAND ADOLPHUS VON, composer, born at Tenterdorf, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, April 27, 1812, was intended for the profession of diplomacy. His fondness for music induced him to go to Paris, where he placed himself under the composer Reicha. The revolution of 1830 recalled him to Germany, whence he returned a few years later with several operas composed by him during the interval.

None of these, however, found favour with the Parisian managers, and it was only the impression they produced by their representation in private before amateurs that obtained for him the commission, in 1838, to furnish the music to "Le Naufrage de la Méduse." This at once established his position, the opera being successful. Since that time he has composed several, of which the "Forester," produced in 1840; "L'Esclave de Camöens," in 1843; and "L'Âme en Peine," in 1846, hold possession of the French stage; while "Stradella," in 1844, "Martha," in 1858, and "Zilda," in 1866, established his reputation in Germany as a composer of light operas. "Indra," "Rübezahl," and "Marie-Katerina," are favourites in Germany. After residing in Paris and in his native town, M. Flotow settled in 1855 at Schwerin, where he became director of the Court Theatre. He was elected a corresponding member of the French Institute in 1864.

FLOWER, William Henry, F.R.S., second son of E. F. Flower, Esq., of Stratford-on-Avon, born at that place Nov. 30, 1831, was educated for the medical profession at University College, London, and the Middlesex Hospital. He entered the army as assistant-surgeon, in April, 1864, served in the Crimean war; and settling afterwards in London, was appointed Assistant - Surgeon and Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Middlesex Hospital. In 1861 he was elected Conservator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, and in 1869 Hunterian Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, which offices he now holds. Mr. Flower is the author of numerous memoirs on subjects connected with anatomy and zoology in the Transactions of the Royal Zoological and other learned societies; also of "An Introduction to the Osteology of the Mammalia," 1870. He married in 1858, the youngest daughter of Admiral W. H. Smyth, F.R.S., D.C.L.

FLÜGEL, Gustave Lebrecht, orientalist, born at Bautzen, Feb. 18, 1802; was educated at the University of Leipsic, whence he proceeded to Vienna in 1827, and became the pupil and friend of the celebrated Von Hammer. He devoted himself with zeal to the study of Hebrew and the Semitic languages. His "Arabic Anthology (collection of fugitive pieces of poetry) of Thâalibi," published in 1829, attracted the attention of the Austrian government, who intrusted him with a scientific mission. In this capacity he spent three years in traversing Hungary, Styria, parts of Germany, and France. In 1832 he was elected to a Professorship in the College of Meissen, and in 1833 published his "History of the Arabs" and an edition of the Koran. After other journeys to Paris and Vienna, he produced his "Concordance of the Koran," a valuable work. His most important production, published at the expense of the Oriental Society of London, is an edition, with a Latin translation, of "The Encyclopædic and Biographic Dictionary of Hadschi-Chalfa," which appeared in 1835–1854.

FOLEY, John Henry, R.A., sculptor, born in Dublin in 1818, at the age of thirteen became a student of the Dublin Royal Society, where he obtained the first prizes in the schools for the Study of the Human Form, Animals, Architecture, and Modelling. Coming to London in 1834 for the study of sculpture, he entered the schools of the Royal Academy, and first appeared as a contributor to the Exhibition in 1839, by the "Death of Abel," and a figure of "Innocence." In 1840 he produced the "Ino and Bacchus" (a group in marble, purchased by the Earl of Ellesmere), which at once made its author famous. In 1842 he exhibited "The Houseless Wanderer." At the Westminster Hall competition in, 1844, Mr. Foley exhibited his "Ino and Bacchus," and "A Youth at a Stream," having modelled the latter figure for this occasion; and was chosen as one of the three sculptors to execute the statues for the New Palace at Westminster, receiving commissions for "Hampden" (1847) and "Selden" (1853), in St. Stephen's Hall. Mr. Foley, who became in 1849 A.R.A., in 1851 exhibited "The Mother," and in 1854 "Egeria," commissioned by the Corporation of London, and now in the Mansion House. In 1856 he completed, in bronze, "Lord Hardinge and Charger," for Calcutta, a group so much admired, that a requisition signed by 150 of the first names in art and literature was presented to its author, expressing their desire to see its duplicate erected in London, in proof of the capabilities of an English sculptor. In 1858 he modelled "Caractacus" (for the Mansion House), and was made R.A. His diploma work from "Comus" followed, from which time to the present the demands upon him for portrait and monumental statues have been so numerous as to leave no opportunity for the prosecution of his earlier ideal studies. Among the more prominent of the portrait-statues recently issued from his studio are those of "Oliver Goldsmith" and "Edmund Burke," both for Dublin; "Sir Charles Barry," for the New Palace at Westminster; "Lord Herbert," for the War Office; "Father Mathew," for Cork; "Sir Henry Marsh," and "Sir Dominic Corrigan," for Dublin; "Mr. Fielden, M.P.," for Todmorden; "Lord Elphinstone," for Bombay; and a Parsee dignitary, for the same city. In addition to numerous important works on hand, Mr. Foley has been commissioned by her Majesty to execute the colossal statue of the Prince Consort for the National Memorial in Hyde Park, and also the group "Asia," a composition of five figures, for the same work. Mr. Foley is a member of the Royal Hibernian Academy, and in 1862 was chosen a member of the Belgian Academy.

FONBLANQUE, ALBANY W., the son of John De Grenier Fonblanque, Esq., an eminent equity lawyer and Queen's counsel, and brother of the late Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque, was born in 1797. Intended for the bar, he became the pupil of Chitty, the well-known special pleader, but relinquished the profession and applied himself to literature. "Castlereagh's 'Six Acts,'" it has been said, "made a political writer of him." At first he contributed political articles to the *Morning Chronicle*, under Perry and Black. On the death of the former, Clements, who had purchased the paper, dispensed with his services, and he became the chief contributor to, and afterwards the proprietor and editor of, the *Examiner*, the then leading London weekly newspaper, which he conducted for many years with great brilliancy and ability. In 1837 he published a selection from his editorial contributions to that paper, under the designation of "England under Seven Administrations." Mr. Fonblanque having received from Lord John Russell's government an appointment in the public service, withdrew in a great measure from literary pursuits. He is the head of the Statistical department of the Board of Trade.

FONVIELLE, WILFRID, a French aëronaut and popular writer on scientific subjects, born at Paris in 1828, was originally a teacher of mathematics, but first became known to the public as a journalist, and as a popular exponent of scientific knowledge. Of late years he has made numerous balloon ascents, in order to carry on scientific experiments at great altitudes. During the siege of Paris he escaped from the city in a balloon, and proceeding first to Paris and afterwards to London, gave a series of conferences, in which he expatiated on the benefits of the Republican form of government. His principal scientific works are,—"L'Homme Fossil," 1865; "Les Merveilles du Monde Invisible," 1866; "Éclairs et Tonnerres," 1867, translated into English by T. L. Phipson, under the title of "Thunder and Lightning," 8vo., London, 1868; "L'Astronomie Moderne," 1868. An account of the balloon ascents made by M. Fonvielle, Mr. Glaisher, and others, appeared in

French in 1870, and an English translation was published in 1871, under the title of "Travels in the Air." In addition to the above-mentioned works, M. Fonvielle has written several political pamphlets.

FORBES, THE RIGHT REV. ALEXANDER PENROSE, D.C.L., Bishop of Brechin, second son of the late Lord Medwyn, a Scottish judge of Session, born at Edinburgh in 1817, was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he obtained the Boden Sanscrit Scholarship in 1841, and graduated B.A. in 1844. He was soon afterwards ordained, and in 1847, on the death of Bishop Moir, was consecrated Bishop of Brechin, in Scotland, when he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. He is the author of numerous devotional works, based on the writings of the early Fathers of the Church; including Commentaries on the Canticles, the Litany, the Seven Penitental Psalms, and the Te Deum; an Explanation of the Nicene Creed, and of the Thirty-nine Articles; and sundry volumes of sermons.

FORBES, CHARLES STUART, commander R.N., son of John Forbes, Esq., of the Colonial Office, born at Richmond, Surrey, in 1829, entered the navy in Nov., 1841, served, during the first China war, in the Yang-tze Kiang, and in the operations in New Zealand in 1844–45. He joined the first expedition sent in search of Sir J. Franklin, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1848 for his services in New Zealand, served, during the Russian war, in the Baltic, in command of the *Redwing* gunboat, took the *Algerine* gunboat to China in 1857, and was promoted to the rank of Commander for service in the Canton river in April, 1858. He accompanied the Garibaldian campaign as an amateur in 1860. He is the author of "Iceland, its Volcanoes, Geysers, and Glaciers," published in 1860; and of "The Campaign of Garibaldi in the Two Sicilies: a Personal Narrative," in 1861. In May, 1861, he published remarks on a "Standing Navy, its Necessities and Organization."

FORBES, THE HON. FRANCIS REGINALD, second son of the sixth earl of Granard, born Sept. 17, 1791, and educated at Eton, entered the diplomatic service at an early age, and became successively Secretary of Legation at Rio Janeiro, Copenhagen, and Lisbon, and Secretary of the Embassy at Vienna. In 1832 he was appointed Minister at Dresden, was transferred in the same capacity to the Brazils, Dec. 13, 1858, and retired Sept. 2, 1859.

FOREY, ELIE-FRÉDÉRIC, Marshal of France, born in Paris, Jan. 10, 1804, was educated at Dijon, and admitted to the Military School of St. Cyr in 1822, whence he became instructor to the 2nd light infantry regiment. He took part in the first expedition to Algiers, was engaged in garrison duty in the Pyrenees, and having been appointed captain, returned to Africa, where he distinguished himself at the battle of Medeah, in the retreat which followed the first siege of Constantine, and at the Iron Gates. Having been placed at the head of a battalion of *chasseurs-à-pied* in 1840, he went through four other African campaigns, and returned to France with the rank of Colonel in 1844, became a General in 1848, took an active part in the *coup d'état* of Dec., 1851, and was made a General of Division and Commander of the Legion of Honour in 1852. At the breaking out of the war with Russia, he was placed on the reserve division of the Army of the East, and for a time held the command of the siege force before Sebastopol. In 1857 he was nominated to the first division of the Army of Paris. He commanded this division during the Italian war in 1860, gained, at Montebello, the first battle of the campaign; and distinguished himself at Magenta and Solferino, being wounded at the latter. When the expedition to Mexico was decided upon in 1861, General Forey received the command of the French troops. After overcoming many obstacles and fighting several sanguinary engagements, he attacked and stormed the strong post of Puebla, thereby throwing open the road to the city of Mexico. For this service he was made Marshal of France, when he resigned his command to General Bazaine, and returned home, receiving the command of the 2nd *corps d'armée*, Dec. 24, 1863. In 1867 he was appointed to the command of the camp of Châlons. He received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1859, and was called to the Senate Aug. 16 in that year.

FORNEROD, Constant, statesman, born in 1820, at Avenches (canton Vaud, Switzerland), studied law and political economy at the Universities of Lausanne, Tübingen, Heidelberg, and at Paris. On his return to his native country, he took part in the political movements of 1844–5; was Secretary to the Government of Vaud in 1845, and was chosen member of the Council of State for the same canton in 1848; was elected a member of the Council of the Swiss Confederation in 1853, and became distinguished as an orator. He became President of the Council in 1855, after the death of M. Druey, and although the youngest member of the Diet, he was elected President of the Swiss Confederation Jan. 1, 1857. M. Fornerod, who is a Liberal, has held several important offices; in 1864 he was Commissary of the Confederation in the canton of Geneva, and in 1866 President of the Federal Council, but he resigned the latter office in Oct., 1867, in order to take the management of the Crédit Foncier of Geneva.

FORNEY, John Wein, a politician and journalist, born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Sept. 30, 1817. He was early apprenticed to the printing business in the office of the *Lancaster Journal*, and in 1837 became editor and joint proprietor of the *Lancaster Intelligencer*, which, in 1840, he consolidated with the *Journal*. In 1845 he removed to Philadelphia, and became editor of the *Pennsylvanian*, and a leading spirit in the Democratic party, of which his paper was the chief organ. From 1851 to 1855 he was Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington. In 1854 he relinquished his connection with the *Pennsylvanian*, and became editor of the *Union*, the Democratic organ at Washington, and laboured earnestly and effectively to secure the election of Mr. Buchanan as President, in 1856. In 1857 he was the Democratic candidate for the U.S. Senate, but was defeated by General Cameron, and in August of that year founded the *Press* as an independent Democratic daily journal in Philadelphia. This became the organ of the Northern or Douglas wing of the Democracy. Mr. Forney soon began to oppose Mr. Buchanan as vehemently as he had supported him, and was chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives in the thirty-sixth Congress (1859–1861). At the opening of the civil war he took strong ground in favour of its vigorous prosecution, and has since acted with the Republicans. In 1861 he was chosen Secretary of the U.S. Senate, and retained the office till 1868. While continuing to be proprietor and corresponding editor of the *Press* during these years, he started in Washington a weekly paper entitled the *Chronicle*, which became a daily in 1862. In 1868 Mr. Forney made an extensive tour in Europe, and, on his return, collected his letters to the *Press* and *Chronicle* under the title of "Letters from Europe" (1869). In 1870 he disposed of his property in the *Chronicle*, and has since confined himself to the *Press*.

FORREST, Edwin, actor, born in Philadelphia, United States, March 9, 1806, early manifested a strong disposition for the stage, performed female parts in the old South-street Theatre in 1818, and Young Norval at the Tivoli Gardens in 1819, being then thirteen years of age. In this character he made his *début* at the Walnut-street Theatre, Nov. 27, 1820, and shortly afterwards proceeded to the west, returning to New York after some years' absence. He visited Europe in 1834, and obtained considerable success in England, for which he expressed himself indebted to the kindness and attention of Mr. Macready. On a second visit to Europe he married, in 1837, the daughter of Mr. Sinclair, the singer, who returned with him to the United States in 1838. He visited Europe a third time in 1844, and remained there two years, playing mainly such parts as Othello, Macbeth, Hamlet, Richard III., Jack Cade, Spartacus, Metamora, and Osceola. During this tour there was a rupture in the friendly relations between him and Mr. Macready, and when, three years later, that artist visited the United States, Mr. Forrest's friends espoused his quarrel with such zeal that the serious riot in Astor Place, New York, May 10, 1849, during Mr. Macready's engagement at the Astor Place Opera-house, was ascribed to their hostility. Mr. Forrest separated from his wife in 1849, and she obtained a divorce from him in 1852, with annual alimony; but he kept the matter in the courts for fifteen or sixteen years. Mr. Forrest withdrew from the stage in 1858, having accumulated a large fortune, but subsequently returned to it, and has continued to appear at intervals up to the present time. He has been most successful as a tragedian in his personation of characters requiring robust action and great physical power.

FORRESTER, ALFRED HENRY, better known to the public by his *nom de plume* of "Alfred Crowquill," born in London in 1805, was educated at a private institution at Islington, where he was a schoolfellow of Capt. Marryat. He became a notary in the Royal Exchange, with which office his family has been connected for a century and a half, and retired from business about 1839. He commenced his literary career at the age of sixteen as a contributor to periodical publications, and later in life he devoted himself to drawing, modelling, and engraving, both on steel and wood, with the design of illustrating the productions of his pen. His first publication, "Leaves from my Memorandum-book," a book of comic prose and verse, illustrated by himself, was followed by his "Eccentric Tales." In 1828 he was associated with other writers in the magazine edited by Mr. Theodore Hook, entitled the *Humorist*, and afterwards contributed to *Bentley's Miscellany*, *Punch*, the *Illustrated London News*, &c. He has exhibited several large pen-and-ink drawings at the Royal Academy, has painted in oil, and has gained some reputation as a designer and modéller. His published works include, "The Wanderings of a Pen and Pencil," a large antiquarian book, profusely illustrated; "The Comic Arithmetic;" "Phantasmagoria of Fun;" "A Bundle of Crowquills;" "Magic and Meaning;" "St. George and the Dragon;" "Picture Fables;" "Railway Raillery;" "Gold, a poem," and "Absurdities."

FORSTER, THE REV. CHARLES, B.D., the friend and correspondent of the late Bishop Jebb, born about 1790, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the usual degrees. He was ordained in Ireland, became perpetual curate to the late Archbishop (Howley) of Canterbury, by whom he was presented to the rectory of Stistead, near Braintree, Essex, in 1838, and was appointed in 1835 one of the six preachers in Canterbury Cathedral. He is the author of "Discourses on the subject of Scripture History," published in 1823; "Critical Essays on Genesis and St. Matthew," in 1826; "Mahometanism Unveiled," in 1829; "The Life and Correspondence of Bishop Jebb," in 1836; "The Apostolical Authority of the Epistle to the Hebrews vindicated," in 1838; "The Historical Geography of Arabia," in 1844; "The One Primeval Language traced experimentally through Ancient Inscriptions," in 1851; "The Israelitish Authorship of the Inscriptions near Sinai vindicated against Professor Stanley," in 1856; and of other learned works, including "Sinai Photographed," folio, with plates.

FÖRSTER, Dr. Ernst Joachim, a celebrated German art-critic and painter, brother of Frederick Förster, a distinguished historian and poet, who died in 1868, was born at Munchengosserstädt, April 8, 1800. At first he applied himself to the study of theology and philosophy, but soon determined to devote himself to art, and accordingly entered the studio of Peter Cornelius at Munich. He was employed in painting the frescoes in the Aula at Bonn, and those of the Glyptothique and the Arcades at Munich, but his reputation rests chiefly on his discovery of several ancient pictures, and on his works in elucidation of the history of art. His greatest "find" was the frescoes of Avanzo, which date as far back as 1376, in the chapel of San Giorgio at Padua. Of his works, which are all written in German, we may mention three excellent guide-books to Munich, Italy, and Germany; "Studies relating to the History of Modern Art," 1835; "Letters on Painting," 1838; "History of German Art;" "Monuments of German Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting," 1855; and a "History of Italian Art," 1869. He has likewise written a life of Jean Paul Richter, and edited several of his works.

FORSTER, John, historian, biographer, and critic, born at Newcastle, in 1812, was educated for the bar, to which he was called, but at an early age he devoted himself to literature. He was an extensive contributor to the *Examiner* for more than eighteen years, during ten of which he was its editor; contributed largely to the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, the *Foreign Quarterly Review* (of which he was for several years editor); and to other leading periodicals. On the retirement of Mr. Dickens from the editorship of the *Daily News*, Mr. Forster succeeded him, but resigned after holding it nearly a year. In 1855 he was appointed Secretary to the Lunacy Commission, and in 1861 a Commissioner in Lunacy. Mr. Forster is the author of "Statesmen of the Commonwealth of England," published in 1831–4; "Life of Oliver Goldsmith," in 1848; "Biographical and Historical Essays," in 1859; "Arrest of the Five Members by Charles the First," and "Debates on the Grand Remonstrance," in 1860; "Sir John Eliot, a Biography, 1590–1632," in 1864; "Walter Savage Landor, a Biography, 1775–1864," in 2 vols., 1868; and "The Life of Charles Dickens," vol. i., 1812–42, in 1871.

FORSTER, The Right Hon. William Edward, son of William Forster, a minister of the Society of Friends, born at Bradpole, Dorset, July 11, 1818, was educated at the Friends' school, Tottenham, and is a worsted manufacturer at Bradford. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the Liberal interest for Leeds in April, 1859, and was first returned to the House of Commons in Feb., 1861, for Bradford, which he still represents. Mr. Forster was Under-Secretary for the Colonies in Lord Russell's administration, from Nov., 1865, till July, 1866, and was appointed Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education in 1868. Mr. Forster displayed remarkable tact and ability in passing through the House of Commons the Education Bill in 1870, and the Ballot Bill in 1871. He is Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

FORSYTH, William, Q.C., born in 1812, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1834. He was third in the first class of the classical tripos, was Chancellor's Medallist, and Fellow of Trinity, and proceeded M.A. in 1837. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1839, went the Northern circuit, became a Queen's Counsel in 1857, and a Bencher of the Inner Temple. He is standing counsel to the Secretary of State in Council of India, and Commissary of the University of Cambridge. He is the author of "On the Law of Composition with

Creditors," published in 1841; "Hortensius; or, the Duty and Office of an Advocate," in 1849; "On the Law relating to the Custody of Infants," in 1850; "The History of Trial by Jury," in 1852; "Napoleon at St. Helena and Sir Hudson Lowe," in 1853; "The Life of Cicero," in 1864; "Cases and Opinions in Constitutional Law," in 1869; and "The Novels and Novelists of the Eighteenth Century, in Illustration of the Manners and Morals of the Age," in 1871; and has contributed to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*. Having been elected member for the borough of Cambridge in July, 1865, he was unseated, on petition, on the ground that the office he held of standing counsel to the Secretary of State was one of profit under the Crown, and disqualified him from sitting in Parliament.

FORTESCUE, THE RIGHT HON. CHICHESTER SAMUEL PARKINSON, younger son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Chichester Fortescue, and brother and heir-presumptive to Lord Clermont, born in 1823, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1844, taking first-class honours in classics, and obtained the Chancellor's prize for the English essay in 1846. He has represented the county of Louth in the Liberal interest since 1847; was a Lord of the Treasury from 1854 to 1855, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies under Lord Palmerston's administration from 1857 to 1858, and again from 1859 to 1865, and was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, Nov. 20, 1865, retiring with the Russell administration in June, 1866. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1864, again became Chief Secretary for Ireland, and a member of the cabinet in Mr. Gladstone's government, in Dec., 1868, and in Jan., 1871, President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Fortescue married, in Jan., 1863, Frances Countess Waldegrave.

FORTESCUE (EARL), THE RIGHT HON. HUGH FORTESCUE, the eldest son of the late earl (who was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in 1839–41), born April 4, 1818, and educated at Harrow; entered Parliament in 1841, whilst Viscount Ebrington, as member for Plymouth, which he represented in the Liberal interest until 1852, when he unsuccessfully contested Barnstaple. In Dec., 1854, he was elected for Marylebone, for which he resigned his seat, and was called to the Upper House in his father's barony of Fortescue, Dec. 5, 1859, and succeeded as third earl, Sept. 14, 1861. His lordship was a Lord of the Treasury from 1846 to 1847, and Secretary of the Poor-Law Board from 1847 to 1851, being at the same time an active member, and latterly chairman of several successive metropolitan commissions of sewers. In May, 1856, while visiting a military hospital, with a view to the motion which he carried afterwards in 1858, in favour of sanitary reform in the army, he caught the ophthalmia, which deprived him of one eye, permanently impaired the other, and so much injured his health as to compel him to retire from the House of Commons. His lordship is the author of pamphlets upon "The Health of Towns," 1844; "Official Salaries," 1852; "Representative Self-Government for the Metropolis," 1854; "Parliamentary Reform," 1859; and a work on "Public Schools for the Middle Classes," 1864. He married, March 11, 1847, the eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Col. G. Dawson Damer. She died in 1866, leaving him a large family.

FORTUNE, ROBERT, author and botanist, born in Berwickshire, about 1813, was educated at a village school in the Merse, and early exhibited a spirit of perseverance. Selecting horticulture as his occupation, he obtained employment in the Botanical Gardens of the Scottish capital. Having in that position made the most of the opportunities afforded for acquiring knowledge, he was promoted to a post in the gardens of Chiswick; and in his new sphere acquitted himself with so much credit, that in 1842, when news of the peace with the

Celestial Empire reached England, the Botanical Society of London appointed him its collector of plants in Northern China. Setting sail in that capacity, Mr. Fortune, besides sending home some of the finest plants that ever reached this country, became familiar with the varieties of Chinese life. His adventures by land and sea were full of romance; and whether feasting with mandarins, enjoying the hospitality of Buddhist priests, battling with the swarming natives, fighting single-handed with pirates, or gaining admission to the city of Loo-Chow in the disguise of a "Chinaman," he seems to have exercised equal energy and sagacity. Mr. Fortune published his "Three Years' Wanderings in China" in 1847. The book attracted much attention, and its author, whilst curator of the Physic Garden at Chelsea, was, in the summer of 1848, intrusted by the East-India Company with a mission to make investigations respecting the tea-plant. After an absence of more than three years, Mr. Fortune returned to England, and having published his valuable work, entitled "Two Visits to the Tea Countries of China," started once more to pursue his adventurous career and prosecute his scientific researches. The results of this last journey are embodied in "Residence among the Chinese, Inland, on the Coast, and at Sea; being the third visit, from 1853 to 1856." In 1857 Mr. Fortune was employed by the United States Patent Office to collect in China the seeds of the tea-shrub and other plants, a duty which occupied him two years, and which he discharged with considerable success. He has been a frequent contributor to the *Athenæum*.

FOSTER, Birket, artist, son of the late Mr. Myles Birket Foster, born at North Shields, Northumberland, in 1812, educated at Hitchen, Herts; at the age of sixteen was placed with Mr. Landells, the wood-engraver, by whose advice, after he had practised engraving for a short time, he became a draughtsman. At the age of twenty-one he started on his own account, illustrated several children's books, and drew a great deal for the *Illustrated London News*. He illustrated Longfellow's "Evangeline," Beattie's "Minstrel," Goldsmith's "Poetical Works," and several other works of the same kind; and has since been employed on most of the better class of illustrated books that have issued from the press, especially a handsome volume devoted to English landscape, with descriptions from the pen of Professor Tom Taylor, published in 1863. Having resolved to follow a different branch of art, and having in 1860 been elected a member of the Water-Colour Society, he has met with very great encouragement.

FOSTER, John G., born in New Hampshire, in 1824, was educated at West Point, and entered the U.S. army as Lieut. of Engineers, July 1, 1846. He served in the Mexican war, and having been engaged for a short time on the "Coast Defences," was appointed, in April, 1854, Assistant-Professer of Engineering at West Point. At the outbreak of the civil war he was stationed at Charleston, removed in safety the United States garrison from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, during the night of Dec. 26–27, 1860, and was one of the defenders of the latter post during its bombardment by Gen. Beauregard, April 12 and 13, 1861. He received the command of the first division of Gen. Burnside's army-corps, April 2, 1862, when he reduced Fort Macon, Bogue Island, North Carolina, a work the construction of which he had himself superintended some years before. In May, 1862, he was promoted Major-General of Volunteers, and was placed in command of the department of North Carolina, and of the eighteenth army-corps; received the united departments of Virginia and North Carolina, July 16, 1863, and performed valuable service during the war.

FOSTER, Lafayette S., Vice-President of the United States, was born in Connecticut, Nov. 22, 1806, graduated at Brown University, Rhode Island, in 1830, and embraced the profession of the law. From 1839 to 1854 he was a member of the Legislature of Connecticut, and was three times Speaker of the Assembly, having been chosen in 1847, 1848, and 1854. In 1855 he was elected, as a Whig, to the United States Senate, and took part in various important committees on the public domains, finances, &c., being re-elected in 1860. In 1865 he was chosen President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, and after the assassination of President Lincoln and the elevation of Vice-President Johnson to the Presidency, Mr. Foster, according to the terms of the Constitution, became Acting Vice-President of the United States, April 14, 1865; but as his term of office as Senator expired March 4, 1867, and he was not re-elected, he could not hold his position of Acting Vice-President beyond that time, and Benjamin Wade, U.S. Senator from Ohio, was elected by the Senate as his successor. Since the expiration of his senatorial service Mr. Foster has been a member of the Connecticut State Legislature, and has returned to the practice of his profession.

FOWLER, JOHN, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, the eldest son of Mr. John Fowler, of Wadsley Hall, Sheffield, was born in 1817. After completing his education, he became a pupil of Mr. J. F. Leather, the eminent hydraulic engineer, and obtained his first practical knowledge under that gentleman, who was then engaged in the construction of the large reservoirs which supply the town of Sheffield with water. He at the same time acquired a knowledge of railway engineering, and surveyed the country for a line between Stourbridge and Birmingham, passing through Dudley and Wolverhampton. Although this railroad was commenced twenty years afterwards by Mr. Brunel, Mr. Fowler completed it. As assistant to Mr. Rastrick, he gained further experience in railway engineering. At the age of twenty-seven he was selected as engineer for the construction of the large group of railways known as the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire. Having settled in London, Mr. Fowler was continuously employed in the laying out and construction of railways, docks, &c., in the United Kingdom and on the Continent. But probably he is better known to the public as "Fowler of the Underground Railway," having designed and constructed the Metropolitan "Inner Circle" Railway and its peculiar locomotive engines and plant. Mr. Fowler is consulting engineer to the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, to the Great Western Railway, and to other companies, and is also Engineer-in-Chief to the Government of Egypt.

FOX, SIR CHARLES, civil engineer, son of the late Francis Fox, Esq., M.D., of Derby, where he was born in 1810, at an early age was articled to his brother for the medical profession; but a taste for engineering led him to devote to mechanical science every leisure moment, and the impression produced upon his mind by the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway induced him to relinquish medicine and become an engineer. His first employer was Capt. Ericsson. Mr. Fox struggled on as a lecturer, as a scientific assistant, and occasionally as a practical mechanist, until he was appointed by Robert Stephenson assistant engineer to the London and Birmingham Railway Company, at the commencement of the construction of that line. He remained with the company until a year after the opening of the line, in all five years, when he joined the late Mr. Bramah in establishing the firm of Bramah, Fox, and Co., the name of which, on the retirement of the former, was changed to that of Fox, Henderson, and Co. His greatest triumph was the construction of the building for the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park, in 1851. The drawings for this edifice occupied Mr. Fox eighteen hours a day for seven weeks, and he received the honour of knighthood in recognition of his genius and skill. He constructed the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, has executed many extensive railway and other engineering works, and is the senior partner in the firm of Sir Charles Fox and Sons, civil engineers.

FOX, GENERAL CHARLES RICHARD, son of the third Lord Holland, born in 1796, before his mother Lady Webster's divorce. He was in the navy from 1809 to 1813, and served at the sieges of Cadiz and Tarragona; entered the 85th regiment in 1815, and was for several years aide-de-camp to General Sir F. Adams at Corfu. In 1824 he married Miss Mary Fitz-Clarence, one of King William the Fourth's daughters. He commanded the 34th regiment in America, was subsequently in the Grenadier Guards and aide-de-camp to King William IV. and Queen Victoria. He sat for Calne in 1831, and afterwards for Tavistock, Stroud, and the Tower Hamlets, and was for some time Surveyor-General of the Ordnance under the Whig Government. Lady M. Fox died in 1864, and in 1865 he married Miss Katharine Maberly, second daughter of the late J. Maberly, M.P. for Surrey. He has from youth been devoted to the study of ancient coins, and has, we are told, the finest private collection of them in the kingdom.

FRANCATELLI, CHARLES ELMÉ, of Italian extraction, born in London in 1805, was educated in France. Having had the good fortune to study under the celebrated M. Carème, he took a high view of culinary science, and making his art an honourable profession, rose to become successively chef de cuisine to the establishments of the earls of Chesterfield and Dudley, Lord Kinnaird, and Mr. Rowland Errington. He afterwards managed St. James's Club, better known as Crockford's, whence he removed to the Royal household, where he remained some years as mâitre d'hôtel and chief cook in ordinary to her Majesty. He next farmed the once flourishing Coventry House Club, and for seven years held the post of chef de cuisine to the Reform Club. He has been successful as an author; his first work, the "Modern Cook," published in 1845, having gone through twelve editions. "The Cook's Guide and Butler's Assistant" appeared in 1861, and was followed by "Cookery for the Working Classes," and "The Royal English and Foreign Confectionery Book." He is manager of the St. James's Hotel, Berkeley-street, Piccadilly.

FRANCIS V. (FRANCIS FERDINAND GÉMINIEN), ex-Duke of Modena and Reggio, reigned as Francis V., Archduke of Austria and Prince Royal of Hungary and Bohemia, born June 1, 1819, married, March 30, 1842, the Princess Adelgonda, daughter of the ex-king Louis of Bavaria, and succeeded his father, Francis IV., Jan. 21, 1846. On the death of Maria Louisa, duchess of Parma, the duke, in virtue of the treaties of 1815, claimed the territories of Jivizzano for his duchy, and when the inhabitants resisted, from a desire to join Tuscany, he procured the intervention of Austria. On the accession of Pius IX., Rome and Tuscany concluded a liberal alliance with Piedmont, while the Duke of Modena drew closer to Austria, and signed a treaty of commerce advantageous to the latter. Alarmed by the revolution of 1848, Francis V. promised a constitution, and having sought safety in flight, the duchy voted in favour of annexation to Piedmont. The battle of Novara, March 23, 1849, led to the return of the duke, who restored the old *régime*, which came to an end after the Italian war of 1859, when he again took flight. By a vote of the nation, Modena, in common with Tuscany, the Romagna, and Naples, became part of the newly-constituted kingdom of Italy.

FRANCIS-JOSEPH I. (FRANCIS-JOSEPH-CHARLES), Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, &c., was born Aug. 18, 1830, and ascended the throne of Austria Dec. 2, 1849, on the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I. He is the eldest son of the Archduke Francis-Charles (who stood next to the late emperor in the legal order of succession) and of the Princess Sophia. On mounting the throne he found the empire shaken by internal dissensions; and his first step was to promise a free and constitutional government to the country. The course of events compelled him to close the National Assembly and to assume absolute power. At the same time he abrogated the Constitution of Hungary, the people being in rebellion against him, and were only brought to subjection by the armed intervention of Russia, while he owed his hold on Italy to the skill of his veteran general Radetsky. Having at length obtained internal peace and freedom for governmental and legislative action, he promulgated the edict of Schönbrunn, Sept. 26, 1851, in which he declared the Government "responsible to no other political authority but the throne." Assisted by Prince Schwarzenberg, and after his death by Count Buol and Baron Bach, he centralized the government of his heterogeneous nationalities at Vienna, and, aided by Herr von Bruck, inaugurated a series of fiscal and commercial reforms favourable to the interests of the middle classes. In 1853–4, the Emperor endeavoured, though in vain, to induce the Czar Nicholas to abandon his ambitious designs against Turkey, and further excited that autocrat's displeasure by refusing to assist Russia against the Western Powers, whose rulers also felt aggrieved because he resolved to remain neutral, and not to throw the weight of his name into their scale. The policy of Austria on this occasion will, however, be more fairly estimated by posterity. Her unwillingness to make common cause with the Western Powers has been severely punished, for had she joined the alliance against Russia in 1854, in all probability Louis Napoleon would not have crossed the Alps and dictated the peace of Villafranca. It is, therefore, more than probable that her reluctance to act against Russia in that war was the cause of her losing Lombardy three years later. The Emperor Francis-Joseph is tall and handsome. At Solferino he gave proof of bravery amounting almost to rashness. In April, 1854, he married the Princess Elizabeth Amalie Eugenie, daughter of the Duke Maximilian-Joseph, and cousin, on her mother's side, to the king of Bavaria. In 1857 the emperor and empress paid a visit to their Italian and Hungarian dominions, and granted an amnesty to political offenders. The Reichsrath was enlarged by imperial patent March 5, 1860, and the Emperor sanctioned the principle of the responsibility of ministers May 1, 1862. The plenipotentiaries of Austria, Prussia, and Denmark assembled at Vienna to consider the terms of a peace, July 26, 1864, which was concluded Oct. 30. Early in 1865 the Emperor liberated Joseph Langiewicz, the Polish insurgent. The Ministerial Council was reconstituted July 27. The Convention of Gastein, signed Aug. 14, 1865, which transferred the government of Schleswig to Prussia, and that of Holstein to Austria, was a few days after confirmed by the Emperor and the King of Prussia at Salzburg. The Emperor issued an important manifesto to his people Sept. 20, in which he expressed very conciliatory intentions towards the people of Hungary and Croatia. The Emperor again visited Hungary, in order to open the Diet, in Dec., 1863. The ratifications of a treaty of commerce between Austria and England were exchanged in Jan., 1866. The Emperor and Empress visited Pesth-Ofen Jan. 29, where they remained until March 5. The armaments against Prussia commenced, and councils of war were established in the circles of Prague, Pisek, Tabor, and Pilsen, in March, 1866. An imperial order was issued May 6, placing the whole army on a war footing, and concentrating the Army of the North on the frontiers of Bohemia and Silesia. The Emperor published a manifesto relative to the impending contest, June 17, the Prussian minister having received his passports June 12. The Emperor showed much devotion in the struggle which ensued, and the fortunes of war having been adverse, at once made peace and applied his energies to the difficult task of reconstructing the empire. In this work he was powerfully aided by Count Beust, the late Prime Minister of Saxony, whom he summoned to his councils in Oct., 1866, and who remained in office as his Principal Minister until Nov., 1870, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Count Andrassy. One of the principal results of the policy pursued by Count Beust was the coronation of the Emperor at Pesth, as King of Hungary, June 8, 1867. The Emperor was present at the opening of the Isthmus of Suez Canal in Nov., 1869. In 1871 he had a memorable interview at Gastein with the Emperor of Germany.

FRANCIS, FRANCIS, born at Seaton, in Devonshire, was educated at St. Paul's School, Southsea, and appointed Commissioner of Oyster Fisheries for Ireland in 1869. He is a Director of the Hammam, or Turkish Bath, and the Brighton Aquarium companies, and has been editor of the fisheries department of the *Field* for fifteen years. Mr. Francis inspected and reported on the oyster-fisheries of France and the United Kingdom, and the sea-fisheries of Ireland, and has written several works on the fisheries and fishing, notably, "Fish Culture," "A Book on Angling," and reports on salmon-ladders, besides many works of fiction, "Inchahfax," "The Meal Salt," "Newton Dograne," "Sidney Bellew," &c. He has for many years been an energetic agitator for fishery reforms, and a contributor to current literature.

FRANKLAND, EDWARD, D.C.L., Ph.D., F.R.S., a distinguished chemist, born at Churchtown, near Lancaster, Jan. 18, 1825, received his education at the Grammar School, Lancaster, the Museum of Practical Geology, London, and the Universities of Marburg and Giessen. He was appointed Professor of Chemistry in Owen's College, Manchester, in 1851; in St. Bartholemew's Hospital in 1857; in the Royal Institution of Great Britain in 1863; and in the Royal College of Chemistry (Royal School of Mines) in 1865. He was nominated one of her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the pollution of rivers in 1868, and elected President of the Chemical Society in 1871. Dr. Frankland was elected in 1853 a Fellow of the Royal Society; in 1866 a corresponding Member of the French Academy of Sciences; and in 1869 a Foreign Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Bavaria. He is the author of "Researches on the Isolation of the Radicals of Organic Compounds, and other Researches in Organic Chemistry," for which he received, in 1857, a gold medal from the Royal Society; also of "Researches on the Manufacture and Purification of Coal-gas," on the "Influence of Atmospheric Pressure on the Light of Gas, Candle, and other Flames," and on the "Composition and Qualities of Water used for Drinking and other Purposes." He is also the joint author, with Mr. J. Norman Lockyer, of "Researches connected with the Atmosphere of the Sun."

FRANKLIN, LADY JANE, daughter of John Griffin, Esq., born about 1805, became in 1826 the second wife of Sir John Franklin, and in 1836 accompanied him to Van Diemen's Land, on his appointment to the governorship of that colony. When, nine years later, he started on his third expedition to the Northern Seas, and when serious apprehensions were first entertained respecting the fate of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, Lady Franklin's name became familiar to the public. In the spring of 1848 she offered rewards of two and three thousand pounds to any persons discovering or affording relief to the missing party, or making any extraordinary exertions with this object.

In 1849 she addressed a moving appeal to the people of the United States through the President of the Republic, for active co-operation in the search, which was nobly responded to by Mr. Grinnell. In 1850, and in subsequent years, Lady Franklin fitted out expeditions (chiefly at her own cost) supplementary to those sent by the Government. Lieut. Bellot, whose untimely end at a later period, when serving in H.M.S. *Phœnix*, excited universal commiseration, made his first voyage to the Arctic Sea in one of these expeditions. The results of the latest effort of Lady Franklin in sending out the *Fox*, under command of Capt. (now Sir Leopold) McClintock, in 1857, are well known. They brought home proof that Sir John Franklin and his party must have perished as far back as June 11, 1847, not, however, before they had attained the knowledge that they had accomplished the discovery they were sent to make, namely, the existence of the Northwest Passage. This interesting fact, which might otherwise have remained to this hour in doubt and obscurity, was ascertained by Capt. McClintock's expedition. The House of Commons voted £8,000 to the officers and crew of the *Fox*, and £2,000 for a statue of Sir John Franklin, to be erected in London; and the Royal Geographical Society, in testimony of their appreciation of Sir John Franklin's important geographical services, and of his widow's persevering efforts to bring them to light, conferred upon Lady Franklin the honour, and exceptional distinction, of their founder's gold medal, at their anniversary meeting in 1860.

FRANKS, AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON, F.S.A., F.R.G.S., born in 1826, was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1849, and proceeded M.A. in 1852. He is the author of a work on "Ornamental Glazing Quarries," of a treatise on "Vitreous Art in the Art Treasures of the Manchester Exhibition," and editor of Kemble's "Horæ Ferales." He has contributed to the Transactions of various archæological societies, was elected Director of the Society of Antiquaries in 1858, and is keeper of the department of British and Mediæval Antiquities and Ethnography in the British Museum.

FRASER, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, LL.D., professor of logic and metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh, was born at Ardchattan, co. Argyll, in Sept., 1819. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh. He early devoted himself to metaphysical studies and literary pursuits, and was appointed to lecture on mental philosophy in the New College, Edinburgh, in 1846. In 1850 he became editor of the *North British Review*, which he conducted till 1857, when he entered on the duties of his present chair in the University of Edinburgh, as successor to Sir W. Hamilton. He contributed numerous articles, chiefly philosophical and educational, from time to time, to the *North British Review*, *Macmillan's Magazine*, and other periodicals. In 1856 he published "Essays in Philosophy," and in 1858 "Rational Philosophy." In 1871 he produced a "Collected Edition of the Works of Bishop Berkeley, with Dissertations and Annotations," and in the same year the "Life and Letters of Bishop Berkeley, and many of his Writings hitherto unpublished, with an account of his Philosophy," both of them published by the Oxford Clarendon press.

FRASER, THE RIGHT REV. JAMES, D.D., Bishop of Manchester, born at Prestbury, near Cheltenham, in 1818, was educated at Bridgenorth and Shrewsbury schools, and at Lincoln College, Oxford. He obtained the Ireland scholarship in that university in 1839, and took his B.A. degree the same year, gaining a first class in classics. In 1840 he was elected a Fellow of Oriel College. He became rector of Childerton, Wiltshire, in 1847; Chancellor of Salisbury Cathedral from 1858 to 1860; rector of Upton Nervet, Berkshire, in 1860;

Prebendary of Salisbury in the same year, and was select preacher in the University of Oxford in 1854–56, and again in 1862–64. Mr. Fraser acted as Assistant Commissioner in the inquiry into popular education, 1858–60; in the Schools Inquiry Commission in 1865, to which he reported on the educational systems of the United States and Canada; and in the commission appointed in 1867 to inquire into the employment of women and children in agriculture. In Jan., 1870, he was selected by the Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone, to succeed the late Dr. Prince Lee in the bishopric of Manchester. He was accordingly consecrated on March 25, 1870, having, on the 3rd of the previous month, been created D.D. at Oxford by diploma.

FREDERICK CHARLES (FREDERICK CHARLES NICHOLAS), Imperial Prince of Germany, eldest son of Prince Charles, the second brother of the emperor, was born March 20, 1828, and has from early youth devoted himself to the military profession, and holds a number of appointments in the German army. He commanded in the war against Denmark in 1864. In 1866 he was placed at the head of the First Army destined to operate against Austria, entering Bohemia through Saxony, and so conducted his forces through the latter country as to make its people friends of Prussia. The extreme rapidity and energy of movement which he displayed in Bohemia disconcerted the Austrian general Benedek, who had calculated upon being allowed to assume the offensive. In a series of actions he drove the Austrians to Sadowa, and won the great battle of Königgrätz, aided by the Crown Prince, who, bringing up the Second Army, effected his junction with Prince Frederick Charles at the crisis of the day. Prince Frederick Charles had for years previously laboured strenuously, and with great success, to make the Prussian military system more elastic, giving greater freedom to the officers and relying more upon moral means than upon the rule and method in dealing with the men. The unexpected suppleness and dash displayed by the Prussians in 1866 was, in a great measure, the consequence of these reforms. The reputation he achieved in the war with Austria was increased by his successes in the conflict with France. At the close of July, 1870, he was on the Rhine frontier in command of the Second German Army, comprising the 2nd, 4th, 7th, 9th, 10th, and 12th North German corps, estimated at 260,000 men and 500 pieces of artillery. On Aug. 6 he defeated General Froissart at Speichern, and ten days later made a vigorous attack on the right of the French position held by Marshal Bazaine between Doncourt and Vionville, driving the French troops back to Metz. He closely invested that fortress, which, after enduring a siege of seventy days, capitulated on Oct. 27, when Marshal Bazaine surrendered with 150,000 prisoners (including the Imperial Guard, three marshals, 50 generals, and 6,000 officers) and 20,000 sick and wounded. Shortly afterwards Prince Frederick Charles defeated General Aurelle de Paladine and the Army of the Loire (Nov. 28), recaptured Orleans (Dec. 4), and after a struggle protracted over six days he took Le Mans and compelled General Chanzy to withdraw his troops in a northward direction (Jan. 13, 1871). He was created a Field-Marshal Oct. 28, 1870. The Prince married, Sept. 14, 1837, Marie Anne, daughter of Leopold Frederick, reigning Duke of Anhalt, and has four children.

FREDERICK WILLIAM (FREDERICK WILLIAM NICHOLAS CHARLES), Imperial Prince of Germany, is the eldest son of William, King of Prussia, and now Emperor of Germany. He was born Oct., 1831, entered the military service at an early age, rose to the rank of general, and held numerous important appointments. In 1866, when the war broke out between Prussia and Austria, the chief of his staff was Major-General von Blumenthal, and he had under his orders three army-corps, besides the Guard Corps under Prince Augustus of Würtemberg. The Crown Prince led his army, composed of 125,000 men, from Silesia through the passes of the Sudetic Hills, an operation exposed to great difficulties and to considerable danger. By a series of brilliant operations the army pushed its way through the mountains, fighting severe actions at Trautenau, Nachod, Skalitz, and Schweinschadel. Before he had practically effected his junction with Prince Frederick Charles General Benedek had made preparations to attack the latter with superior force, and the battle of Sadowa or Koniggrätz was the result (July 3, 1866). The Crown Prince appeared on the field unexpected by the Austrians in the middle of the battle, struck the heart of the Austrian position, and decided the fortunes of the day. His march from Miletin to Koniggrätz, and his series of victories on entering Bohemia, established his reputation as an energetic commander. In the war between Germany and France the Crown Prince of Prussia acted a most conspicuous part. The close of July, 1870, found him on the Rhine frontier, in command of the Third German Army, comprising the 5th, 6th, and 11th North German corps, the 1st and 2nd Bavarian corps, and the divisions furnished by Baden, Würtemberg, and Hesse, in all about 200,000 men and 500 guns. On the 4th of August he vigorously attacked the position held at Weissenburg by that portion of Marshal MacMahon's corps which was commanded by General Abel Douay. The French were repulsed and dispersed after a severe struggle. Following up this important victory, the Crown Prince attacked on the 6th the united army-corps of Generals MacMahon, Failly, and Canrobert, drawn up in position at Woerth. MacMahon had under him 50,000 men in all, and occupied a strong defensive position on the slopes of the Vosges. The Crown Prince arrived from Weissenburg on the evening of the 5th with an army of 130,000 men, and began the attack at seven the next morning. The French line was turned at two points, and their left and centre broken, notwithstanding a desperate charge of cavalry, which was ordered by MacMahon as a last resort. At the memorable engagement near Sédan (Sept. 1) his troops and those of Prince Frederick Charles were engaged against the greater part of MacMahon's forces; and the Germans succeeded in crossing the river Meuse, this extremely difficult operation being effected by the Crown Prince with his Prussians and Würtembergers, supported by the Bavarians under General von der Tann. He next made his way towards Paris, entered Versailles Sept. 20, commenced to throw additional troops round the capital, and remained in the vicinity of the invested city until after the conclusion of peace. On Oct. 28 he was created a Field-Marshal of Prussia, and on Nov. 8 a Russian Field-Marshal. After the termination of the war the Imperial Prince, as he has been styled since his father's being proclaimed Emperor of Germany, paid a visit to this country (July, 1871), accompanied by the Princess, and, after spending a few days in London, their Imperial Highnesses became the guests of the Queen at Osborne. The Prince married, Jan. 25, 1858, Victoria Adelaide, Princess Royal of Great Britain, by whom he has six children,—Frederick William Victor Albert, born Jan. 27, 1859; Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, born July 24, 1860; Albert William Henry, born Aug. 20, 1862; Frederica Amelia Wilhelmina Victoria, born April 12, 1866; Joachim Frederick Ernest Waldemar, born Feb. 10, 1868; and Sophia Dorothy Ulrica Alice, born June 14, 1870.

FREDERICK WILLIAM I., Elector of Hesse-Cassel, born at Hanau, Aug. 20, 1802, studied at Marburg and Leipsic, and, Sept. 30, 1831, was called to the regency of the duchy, his father and his mistress, the countess of Reichenbach, being compelled to retire from public life. The Regent, acting with the minister Hasenpflug, endeavoured to annul the constitution which had been guaranteed by his father in the early part of the same year, and the latter being impeached, saved himself by resignation. On the death of his father, Nov. 20, 1847, Frederick William I. became Elector. In 1848 he consented to make some liberal concessions to his people, and to govern constitutionally, but in 1850 he broke his promises, and actually recalled the obnoxious minister Hasenpflug. The troops of the Confederation occupied the grand duchy, and after many discussions at the Germanic Diet, which brought Austria and Prussia to the verge of war, a sort of compromise was effected. The Elector, who contracted a morganatic marriage with Gertrude, Princess of Hanau, has no legitimate heirs.

FREDERICK WILLIAM LOUIS, Grand Duke of Baden, born Sept. 9, 1826, succeeded his father, the Grand Duke Leopold, as Regent, April 24, 1852, to the exclusion of his elder brother Louis, who was mentally incapable of governing. Since 1853 he has been continually engaged in struggles with the ecclesiastical power, and at the end of 1855 banished the Jesuits from the duchy. In Sept., 1856, he had a narrow escape from assassination. He assumed the title of Grand Duke Sept. 5, 1856, and married a daughter of William I., of Prussia, Sept. 20. An ardent advocate of German unity, he became an ally of Prussia in the Franco-German war (1870–71), and the Badenese soldiers contributed in no small degree to the triumph of the German arms.

FREDERICTON, BISHOP OF. (*See* MEDLEY, DR.)

FREEMAN, EDWARD AUGUSTUS, born at Harborne, Staffordshire, in 1823, was elected Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1841, Fellow in 1845, filled the office of Examiner in Law and Modern History in 1857–8 and in 1863–4, and was created honorary D.C.L. at the installation of the Marquis of Salisbury, in 1870. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Mid-Somerset in 1868. He has written much on historical, political, and architectural subjects, and is the author of "A History of Architecture," 1849; an "Essay on Window Tracery," 1850; "The Architecture of Llandaff Cathedral," 1851; "The History and Conquests of the Saracens," 1856; "Ancient Greece and Mediæval Italy," in "Oxford Essays" for 1858; "The History and Antiquities of St. David's,"—the latter conjointly with the Rev. W. Basil Jones; "History of Federal Government," of which the first volume appeared in 1863; "History of the Norman Conquest," of which the first three volumes have appeared up to 1869; "Old English History," 1869; and "History of the Cathedral Church of Wells," 1870.

FREER, MARTHA WALKER, historical writer, daughter of John Booth Freer, Esq., M.D., born at Leicester, Oct. 25, 1822, was married, in 1861, to the Rev. John Robinson, rector of Widmerpool, near Nottingham, but continues to write under her maiden name. She is the authoress of several interesting historical works, including the "Life of Marguerite d'Angoulême, Queen of Navarre," published in 1854; "Jeanne d'Albret, Queen of Navarre," in 1854; "Elizabeth de Valois and the Court of Philip II.," in 1857; "Life of Henry III. of France," in 1858; "Life of Henry IV. of France," in 1860; "The Last Decade of a Glorious Reign (being the completion of the Life of Henry IV.)," in 1863; "The Married Life of Anne of Austria," in 1864; and "The Regency of Anne of Austria," in 1866.

FREILIGRATH, FERDINAND, poet, born June 17, 1810, at Detmold, in Northern Germany, where his father held a situation as teacher in one of the public schools. At ten years of age he was sent to the local gymnasium, where he made rapid progress in literature, and on leaving school was bound apprentice to a merchant at Loest, in Westphalia. In 1829 he left

Germany and went to Amsterdam, where he obtained a situation in the office of a foreign banker, in which he remained for about six years, keeping books, writing letters, and making for himself a name rather than a competence. While at Amsterdam, with the aid of his friends Herren Adelbert von Chamisso and Gustav Schwab, he applied himself to literature, and on his return to Germany he found himself famous in his own country. Nevertheless he became once more a merchant's clerk, and did not altogether retire from commercial pursuits until his poems had passed through several editions. In 1842 the late king of Prussia conferred upon him a small pension, which he accepted, believing the king to be a Liberal, and a man of progress. On being undeceived on this point, he resigned the pension, publishing at the same time a volume of political poems, in which he stated openly and honestly his reasons for so doing. The book, which created a great sensation, made its author the subject of a royal prosecution, and he was compelled to flee from Germany in the autumn of 1844. In 1846 the poet resumed his occupation of a merchant's clerk in the city of London. He purposed emigrating to the United States to settle, but in the revolution of 1848 went to Germany, and after some months' agitation he was imprisoned at Düsseldorf, for publishing a poem entitled "The Dead to the Living." After two months' confinement, he was brought before a jury and acquitted. This was the first instance in Prussia of a political "crime" being tried by a jury. After two years of vexation and persecution he was again obliged to seek an asylum in England. This author has written "Poems," published in 1838; "Poetical Annual of the Rhine," in 1840 and 1841; "To the Memory of Karl Immermann," in 1842; "A Confession of Faith, Poems of the Time," in 1844; "The Lyrical Poems of Victor Hugo," translated, in 1845; "Translations from Mrs. Hemans, Tennyson, Longfellow, Barry Cornwall, Mary Howitt," &c., and "Six Revolutionary Poems," in 1846; "New Political and Social Poems," in 1848 and 1851; "Shakspere's Venus and Adonis," translated, in 1850; "Between the Sheaves, a Gleaning of Poems of a former date," in 1849; "The Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, a Selection of English Poems," in 1852; and "Poesy and Poets, an Anthology," in 1854.

FRELINGHUYSEN, Frederick T., a jurist and statesman, born at Willstown, New Jersey, Aug. 4, 1817. He is the nephew and adopted son of the illustrious Theodore Frelinghuysen. Mr. F. T. Frelinghuysen graduated from Rutgers College, New Jersey, in 1836, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1839; was Attorney-General of New Jersey from 1861 to 1866; was appointed and subsequently elected United States Senator in 1866, for the unexpired term of Senator Wright, deceased, and second in the Senate from 1866 to 1869, acting with marked ability upon the important committees to which he was assigned. In 1870 he was offered the mission to England, but declined it. He was again chosen United States Senator for six years, from March 4, 1871. Mr. Frelinghuysen has the reputation of elegant scholarship, extensive political knowledge, considerable oratorical power, and unflinching integrity.

FREMANTLE, The Right Hon. Sir Thomas Francis, Bart., son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas F. Fremantle, G.C.B., born March 11, 1798; was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in high honours in 1819. He represented Buckingham in the Conservative interest from 1826 to 1846, when he was appointed deputy-chairman of the Board of Customs and afterwards chairman of the Board, which office he still holds. He was Secretary to the Treasury under Sir R. Peel's first and second administrations, Secretary-at-War in 1844–5, and Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1845–6. He is a Baron of the Austrian empire.

FREMONT, John Charles, "the Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains," was born in Savannah, Georgia, Jan. 21, 1813, his father being an emigrant from France, and his mother a Virginian. He received a good education; and when, at the age of seventeen, he graduated at Charleston College, he contributed to the support of his mother and her children. On turning his attention to civil engineering, he was recommended for employment in the Mississippi survey, and in constructing maps of that region. On being appointed a lieutenant of engineers, he proposed to penetrate the Rocky Mountains. His plan was approved, and in 1842, with a handful of men, he reached and explored the South Pass. He not only fixed the locality of that great pass, but defined the geography and other scientific points of the country, and described the route to California since followed by thousands. In 1845 he was promoted to the rank of captain, and cleared the northern part of California of Mexican troops. He then planned an expedition to the distant territory of Oregon. He approached the Rocky Mountains by a new line, pushed examinations right and left along his entire course, and connected his survey with that of Wilkes's exploring expedition. Later in the winter, without resources or so much as a guide, and with few companions, he reached the Rocky Mountains. After traversing 3,500 miles in sight of eternal snows, discovering the grand features of Alta California, its great basin, the Sierra Nevada, he succeeded in establishing the geography of the western portion of the continent. In 1845 he undertook a third expedition, exploring very fully the Pacific slope throughout the greater part of California, and, taking part in the Mexican war, was the real conqueror of California. A quarrel between two of the commanders led to his trial by court-martial and his unjust deprivation of his commission. The President offered to reinstate him, but he declined, and in 1849 was chosen by the new state of California United States Senator. He returned to the Pacific coast after serving as a Senator; and in 1856, Colonel Fremont was an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency, in opposition to Mr. Buchanan. He resided in California until early in 1861, when, on the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, and the secession of the Slave States, he was appointed Major-General. He then moved his forces into Missouri, with the view of defeating the Confederate general Price, the victor of Lexington; but a dispute with a subordinate officer induced the War department to issue a commission of inquiry, which relieved him of his command. Col. Fremont was nominated for the Presidency by the Cleveland Convention in 1864, but withdrew from the contest, in favour of Mr. Lincoln. He has been engaged in various railroad enterprises to the Pacific coast, but, through the bad management of his advisers, has lost two colossal fortunes, and is now endeavouring to accumulate a third. His reports of his expeditions across the continent are regarded as highly interesting books of travel.

FRENCH, ex-Emperor of the. (*See* Napoleon III.)

FRENCH, ex-Empress of the. (*See* Eugénie.)

FREPPEL, Charles Émile, a distinguished French ecclesiastic, was born at Obernai (Bas-Rhin), in 1827, and after being admitted to holy orders was appointed Professor of Sacred Eloquence in the theological faculty at Paris, where he soon became noted as a teacher, writer, and preacher. He was for some years an honorary canon of Notre Dame; preached the Lent "conferences" in the chapel of the Tuileries in 1862; was appointed Dean of the church of St. Geneviève in 1867; and was summoned to Rome in 1869 to assist in making the preliminary arrangements for the Vatican Council. The Abbé Freppel, who is decorated with the Legion of Honour, has published—"Les Pères Apostoliques et leur Époque," 1859; "Les Apologistes Chrétiens au

deuxième Siècle," two series, 1860; "Saint Irénée et l'Éloquence Chrétienne dans la Gaule au deux premiers Siècles," 1861; "Examen Critique de la 'Vie de Jésus' de M. Renan," 1863, an admirable work, which has passed through numerous editions; "Conférences sur la Divinité de Jésus-Christ," 1863; "L'Oraison Funèbre du Cardinal Morlot, Archevêque de Paris," 1863; "Tertullien," two vols., 1864; "Saint Cyprien et l'Église d'Afrique au troisième Siècle," 1865; "Clément d'Alexandrie," 1865; "Examen Critique des 'Apôtres' de M. Renan," 1866; "Panégyrique de Jeanne d'Arc, prononcé dans la Cathédrale d'Orléans à la fête du 8 Mai, 1867," Paris, 1867; and "Origène," 1868.

FRERE, Sir Henry Bartle Edward, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., son of the late Edward Frere, Esq., and nephew of the late Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, was born in 1815, and, having received his early education at Haileybury, entered the Bengal civil service in 1833. Having held some inferior posts, both legislative and judicial, he was appointed in 1856 British Resident in Scinde, and for his able services there during the Indian mutiny was created a K.C.B., Civil division, in 1859. He was appointed Governor of Bombay in 1862, and returned early in 1867, having been created a Knight of the Star of India, Feb. 20 in that year.

FRERE, The Rev. John Alexander, M.A., a son of James Hatley Frere, Esq., and nephew of the late Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, born in 1814, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in high honours in 1838. He was successively Fellow, Tutor, and Senior Dean of Trinity College; was Whitehall Preacher in 1847-8, Christian Advocate at Cambridge, and was appointed Vicar of Shillington, Beds, in 1853. He is the author of "The Inspiration of Scripture," published in 1850; "Inconsistencies of the Rationalistic Mode of treating the Contents of Sacred Scriptures," in 1851; "The Idea of the Incarnation not derived from Jewish or Greek Speculation," in 1852; and of "The Testimony of the Spirit to the Incarnation," in 1853.

FRÈRE-ORBAN, Hubert Joseph Walther, a Belgian statesman, born at Liège, April 22, 1812, was called to the bar of his native city, and soon acquired a high reputation among the Liberal party there, who returned him to the Belgian Chamber as their representative in 1847. He was Finance Minister in that year, and again from 1848 to 1852, being in the interval between the two administrations Minister of Public Works. He again became Finance Minister in 1861, was soon afterwards appointed President of the Council, and once more received the portfolio of Finances when the new Government was formed in Jan., 1868. The principal event of his administration was the quarrel between Belgium and France as to the law relating to the Belgian railways and the transfer to a French company of the management of the Luxemburg lines. The difference was amicably settled in 1869. M. Frère-Orban resigned his portfolio in 1870, when the Catholic Ministry came into office.

FRERICHS, Frederick Theodore, physician, born March 24, 1819, at Aurich, in Hanover, studied in the University of Göttingen, chiefly in medicine and the natural sciences, took his degree as doctor, and afterwards visited the principal seats of learning on the Continent, devoting himself to pathological and anatomical studies. On his return he settled at Göttingen, where he opened a course of lectures which was extremely popular in the university. In 1851 he undertook the direction of the Polyclinic and Academic hospital at Kiel. Having taken part in the war of the duchies of Holstein and Schleswig against Denmark, he was obliged to return to Germany in 1852, and became titular professor of pathology and therapeutics in the University of Breslau, and was director of the

Medico-Clinical school. In 1854 the late king of Prussia conferred upon him the decoration of the Red Eagle, with the title of his body physician. He has contributed to Wagner's "Physiological Dictionary," and to Liebig's "Chemical Dictionary," and is the author of a "Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Liver," which was translated into French, and published in Paris in 1860–1.

FREUND, Wilhelm, Ph.D., lexicographer, was born in 1806, at Kempen, in Posen, and, having studied philosophy and philology in the universities of Breslau and Berlin, he established, in 1828, an Israelitish educational institute in Breslau, and become afterwards tutor in the Elizabeth gymnasium in Berlin. In 1848 he received a provisional appointment as tutor in the gymnasium in Hirschberg, but as a definite position was refused to him, in consequence of his being an Israelite, he proceeded to England in 1851. Dr. Freund has written a "Dictionary of the Latin Language," Leipsic, 1834–1845, in 4 vols., which has furnished the basis of Dr. William Smith's "Larger Latin Dictionary;" "Gesammtwörterbuch der lateinischen Sprache," Breslau, 1844; "Latin-German and German-Latin-Greek School Dictionary," 2 vols., Berlin, 1848–1855. He has also edited Cicero's "Pro Milone," Breslau, 1838, and "School Library of Greek and Roman Antiquities," 2 vols., Berlin, 1846.

FREYTAG, Gustav, a German novelist, dramatist, and journalist, born at Kreuzburg, in Prussian Silesia, July 13, 1816, received his preliminary education at the College of Oels, and next studied in the universities of Breslau and Berlin, obtaining the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1838. In 1847 he went to Dresden, and afterwards to Leipsic, where, in conjunction with Julian Schmidt, he established a journal called *The Messenger of the Frontier* ("*Grenzboten*"), of which he became the principal editor. Previously to this he had made his first essay as an author by publishing a volume of poems entitled "In Breslau," 1845, which was followed by "The Espousals, or Kuntz von Rosen" ("Die Brautfahrt, oder Kuntz von Rosen"), an historical comedy, 1845; two dramas, "Valentine," 1847, and "Count Waldemar," 1848; "The Journalists" ("Die Journalisten"), a comedy, 1854; "The Scholar" ("Der Gelehrte"), a tragedy, printed in Ruge's "Poetische Bilder;" and "Eine arme Schneiderseele," a comedy. His novel, entitled "Soll und Haben," the 6th edition of which was published in 1856, at once obtained for him a prominent position among German writers of fiction. It was translated into English by Mrs. Malcolm, under the title of "Debit and Credit," 8vo., Lond., 1857; and another translation, by L. C. C., appeared the same year at Edinburgh, in 2 vols. His more recent works are "Neue Bilder aus dem Leben des Deutschen Volkes," 8vo, Leipsic, 1862, translated by Mrs. Malcolm under the title of "Pictures of German Life," 4 vols. 8vo., Lond., 1862-3; "and "Die Verlorene Handschrift," 8vo., Leipsic, 1864, translated by the same lady under the title of "The Lost Manuscript, a novel," 8vo., Lond., 1865. Most of Herr Freytag's dramatic compositions were printed in a collected form at Leipsic in 3 vols., 1848–50. In consequence of differences with the publisher of the *Grensboten*, Herr Freytag retired in 1870 from the editorial chair of that journal, which he had occupied for twenty-three years, and became the conductor of a new weekly journal published at Leipsic.

FRISWELL, James Hain, born in 1827, at Newport, Shropshire, and educated at Apsley school, was originally intended for the law, his father being a London solicitor. Having a preference for literature, he appeared as an author in 1852, by contributing to the *Puppet Show*, conducted by Angus Reach and Albert Smith; has since written for many periodicals, including *Chambers's Journal*, and the *Leader*, *Spectator*, *London Review*, and

Saturday Review newspapers; and is the author of some successful works; amongst which may be mentioned "Houses with the Fronts off," "Ghost Stories," "Out and About," "Footsteps to Fame," "Sham," "A Daughter of Eve," and "One of Two," a novel, 3 vols., 1871. He published in 1864 "Life Portraits of Shakespeare," a work discussing the merits of the various representations of the "Immortal Bard;" is the author of "The Gentle Life," a volume of essays; "About in the World;" followed by a second volume of "The Gentle Life," which the publishers have formed into a series, in which have appeared "Like unto Christ," a translation of the "De Imitatione Christi" of À Kempis; a translation of "Montaigne's Essays;" and "Varia, or Readings from Rare Books." He is also the projector and general editor of the "Bayard Series." He has edited more than one periodical, and has taken an interest in the advancement of the working classes, delivering lectures, giving readings, and forming classes for their instruction.

FRITH, William Powell, R.A., born in 1819, at Studley, near Ripon, lost his father while young. In 1835 he entered the Art Academy, conducted by Mr. Sass, where he continued for three years, studying drawing and composition; in 1839 he exhibited, at the British Institution, a portrait of one of the children of his preceptor. This was followed in 1840 by "Othello and Desdemona," a picture which was favourably noticed at the time by the literary reviews and journals, and "Malvolio before the Countess Olivia," exhibited at the Academy the same year; and in 1841 by his "Parting Interview between Leicester and Amy Robsart." In 1842 he exhibited at the British Institution a sketch from "Sterne's Sentimental Journey," and contributed to the Exhibition a scene from the "Vicar of Wakefield," representing Olivia and the Squire trying to ascertain which was the taller. This picture, a general favourite, was purchased on the first day after the opening of the Exhibition. In 1843 he sent two contributions to the British Institution, "Dolly Varden," from Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge," and the Duel Scene from Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night;" and to the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, "Falstaff and his Friends with the Merry Wives of Windsor," followed in 1844 by his "Interview between Knox and Mary Queen of Scots," and another scene from the "Vicar of Wakefield,"—"The Squire describing his experiences of town life to Mrs. Primrose and her daughters." "Sterne in the Shop of the Grisette" is the title of a little picture exhibited at the British Institution in 1845, in which year he contributed the well-known picture of the "Village Pastor," which was the means of placing him on the roll of Associates of the Royal Academy. In 1846 he exhibited at the British Institution his "Norah Creina," and at the Academy a "Scene from Molière's Bourgeois Gentilhomme," and "The Return of Labour," a cottage scene. After becoming A.R.A., Mr. Frith almost entirely discontinued his contributions to the British Institution, except in 1852, when he sent a small female portrait, entitled "Wicked Eyes." In 1847 he produced his large picture of "English Merrymaking a Hundred Years Ago," and the "Saracen's Head," illustrative of a story in the "Spectator;" and in 1848, his "Old Woman accused of Bewitching a Peasant Girl," in the reign of James I. In the same year he exhibited his "Stage Coach Adventure in 1750," and another "Scene from Molière's Bourgeois Gentilhomme." His picture of 1849, entitled "Coming of Age," is a felicitous illustration of English country life in the days of Queen Elizabeth. In the Exhibition of 1850, Mr. Frith exhibited three pictures,—"The Portrait of a Lady;" a scene from "The Good-natured Man;" and "Sancho telling a tale to the duke and duchess to prove that the Knight of La Mancha is at the bottom of the table." The Exhibition of 1851 contained two of his pictures, "The Gleaner," and "Hogarth brought as a Spy before the Governor of Calais." In 1852 he was elected R.A., and exhibited "A Child at its Evening Prayers," and "Pope making Love to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu." In 1854 he contributed five subjects,—"Life at the Sea-side," purchased by her Majesty; "Portrait of Ann Page," "The Love Token," "A Scene from the Bride of Lammermoor," the "Poison Cup," from "Kenilworth," and a "Portrait." In 1855 he exhibited "Maria Tricking Malvolio," "The Lovers," "A Lady at the Opera," and "Feeding the Calves;" and in 1856 "Garden Flowers," "Many Happy Returns of the Day," and "A Dream of the Future." He has since exhibited "Ramsgate Sands," "The Derby Day," "The Railway Station," perhaps the most renowned of his many popular pictures; and has been commissioned by her Majesty to paint the marriage ceremony of the Prince and Princess of Wales at St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Mr. Frith was elected an honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts at Vienna in March, 1869, and a member of the Royal Academy of Belgium in August, 1871.

FROEBEL, JULIUS, a German writer, traveller, and politician, born at Griesheim, near Stadtilm, in 1806, is the son of a clergyman, and a nephew of the late Friedrich Froebel, the founder of the "Kindergärten" system of schools for children, who died in 1852. After studying at Rudolstadt, Keilhau, Stuttgart, Munich, Weimar, and Berlin, he was appointed in 1833 to the chair of Philosophy and Natural History at Zurich. Subsequently he officiated in the high school of that town as Professor of Mineralogy, to which science he made an important contribution by his "Grundzüge eines Systemes der Krystallogie, oder der Naturgeschichte der unorganischen Individuen," 8vo., Zurich, 1843; 2nd edit. 1847. Having become a naturalized citizen of Switzerland in 1826, he took part in politics, in the interest of the extreme Radical party, and edited *Der Sweizerische Republikander*. He also founded a publishing house at Zurich and Winterthur, under the name of "Literarisches Comptoir," and, devoting himself exclusively to this establishment, he relinquished his professorship in 1844, and issued several scientific works and many political pamphlets, which found a large circle of readers. Many of them, however, were suppressed by the Government. Having returned to Germany, Herr Froebel was expelled from the Prussian territory, and took up his abode in Dresden until the revolution of 1848, when he became a popular leader of the Democratic party, and a member of the German Parliament at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. He accompanied Robert Blum to Vienna, and was arrested, but acquitted by the same court-martial which pronounced the sentence of death upon his unfortunate friend. On the dissolution of the Parliament he repaired to Switzerland, and afterwards to the United States. He lectured in New York on German politics, engaged in commercial pursuits there, went in 1850 to Nicaragua, and afterwards engaged in one or two commercial expeditions to Santa Fé and Chihuahua. In 1855 he edited a journal at San Francisco, and in 1857, after his return to Germany, he was expelled from Frankfort, since which period he has resided in this country. Among his works, which include many on geography and politics, are: "System der socialen Politik," 2 vols., Mannheim, 1847; "Die Republikander," an historical drama in five acts, Leipsic, 1848; and "Aus Amerika, Erfahrungen, Reisen, und Studien," 2 vols., Leipsic, 1857-58, translated into English, under the title of "Seven Years' Travel in Central America, Northern Mexico, and the Far West of the United States," London, 1859.

FROST, WILLIAM EDWARD, R.A., was born at Wandsworth, Surrey, in 1810. Having received an education suited to an artistic career, he was introduced, at the age of fifteen, to Mr. Etty, and by his advice placed at Mr. Sass's academy in Bloomsbury, which he attended for three years, studying also at the British Museum. In 1829 he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy, and in the course of fourteen years painted upwards of three hundred portraits. Aspiring to higher success, he became, in 1839, a competitor for the gold medal of the Academy, the subject being "Prometheus Bound," and won the prize. In the competition of 1843, at Westminster Hall, he gained a prize (in the third class, of £100) for his cartoon, "Una alarmed by Fauns." In the same year, an Art-Union prizeholder selected his "Christ Crowned with Thorns," exhibited at the Royal Academy. The turning-point in Mr. Frost's career had arrived, and he abandoned portrait-painting. Pictures in the peculiar class for which the painter is known, followed, and readily found purchasers:—"A Bacchanalian Dance" and "Nymphs Dancing," both in 1844; "Sabrina," in 1845; and "Diana and Actæon," painted for Lord Northwick, in 1846. The last secured for him his election as Associate of the Academy in that year. In 1847 his "Una and the Wood Nymphs" was purchased by her Majesty; in 1848 "Euphrosyne," commissioned by Mr. Bicknell, attracted the notice of royalty, and procured for him a command to paint a group for the Queen, "The Sirens," in 1849. Among his principal pictures are "The Disarming of Cupid," painted for Prince Albert; "Andromeda," both in 1850; "Wood Nymphs," and "Hylas," in 1851; "May Morning," in 1852; "Chastity," in 1854; "Bacchante and Faun," in 1855; "The Graces," in 1856; "Narcissus," in 1857; "Zephyr and Aurora," in 1858; "Daughters of Hesperus," in 1860; "Venus and Cupid," in 1861; "Panope," in 1862; "The Graces," in 1863; "L'Allegro," in 1864; "The Death of Adonis," in 1865; Scene from "The Tempest," in 1866; "Hylas," in 1867; "Aurora and Zephyr," in 1868; "By the Waters of Babylon," in 1869; and the "Bacchanalian Revel," in 1870. He was elected a Royal Academician Dec. 30, 1870.

FROTHINGHAM, Octavius B., the son of the late Rev. Dr. N. L. Frothingham, a Unitarian clergyman, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1822. He was educated at Harvard College, where he studied theology in the Divinity School. In 1847 he was ordained, and settled as pastor in Boston. He was a great admirer of Theodore Parker, and though differing from him on some points, he has been more outspoken in his advocacy of rationalistic views than Mr. Parker was. In 1859 he went to New York, and since Feb., 1860, has been the pastor of the Third Unitarian Society there. He is now regarded as the leader of the Radical or Rationalistic Unitarians, objects to the use of the term "Christian" as applied to that branch of the Unitarians, and is an able exponent of what is sometimes called the School of Free Thought. He has published several books and pamphlets; among them three volumes of Discourses, an "Oration on Theodore Parker," one on "Abraham Lincoln;" and "Stories from the Lips of the Teacher." He was one of the editors of *The Radical*, and since 1869 has been on the staff of the *New York Tribune*.

FROTHINGHAM, Richard, Jun., author and politician, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, Jan. 31, 1812. His early efforts were devoted to journalism, and he formed a connection with the *Boston Post*, of which he is chief editor. He was chosen to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1839, and continued a member till 1850, when an attempt to return him to Congress in the Democratic interest failed. In 1851 he was a delegate to the National Convention of that party, and was active in procuring the nomination of General Pierce for the Presidency of the United States. As a delegate to the Convention summoned in 1853 to revise the Constitution of Massachusetts, Mr. Frothingham took part in its debates. He published "History of Charlestown," in 1848; "History of the Siege of Boston; and of the Battles of Lexington, Concord, and Bunker's Hill," in 1849; and has written some papers on Banking.

FROUDE, James Anthony, youngest son of the late Venerable R. H. Froude, archdeacon of Totnes, born at Dartington, Devonshire, April 23, 1818, was educated at Westminster and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in classical honours, and obtained the Chancellor's Prize for the English essay (subject, Political Economy), and was elected Fellow of Exeter College in 1842. For some time he was connected with the High Church party under the Rev. J. H. Newman, and wrote in "The Lives of the English Saints." He is the author of "The Shadows of the Clouds," published in 1847, and the "Nemesis of Faith," in 1849; both of which were severely condemned by the University authorities. In 1850 he began to contribute articles to the *Westminster Review* and to *Fraser's Magazine*, chiefly on English history; and in 1856 published the first two volumes of his "History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada," which has been continued from time to time, vols. 11 and 12 having been published in 1870, concluding the work. His "Short Studies on Great Subjects" appeared in 1867, being reprints of essays which had appeared in various periodicals. Mr. Froude was installed Rector of the University of St. Andrews, March 23, 1869, on which occasion the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him. For a short time he was editor of *Fraser's Magazine*, but he resigned that position in Aug., 1871.

FULLER, Richard, D.D., born at Beaufort, South Carolina, in 1808, graduated from Harvard College in 1824, subsequently studied law, and was admitted to the bar of South Carolina before he entered upon his twenty-first year. He attained, almost at a single bound, a large and lucrative practice, and was on the high road to professional eminence when he was attacked by a severe and protracted illness. On his recovery he joined the Episcopal Church, and soon after changed his denominational views, became a Baptist, and, renouncing his profession, commenced a preparation for the ministry. He was ordained in 1833 as pastor of the Beaufort Baptist church, and after a very successful pastorate of fourteen years removed to Baltimore, Maryland, where he has since 1847 been the pastor of the largest church of his denomination in the city. Dr. Fuller has a high reputation as a pulpit orator, and as a sound, able, and logical writer. He has published several works, the most important of which are, "Correspondence with Bishop England concerning the Roman Chancery;" "Letters to Francis Mayland, D.D., on the subject of Domestic Slavery;" two or more volumes of Sermons; and a volume of "Letters."

FULLERTON, Lady Georgiana, second daughter of the first Earl Granville, for some years ambassador at the court of France under the Orleans dynasty, was married in 1833 to Alexander George Fullerton, Esq., eldest son of George A. Fullerton, Esq., of Ballintoy Castle, Ireland. Her career as an authoress commenced with a novel entitled "Ellen Middleton," a domestic story, published in 1844, followed by "Grantley Manor," a novel bearing on the war of creeds; and "Lady Bird," a tale published in 1852, after her conversion to the Roman Catholic religion. Her more recent works are, "The Life of St. Frances of Rome," and "La Comtesse de Bonneval," published in 1857; "Rose Leblanc," like the former work, in French, in 1860; "Laurentia, a Tale of Japan," in 1861; a novel entitled "Too Strange not to be True," in 1864; "Constance Sherwood," an autobiography, in 1865; "A Stormy Life," in 1867; and "Mrs. Gerald's Niece," in 1869.

FURNESS, William Henry, D.D.,

born at Boston, Massachusetts, April 20, 1802, was educated in that town and at Harvard College, graduating from thence in 1820. He next studied theology in the Cambridge Divinity School, graduating in 1823, and in 1825 was ordained pastor of the First Unitarian Society in Philadelphia, where he still officiates. He early took a decided stand against slavery, and until its final overthrow continued his unwavering opposition to it. He has published "Remarks on the Four Gospels," 1836; "Jesus and his Biographers," 1838; "History of Jesus," 1850; "Thoughts on the Life and Character of Jesus of Nazareth," 1859; "The Veil partly lifted and Jesus becoming Visible," 1864; and "The Unconscious Truth of the Four Gospels," 1868. Dr. Furness has also published a volume of Prayers entitled "Domestic Worship," and three or four volumes of "Sermons and Discourses." He has written a considerable amount of poetry, mostly devotional. He edited for three years "The Diadem," a Philadelphia annual, and has produced many exquisite translations from the German, both in prose and verse. A collection of gems of German verse, containing his version of Schiller's "Song of the Bell" and many other German lyrics, has passed through numerous editions.

FÜRST, Dr. Julius, born at Zerkowa, in Posen, May 12, 1805, of Jewish parents, is one of the best-read men in Hebrew and Rabbinical lore, as well as a proficient in Gentile classical literature. He is Professor of Hebrew, Syriac, and Talmudical departments in the University of Leipsic. Dr. Fürst, who was the originator, and for many years the editor of the well-conducted Hebrew-German weekly, *Der Orient*, has written many learned treatises on subjects connected with the religion, literature, and history of his people. His chief works are the magnificent Hebrew Concordance (thick folio, 1,428 pp.), and his "Biographical Dictionary of eminent Hebrew *Literati* and *Savans.*"

G.

GABLENTZ (Baron von), Ludwig Karl Wilhelm, an Austrian general, born at Jena, June 19, 1814; after serving in the Saxon cavalry for several years, transferred his allegiance to Austria, made, under Radetsky, the campaigns of Italy in 1848, distinguished himself at Custozza, was appointed Chief of Staff soon afterwards, and played a brilliant part in the Hungarian war. He next undertook several delicate political and diplomatic missions, and in 1854 he commanded a brigade of the army of occupation in the Danubian Provinces. In the war of Italian Independence he was for two years at the head of a brigade in Lombardy. He distinguished himself at Magenta, and still more at Solferino, when, being intrusted on the field of battle with the command of a division, he defended Capriana, and covered the retreat of the Austrian army. Baron Gablentz was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Field-Marshal in 1863. The following year he commanded the 6th corps of the Austrian army, which was sent to Holstein, but, though he took part at first in the two principal successes of the invading army, he was afterwards rendered powerless by the conduct of the Prussians, who opposed the order given by the Austrian general, in the name of the Emperor, to convoke the States of Holstein. He even had to evacuate Rendsburg, and addressed, from Altona, on June 13, a protest against the violence offered to him. During the war with Prussia in 1866 Gablentz held the command of the 10th corps, and at the battle of Königgrätz he also had the command of the 8th corps, both of which were vanquished by the Second Prussian Army. In July, 1869, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in Hungary.

GACHARD, Louis Prosper, an historical writer, born at Paris, Oct. 12, 1800, was brought up as a practical printer, and settled in Belgium, where he associated himself with the movement for independence, and was naturalized in 1831. At the same time he was appointed Keeper of the Public Records of Belgium, and since that time he has been frequently commissioned by the Government to search national and foreign libraries for documents illustrative of the history and antiquities of Belgium. M. Gachard, who is a member of the Academy of Brussels, and Secretary of the Historical Commission, has published "Analectes Belgiques," 1830; "Rapport sur les Produits de l'Industrie Belge," 1835; "Documents Politiques et Diplomatiques sur la Révolution Belge de 1790," 1843; "Documents Inédits," 3 vols., 1845; "Extraits des Registres des Consaux de Tournay," 1846; "Relation des Troubles de Gand sous Charles-Quint," 1846; "Mémoires sur les Bollandistes et leurs Travaux, depuis 1773 jusqu'en 1789," 1847; "Inventaire des Archives du Royaume," 1849; "Correspondance de Guillaume le Taciturne," 6 vols., 1851-59; "Correspondance de Charles-Quint et d'Adrien VI.," 1859; "Don Carlos et Philippe II.," 2 vols., 1863; "Actes des États Généraux des Pays-Bas, 1576 à 1585," 2 vols., 1866; "Correspondance de Marguerite d'Autriche avec Philippe II.," vol. i., 1867; "Jeanne la Folle," 1869, in which he gives a view of the question connected with the unhappy mother of Charles V., which is opposed to that of Gustave Bergenroth; and "La Bibliothèque des Princes Corsini à Rome," 1869, in which the history of a library is made as interesting as if it were a personal narrative.

GADE, Niels Wilhelm, a Danish composer, born at Copenhagen, Feb. 22, 1817, became first violinist in the chapel royal at Copenhagen. In 1841 he won the prize offered by the Copenhagen Musical Association by his first great composition, "Nachklänge von Ossian." Supported by the king he proceeded, in 1843, to Leipsic, there to complete his musical education. Having in 1844 made a tour into Italy, he returned to Leipsic in order to undertake, in the absence and in the place of Mendelssohn, the direction of the Gewandhaus concerts. In 1848 he settled down in Copenhagen, where he became Organist, Director of Music, and Master of the Chapel Royal. Besides his prize composition, he has also written five symphonies, a quintette and an octette, several pieces for the voice with orchestra, as the "Erl King's Daughter," and "Spring-tide Phantasy," and many smaller compositions, in all about forty works.

GAERTNER, Friedrich von, Chief Surveyor and Director of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Munich, born at Coblentz in 1792, studied at Munich and Paris, in England and Italy. In 1820 he was appointed Professor of Architecture in the Munich Academy, and having passed some time as a practical artist, in 1822 became Director of the Royal Porcelain Manufactory. He is the architect of the new library at Munich, which is one of the most remarkable of modern structures, for the simple magnificence of its façade, if not for the regularity of its arrangement, and he furnished the design for the royal palace at Athens, where he accompanied the king of Bavaria in 1836, and re-opened the quarries of Pentelicus, which had been forgotten ever since the time of Hadrian. The restoration of the cathedrals at Ratisbon and Bamberg was executed chiefly under his direction. On the departure of Cornelius from Munich, Gaertner was appointed Director of the Academy of Arts.

GAGERN, Baron Heinrich Wilhelm August von, some time First Minister of the Regent of the German empire, and leader of the Gotha or Constitutional party in Germany, born at Beyruth, Aug. 20, 1799, received his early education at the military school of Munich, was present at Waterloo; after the peace entered the University of Göttingen, and studied at Jena and Heidelberg. Notwithstanding his connection with secret societies, on leaving Heidelberg he entered the service of the grand duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, and became private secretary to Grollman, the Minister of the Interior. His principles proving too liberal for this responsible post, he was compelled to resign. The best part of Baron Gagern's life has been spent in endeavouring to promote the principles of free government in the smaller states of Germany. The whole of his elaborate system fell to the ground through the cautious policy of the late Frederick William, who refused to accept the imperial crown. Baron Gagern fought as major in the ranks of the Schleswig-Holstein army, and retired into private life in 1852. He published, in three volumes, the Life of his brother, Gen. Friedrich von Gagern, in 1856.

GALE, James, Ph.D., F.G.S., an inventor, born at Crabtree, near Plymouth, Devonshire, in July, 1833, and educated at Tavistock in a select class, formed by the master of the British School. While still a youth he was afflicted with the total loss of sight, but he bore this terrible affliction with patience, devoted himself to the acquisition of knowledge, became a partner in a manufacturing business, and subsequently practised as a medical electrician at Plymouth. His name first became generally known in 1865, when he announced that he had discovered "a means of rendering gunpowder non-explosive and explosive at will, the process for effecting the same being simple, effectual, and cheap, the quality and bulk of the gunpowder remaining uninjured." Arrangements were made for a trial of the process at the Government House, Mount Wise, Plymouth, June 27, 1865, and the experiments, carried on in the presence of a number of military and naval officers, were attended with the most satisfactory results. The experiments were repeated with equal success at Wimbledon, London, Woolwich, and on the coast of Sussex, and also by Mr. Gale himself in the presence of the Queen and the royal family. The invention is very simple; it consists of mixing powdered glass with the gunpowder, which is thereby rendered unexplosive. The glass can, by a simple process, be again separated from the gunpowder, which, of course, then resumes its explosive character. Mr. Gale is likewise the inventor of the ammunition slide-gun, the fog-shell, the balloon-shell, &c. He was elected a Fellow of the Chemical Society in 1866; a Fellow of the Royal Geological Society the same year; and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Rostock in 1867. A biography of Dr. Gale, written by Mr. John Plummer, appeared in 1868, under the title of "The Story of a Blind Inventor."

GALIGNANI, John Anthony, and William, brothers, were born in London, the former Oct. 13, 1796, and the latter March 10, 1798. They are well known as the proprietors and directors of the English daily newspaper issued at Paris under the title of *Galignani's Messenger*, and as the publishers of many valuable works. The *Messenger* was established in 1814, by their father, who commenced an English publishing house in Paris in 1800, and brought out an important monthly review, entitled the "Repertory of English Literature, Arts, and Sciences," in 1808. After his decease, in 1821, the *Messenger* assumed, under the management of his sons, a more important position. Its principal object is the advocacy of cordial relations between Great Britain and France. Both gentlemen are decorated with the Legion of Honour. The English Government presented to them, in 1866, through Lord Cowley, the English ambassador at Paris, a magnificent silver épergne, bearing an inscription to the effect that it was given to Messrs. Galignani in recognition of their constant efforts to promote benevolent objects in favour of British subjects, and more especially for their munificence in erecting and supporting at their private expense an hospital in Paris for the use of our distressed countrymen.

GALLAIT, Louis, historical painter,

born at Tournay (Belgium), in 1810, studied at Antwerp and Paris, first exhibited at Brussels, and produced, in 1833, his picture of "Tasso in his Cell visited by Montaigne," which was a brilliant success, and at once established his reputation. His pictures, which are generally on a large scale, represent subjects from the history of the Low Countries. "The Last Moments of Egmont," painted in 1853, "The Abdication of Charles V.," and "The Last Honours paid to Egmont and Horn," were among the chief attractions in the Foreign Gallery of the International Exhibition of 1862. This artist, who resides at Brussels, was, in July, 1862, entertained at a public dinner given to him by the amateurs and artists of Great Britain. He is a member of the Academy Royal of Belgium; obtained a medal in France in 1835, and the decoration in June, 1841. Mr. Gallait was elected an honorary member of the Royal Academy of London, Dec. 15, 1869; and the Paris Academy of Fine Arts elected him, Jan. 29, 1870, to the position of Foreign Associate, vacant by the death of the great German painter Overbeck.

GALT, SIR ALEXANDER TILLOCH, K.C.M.G., son of John Galt, the author, born at Chelsea, Sept. 6, 1817, educated in this country and in Canada, was in the service of the British and American Land Company from 1833 to 1856, and the Commissioner and Manager of their entire estates from 1844 to 1856. He was first elected to the Canadian Parliament in 1849. The Governor-General, Sir E. W. Head, requested him to form an administration in Aug., 1858. This task he declined, though he joined Mr. Cartier's administration as Finance Minister, and held that office until that ministry was defeated on the Militia Bill, in May, 1862. Mr. Galt resumed his post as Finance Minister in March, 1864, and retired in Aug., 1866, when ministers failed to carry a measure securing certain educational privileges to the Protestant minority in Lower Canada, in view of the greatly-increased power obtained by the French and Roman Catholic majority under confederation. Mr. Galt felt, as the representative in the Government of the Protestants of Lower Canada, that he could best serve their interests by retiring. The result appears to have justified his view. He was appointed one of the Delegates for Lower Canada, to confer with the Imperial Government on the subject of Confederation, and in that capacity, although not a member of the Canadian Government, has secured protection for his co-religionists. Mr. Galt is regarded as the ablest financier in the colonies, and has taken a prominent part in all the measures adopted to unite and consolidate British America. He is still a member of the Dominion Parliament. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George in 1869.

GALTON, FRANCIS, F.R.S., youngest son of S. T. Galton, of Duddeston, near Birmingham, and grandson of Dr. Erasmus Darwin, author of "Zoonomia" and the "Botanic Garden," was born in 1822, and educated at King Edward's Grammar School, Birmingham, which he left to study medicine, first at the Birmingham Hospital, and subsequently at King's College, London. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1844, travelled in North Africa and on the White Nile, then rarely visited, in 1846, and afterwards made a journey of exploration in the western regions of South Africa, starting from Walfisch Bay. For this journey, of which he published an account, he received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society in 1852, in whose proceedings he subsequently took an active share, first as member of council, then as secretary and vice-president. Mr. Galton is the author of the "Art of Travel, or Shifts and Contrivances in Wild Countries," a work which has already gone through four editions, and has been warmly appreciated by travellers and emigrants; and of "Meteorographica," 1863, the first attempt to chart the progress of all the elements of the weather, on a large scale. He was appointed, on behalf of the Royal Society, a member of a committee of the Board of Trade, which examined, after the death of Admiral Fitzroy, into the past and future duties and administration of the Meteorological Office, and he is now one of the managing committee of that office. He was general secretary of the British Association from 1863 to 1868, and has also served on the councils of several learned societies. His latest work is entitled "Hereditary Genius, its Laws and Consequences," 1869.

GAMBETTA Léon, a French statesman, born at Cahors, of a Genoese family, Oct. 30, 1838. Adopting the legal profession, he became a member of the Paris bar in 1859, and soon acquired fame as a forensic orator, being much employed in political causes both in the capital and the provinces, while he obtained immense popularity among certain classes of the Parisians on account of his advanced Republican opinions. In March, 1869, on the occasion of the prosecution of the *Émancipation* newspaper at Toulouse, the young and eloquent orator received a most enthusiastic reception in the south. At the general election held that year, M. Gambetta stood for Paris and Marseilles, as a representative of the "irreconcilable opposition," and was returned for both constituencies, but elected to take his seat for Marseilles. In Jan., 1870, he made a violent attack on the Ollivier Ministry, declaring that the day would come when the majority of the people would, without appealing to force, succeed in establishing a Republic. On the fall of the Empire and the consequent formation of the Government of the National Defence in Sept., 1870, he was nominated Minister of the Interior, and soon showed that he possessed administrative powers of a high order. When a serious misunderstanding took place between the Delegate Government at Tours and the National Defence Committee in Paris, regarding the contemplated election of deputies, M. Gambetta was selected by his colleagues to proceed to the former city and explain the position of affairs in the capital. Accordingly he left Paris on Oct. 7, 1870, in a balloon named the "Armand-Barbès," accompanied by a secretary and an aëronaut, passed safely over the Prussian lines, and reached Rouen in the evening. Proceeding without loss of time to Tours, he there assumed the direction, and for some months was virtually Dictator of all those provinces of France which were free from the German invaders. He urged the people to continued resistance, raised the Army of the Loire, and after the Delegate Government had been obliged to remove to Bordeaux, he issued a proclamation advocating war *à outrance*, and resistance even to complete exhaustion. It is scarcely necessary to add, that his dream of driving out the Prussians was not realised, and that his volunteer armies were completely crushed by the well-trained forces of the enemy. On Feb. 6, 1871, MM. Arago, Garnier Pagès, and Eugène Pelletan, members of the Paris Government, arrived at Bordeaux, bringing with them a decree signed by all the members of the Government, which annulled that of M. Gambetta, by which certain classes of electors were disqualified as candidates for the Assembly. In consequence of this censure, M. Gambetta at once resigned his functions. Shortly afterwards he proceeded to Spain, and resided there for some months in seclusion, but he has since returned to France and obtained a seat in the Assembly, where he is regarded as a leader of the Radical wing of the Republican party.

GAMBIER, Sir Edward John, nephew of the late Admiral Lord Gambier, born in 1796, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated. Having been called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, he was appointed in 1828 Recorder of Prince of Wales Island, and transferred in 1836 as a puisne judge to Madras, where he held the chief justiceship from 1840 till 1849, when he retired.

GARBETT, The Venerable James, M.A., born about 1802, was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., taking first-class honours in 1822. He was elected to a Michel fellowship at Queen's College, afterwards became Fellow and Tutor of Brasenose College, Public Examiner at Oxford in 1829, Rector of Clayton, Sussex, in 1835, Prebendary of Chichester in 1843, and Archdeacon of Chichester in 1851. He preached the Bampton Lectures before the University of Oxford in 1842, and held the post of Professor of Poetry from that date until 1852. He has published his "Bampton Lectures," "Prælectiones Academicæ," five volumes of sermons, pamphlets on the great questions of the day, and "Archidiaconal Charges."

GARCIA. (*See* Viardot-Garcia.)

GARIBALDI, Giuseppe, was born at Nice, of poor parents, July 22, 1807. Being fond of the sea, he made voyages, when very young, to Odessa and to Rome. Having, in 1832, been implicated with Mazzini in a conspiracy against Charles Albert, king of Sardinia, he was compelled to quit his country, was again in trouble in 1834, and was condemned to death in his absence for a similar attempt. He escaped to France, and landed at Marseilles, whence he sailed in an Egyptian corvette, and offered his services to the Bey of Tunis; but the life was not stirring enough for him, and in 1836 he fought for the republic of Rio Grande, then at war with Brazil. He commanded a vessel of thirty tons, with sixteen men, and having been taken prisoner at Gualeguay, on trying to escape, was cruelly treated. After being set at liberty, he again fought for Rio Grande, and, attended by his wife Anita, passed through a variety of stirring adventures. He commanded an Italian legion of 800 men against the Dictator Rosas, and fought the battle of Salto Sant' Antonio. In 1847, on hearing of the elevation of Pius IX. to the Papacy, he offered his services, transferred in 1848 to the provisional government of Rome, Charles Albert declining them. Received with great enthusiasm at Rome, he was in the thick of the struggle which ensued when the French troops attacked that city. On the entry of the French, Garibaldi fled, the French and Austrians pursuing him. During the terrible time which followed, his wife sank from exhaustion and dread. Garibaldi became a manufacturer of soap and candles on Staten Island, went to Valparaiso, and returned to the United States. In 1854, on visiting the Tyne, he was presented by the people of Newcastle with a sword. Afterwards he settled in the desolate island of Caprera, where he commenced farming with great success. On offering his services to the Sardinian generals, he was much opposed, but was allowed to organize a body of volunteers, called Alpine Chasseurs, consisting of 17,000 men; and with this force he engaged at Varese, Camerlata, Como, Brescia, Magenta, Montebello, Solferino, &c. He landed at Marsala in May, 1860, took Palermo, marched on the mainland, and the struggle was carried from Reggio to Pizzo, to San Giovanni, Mileto, and finally to Naples, which King Francis II. abandoned. On his march to Gaeta he met Victor Emanuel, and saluted him "King of Italy." Capua and Gaeta afterwards capitulated. He did not get on well with the Sardinian lieutenants of the king, and, as poor in purse as he was when he set out, without any honours or titles, he went on board a vessel, and returned to his home in Caprera. The cession of his native city Nice to France caused him deep sorrow. His insular retirement was not, however, of long duration; and he published at Palermo, July 26, 1862, a revolutionary address to the Hungarians, inciting them to revolt, possibly with the hope that such a movement would divert a large body of the Austrian troops from Venetia. But the effect of this proclamation was neutralized by a public letter from Gen. Klapka, addressed to Garibaldi, in which he demonstrated that any rising of the Hungarian people at that juncture would be ruinous to their cause. Garibaldi, who was not to be easily thwarted, joined a body of volunteers at Ficuzza, a forest district, about twenty miles from Palermo, Aug. 1. Gen. Cialdini was sent by the government at Turin to check this hasty and ill-advised movement; but before he arrived Garibaldi and his followers had crossed in two French steamers from Catania to Melita, a small port on the Calabrian coast. They were followed by a strong body of the royal troops under Col. Pallavacino, and were attacked on the mountain plateau of Aspromonte, when they surrendered, Garibaldi himself being severely wounded by a rifle-bullet in the ankle. He was conveyed to Spezzia, where the bullet was extracted, and he was attended by Mr. R. Partridge, an English surgeon sent out specially for the purpose, and by the most distinguished Italian practitioners. On account of his services in the cause of Italian independence in 1860, he was pardoned, and he returned to Caprera. In the spring of 1864 Garibaldi visited England. An immense concourse of people assembled on his arrival in London, where he was entertained by some leading members of the aristocracy, and was honoured with a banquet by the Lord Mayor and the city of London. In the midst of these ovations, he suddenly announced his intention of returning to Italy, thereby putting an end to his engagements to visit several provincial towns. The cause of this resolution on his part was the subject of much controversy at the time. Having paid a visit to some friends in the west of England, Garibaldi embarked in the Duke of Sutherland's yacht (the Duke and Duchess accompanying him), and reached Caprera in safety. During the campaign of 1866, Garibaldi again took the field, was engaged in operations in the Tyrol, sustained a severe repulse from the Austrians, July 22, and retired upon the Soro. This reverse he retrieved July 23, and was preparing to advance, when the war was brought to a close, and Garibaldi retired at Caprera. The year 1867 was a still more disastrous one for Garibaldi. In spite of the reserve maintained by the Italian Government, he determined to complete, if possible, the unification of Italy. Accordingly he revived the agitation on the Roman question, and openly organized an invasion of the States of the Church. The Government resolved to suppress this movement, and accordingly its leader was arrested at Asinalunga, by order of the Minister Ratazzi, on Sept. 24. Garibaldi was taken in the first instance to Alessandria, but was afterwards permitted to return home to Caprera, in the neighbourhood of which island a man-of-war was stationed in order to prevent the escape of the revolutionary chief. This vigilance was, however, unavailing, as Garibaldi escaped on the 14th of Oct., and proceeding to Florence, harangued the populace and started on the 22nd to join the insurgent bands on the Roman frontier. At the head of four battalions of volunteers he defeated the Pontifical troops at Monte Rotondo (Oct. 26); but on the 4th of Nov. the Garibaldians again encountered, at Mentana, the Pontifical troops, who had been reinforced by a portion of the French expeditionary corps, and suffered a speedy and crushing defeat, thanks mainly, according to the official report of General de Failly, to the superiority of the Chassepot rifle, which "did wonders" on this memorable occasion. Garibaldi was arrested at Figline, on his journey to Caprera, and carried to the fortress of Varignano, near Spezzia. The General protested against this act, and claimed the protection due to an Italian Deputy and an American citizen. He was set at liberty on the 26th, and retired to his island home, which he again left on hearing of the downfall of the French Empire and the establishment of the Republic, when, hastening to France, he placed his sword at the disposal of the Government of the National Defence. He landed at Marseilles Oct. 7, 1870, arrived at Tours, the seat of the Government Delegation, two days later, and on the 16th was nominated to the command of the irregular forces in the Vosges. Great expectations were formed in some quarters of the Garibaldian troops, but they rendered little or no service in the field, while their conduct towards the clergy and the inmates of conventual establishments excited a feeling of disgust in the minds of all the respectable people in the country. In Feb., 1871, Garibaldi was returned a Deputy to the National Assembly for Paris and several of the departments, but at the preliminary sitting of that body at Bordeaux, on the 12th, the General, "loving the Republic but hating the priesthood," ungraciously gave in his resignation. He also resigned the command of the Army of the Vosges, and soon afterwards took his departure for Caprera.

GARNIER, Jean-Louis-Charles, architect, born at Paris, Nov. 6, 1825, studied sculpture and drawing at the École Spéciale de Dessin, obtaining several prizes. At the commencement of 1842 he entered the École des Beaux-Arts, and remained there six years, studying under MM. Léveil and Hippolyte Lebas, and gaining the great prize in architecture in 1848 for his design for a "Conservatoire pour les arts et métiers." Afterwards he travelled in Greece, measured in the island of Egina the temple of Jupiter, a polychromatic design for the restoration of which was exhibited at the Salon de Beaux-Arts in 1853, and at the Exposition Universelle of 1855. Returning to France in 1854, after a short visit to Constantinople, M. Garnier was attached as a sub-inspector to the works at the Tour de Saint-Jacques la Boucherie, under M. Ballu. In 1856 he published, in the "Revue Archéologique," an explanatory paper relative to the Temple of Egina. He exhibited various works in water-colours, &c., at the salons of 1857, 1859, and 1863; obtained a third-class medal in 1857, a first-class medal in 1863; and was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 9, 1864. In 1861 he took part in the open competition for the new Opera-house at Paris; his plans were unanimously adopted by the jury, over which Count Walewski presided, and he was intrusted with the execution of this important work.

GARNIER-PAGÈS, Louis-Antoine, politician, was born at Marseilles, July 18, 1803. The double name he bears is owing to the fact that his mother was twice married, first to M. Garnier and then to M. Pagès, a professor of rhetoric in the Sorbonne. The son, who was a commission-agent in Paris when the revolution of July, 1830, broke out, played a part at the barricades. He was elected a deputy of the arrondissement of Verneuil, and took his seat in the Chamber on the "Left," occupying himself chiefly with financial and commercial subjects. He was one of the leaders in the organization of the reform banquets which preceded the revolution of 1848, at which time he was appointed Mayor of Paris, and was Minister of Finance under the Provisional Government. In the latter capacity he had to deal with a financial crisis, and introduced several important reforms; amongst others, the system of bonded warehouses and dock warrants. He was elected a member of the Executive Commission and of the Legislative Assembly, March 21, 1864; and was again returned to the Chamber in 1869. He has written "L'Histoire de la Révolution de 1848," of which eight volumes appeared in 1860–2, and a continuation, entitled "L'Histoire de la Commission Exécutive," in 1869.

GARRETT, Elizabeth, M.D. (*See* Anderson.)

GARRISON, William Lloyd, an American philanthropist and reformer, for nearly forty years the leader in the anti-slavery movement, was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, Dec. 12, 1804. Having received a good academical education, he was apprenticed to the printer and publisher of the *Newburyport Herald*. When about eighteen years of age he began to write for the *Herald*, and for the *Salem Gazette*. Soon after the expiration of his apprenticeship he became editor of the *Free Press*, and this proving unsuccessful, he took charge of the *Natural Philanthropist*, a temperance paper published in Boston, in 1827. In 1829 he was engaged by Mr. Benjamin Lundy, of Baltimore, Maryland, to assist him in editing *The Genius of Universal Emancipation*, a journal advocating the emancipation of the slaves, and published at Baltimore. His invectives against the internal slave-trade, and the men who were prosecuting it, led to his imprisonment for libel; he remained in prison for two months, when Mr. Arthur Tappan, a New York merchant, paid his fine and effected his release. On the 1st of Jan., 1831, he commenced, in Boston, the publication of the *Liberator*, a weekly anti-slavery journal, which he continued for thirty-four years. For the first five years he was almost daily threatened with assassination; the legislature of Georgia put a price of $5,000 (£1,000) upon his head; the mayor of Boston was constantly appealed to from the South to suppress his paper, and so great was his peril that his friends urged him to go armed; but being conscientiously a non-resistant, and afterwards one of the founders of the American Peace Society, he refused. In 1835 a mob in Boston broke up a meeting of the Female Anti-Slavery Society, and violently dragged Mr. Garrison, who was one of the speakers, through the streets, intending to murder him. He was rescued by the mayor, and committed to the gaol for the night, to preserve his life. He had visited Great Britain in 1833, and made the acquaintance of the eminent anti-slavery leaders there. On his return he had organized the American Anti-Slavery Society, of which he was subsequently president for twenty-two years. In 1840 he again visited England, and was most cordially received. During the next twenty years and more he continued to contend for the immediate emancipation of the slaves, gaining in influence and power each year; and when the great result was accomplished, in 1865, he resigned the presidency of the Anti-Slavery Society, and discontinued the publication of the *Liberator*, as its mission was accomplished. His friends presented him with $30,000 (£6,000), as a memorial offering for his services to the nation. A volume of his poems and sonnets was published in 1843, and "Selections from his Writings and Speeches" in 1852.

GASCOIGNE, Caroline Leigh, youngest daughter of the late John Smith, Esq., of Dale Park, long a member of the House of Commons, born May 2, 1813, and married to Gen. Gascoigne, eldest son of Gen. Gascoigne, of Chillwall, M.P. for Liverpool, in 1834, was at an early age distinguished for her devotion to literature. Her first work, "Temptation, or a Wife's Perils," published in 1839, was followed by "The School for Wives," in 1839; "Evelyn Harcourt," in 1842; "Belgravia," a poem, in 1851; "Spencer's Cross Manor-House," a tale for children, and "Recollections of the Crystal Palace," a poem, in 1852; "The Next Door Neighbours," in 1855; "Doctor Harold," a novel, in 1865; "My Aunt Prue's Railway Journey," in 1865; and "Dr. Harold's Note-Book," in 1869.

GASSIOT, John Peter, D.C.L., F.R.S., eldest son of the late John Peter Gassiot, of Pau, Basses-Pyrénées, France, by Harriet, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Dixon, of Beestone, Yorkshire, was born in 1797. Mr. Gassiot, who is a merchant in London, a Magistrate for Surrey, a Deputy-Lieutenant for the City, a Director of the London and Westminster Bank, Treasurer of the London and St. Katherine's Dock Companies, and a Vice-President of the London Institution, is the author of various papers published in the "Philosophical Transactions" of the Royal Society; and of "Monetary Panics and their Remedy, with opinions of the highest authorities on the Bank Charter Act," 2nd edit. 1867. He is D.C.L. of Oxford, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh, Aug. 1, 1871.

GATTY, MRS. ALFRED MARGARET, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Scott (chaplain and foreign secretary to Lord Nelson), born at Burnham Parsonage, in Essex, in 1809, was married in 1839 to the Rev. Alfred Gatty, D.D., vicar of Ecclesfield, near Sheffield, and sub-dean of York Cathedral, author of "The Bell, its History and Uses," "The Vicar and his Duties," an enlarged edition of "Hunter's Hallamshire," "The Testimony of David," and various theological works. The Life of Dr. Scott was published by his daughter and son-in-law in 1842. Mrs. Gatty's first work, "The Fairy Godmothers, and other Tales," 1851, was followed by "Parables from Nature" (five series), "Worlds not realized," "Proverbs illustrated," "The Poor Incumbent," "Legendary Tales," "Aunt Judy's Tales," "Aunt Judy's Letters," "Old Folks from Home," "The Human Face Divine," "British Seaweeds from Harvey's Phycologia Britannica," in 1863; "Domestic Pictures and Tales," in 1865, and "Waifs and Strays in Natural History," in 1871. Mrs. Gatty has also edited *Aunt Judy's Magazine* from May, 1866. "The Travels and Adventures of the Rev. Dr. Wolf," the missionary, taken down from dictation, were edited, in 1860, by Dr. and Mrs. Gatty.

GAUNTLETT, HENRY JOHN, Mus. Dr., eldest son of the Rev. Henry Gauntlett, late vicar of Olney, Bucks, was born at Wellington, Salop, in 1806. He was educated by his father, who for many years maintained a college for the instruction of candidates for holy orders. He was intended for the church, but ultimately chose the law for his profession, and practised it in the city of London for many years. From the age of nine he had been passionately fond of music, especially of the works of Sebastian Bach. About 1827 he became organist of St. Olave's, Southwark, which office he held more than twenty years. Seeing that nothing could be done for Bach music without the Bach organ, Dr. Gauntlett very early commenced a crusade against the old G organ, meeting with the bitterest opposition on all sides; but the erection, by the late Mr. William Hill, under the superintendence of Dr. Gauntlett, of the grand pedal organs in St. Luke's, Cheetham Hill, Manchester, St. Peter's, Cornhill, London, the parish church of Ashton-under-Lyne, Dr. Raffles' chapel, Liverpool, St. John's, Calcutta, the pulling down and rebuilding of the great organ in the Birmingham Town Hall, and the entire reconstruction of the great organ in Christ Church, Newgate Street, carried the point, and the C organ became from that time the ordinary organ of the country. The efforts of Dr. Gauntlett have also been directed to the reform of the hymn tunes. He edited the last two parts of the *Psalmist*, 1836–41; assisted the late J. B. Sale with his "Hymns for the Church, and their Tunes;" edited, with Mr. Kearns, "The Comprehensive Tune Book," 1846–7; and produced, in conjunction with the Rev. W. J. Blew, that perfect cyclopædia of ancient and modern hymnody, the "Church Hymn and Tune Book," 1844–51, which proved the pioneer and model of "Hymns, Ancient and Modern," and of almost every classical tune-book since published; nearly the whole of the music in this volume is the composition of Dr. Gauntlett. For the Rev. J. J. Waite he edited the "Hallelujah," 1848–55; he also edited and composed the music in "The Congregational Psalmist," for the Rev. Dr. Allon, 1851; likewise Carlyle's "Manual of Psalmody," 1860; the chief part of the "Office of Praise," "Tunes, New and Old," and Harland's "Church Psalter and Hymnal," 1868. Dr. Gauntlett has contributed largely to the "Parish Church Hymnal." He commenced the revival of Gregorian music by publishing, in 1844 (in conjunction with Mr. C. C. Spencer), "The Hymnal for Matins and Evensong;" and followed this up by "The Psalter arranged to the Ancient Tones, with Harmonies for the Organ," 1847. In 1848 he published the whole of the Bible version of the Psalms, in 5 vols.; and in 1850, "The Church Musician." He is also the author of "Specimens of a Cathedral Psalter," and "The Encyclopædia of the Chant." To these publications may be added several collections of Christmas carols, songs, anthems, *Te Deums, Glorias;* a separate volume, entitled "Hymns and Glorias;" "St. Mark's Tune Book;" "Hymns for Little Children;" and arrangements for the organ. In 1842 Dr. Howley, Archbishop of Canterbury, conferred on Mr. Gauntlett the honorary degree of Doctor in Music, this being the first time a primate had exercised his power of granting the degree since the change of religion in the sixteenth century.

GAUTIER, Théophile, poet, was born at Tarves, Aug. 31, 1811, where he commenced his studies, which were continued at the Collége Charlemagne. He cultivated the study of the old French dialect with M. Gérard de Nerval, whose friendship he enjoyed until his death. M. Gautier had a notion that he was born to be a painter, but, discouraged by his first attempts, he turned his attention to literature. In 1830 he published a first volume of "Poésies," followed by "Albertus," a legend, in verse, and in 1838 by another poem, "La Comédie de la Mort." He has written novels, vaudevilles, travels, and criticisms. All his works contain a manifestation of the love of external beauty and a worship of form, art for him being a kind of religion. M. Gautier, who has contributed to numerous newspapers and periodicals, was long connected with *La Presse*, from which he transferred his services to the *Moniteur* in 1865. He has travelled in Europe and the East, and has published accounts of his journeys.

GAVAZZI, Alessandro, a "No Popery" lecturer, born at Bologna in 1809, was admitted into minor orders in the Church of Rome in 1825, and was made Professor of Rhetoric at Naples, illustrating the theory of the art by his eloquence in the pulpits of the chief cities of Italy. On the elevation, in 1846, of Pius IX. to the papal chair, he expressed the views he had long entertained on the state of his country and the Church with increasing freedom. When the insurrection of the Milanese and the discomfiture of the Austrians became known in Rome, Gavazzi, who was called on by the people to speak, proceeded to the Pantheon, and pronounced a fervid oration on the patriots who had fallen at Milan. He took the tricolour cross as his standard, and for weeks harangued crowds of citizens at the Coliseum, on the prospects and duty of Italians. Pius IX., who was understood to favour these attempts to rouse the nation, conferred upon him the office of Chaplain-general of the Forces then being reorganized by the levy of volunteers and national guards, and he accompanied the Roman army to the walls of Vicenza. While thus engaged, a reactionary spirit came over Pius IX., who recalled the Roman legion, and Gavazzi, passing into Tuscany, made Florence ring with his appeals. Expelled from the duchy, he took refuge in Genoa, whence he was recalled to restore quiet in Bologna, the people in that city having broken into open mutiny against the papal government. Rossi having by this time become the chief adviser of Pius IX., shortly afterwards ordered the arrest of Gavazzi, who was sent off, under a strong escort, to the prison at Cornetto. On his way the people of Viterbo rose to deliver him, and Pius IX. ordered his release. On the flight of the Pope after the assassination of Rossi, and the formation of the republican government, Gavazzi, who was reappointed Chaplain-general of the Forces, organized a committee of noble Roman ladies to provide for the wounded, and superintended the military hospitals. During the armistice concluded with Gen. Oudinot, the Romans made a sortie under Garibaldi to repel the king of Naples, who had invaded the territory of the republic. Gavazzi accompanied them, and after the defeat of the invader, assisted the dying and wounded on both sides. Returning to Rome, he occupied himself in sustaining the spirit of the people until they were overwhelmed by the superior forces of the French. At the close of the struggle he left his country, to gain a livelihood by teaching Italian, and lecturing against the Catholic Church. For about six months his lectures in London were attended by crowds, and he afterwards visited the chief towns of Scotland, where he was received with hearty welcome. In 1851 Gavazzi published his memoirs in English and Italian, and a few months later his "Orations." From Scotland he proceeded to the United States, where he was not so warmly received, and in Canada his orations, on more than one occasion, nearly caused a riot. On his return he resumed his occupation of propagandizing his particular views in Italy, in the service of the national cause, and was present with Garibaldi at Palermo during the expedition of 1860. He again visited London in 1870. At the present time he is residing at Rome.

GAYANGOS, Don Pasquale, historian, was born in Spain, June 21, 1809. In France he studied the Oriental languages under M. Silvestre-de-Sacy, visited Africa in 1828, and on his return was attached as interpreter to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. In 1843 he was recalled to Spain, and appointed to a professorship in the University of Madrid. His principal work is "The History of the Mohammedan Dynasties of Spain." In conjunction with H. Vedia he prepared a Spanish translation of Ticknor's "History of Spanish Literature," published in 1851–6.

GEFFRARD, Fabre, President of Hayti, son of Nicholas Geffrard, one of the founders of Haytian independence, was born at L'Anse-à-Veau, Hayti, Sept. 19, 1806. After graduating in 1821, he joined the 13th regiment as a private soldier, attaining the grade of captain in 1843, in which year he joined Hirard in rebellion against Boyer, and displayed much talent. Having in 1845 been appointed General of Division, he was in 1846 deprived by President Riche of his command, and tried by a court-martial. From 1849 to 1856 he was actively engaged in the army, and distinguished himself in the campaign of 1856, particularly in the retreat from San Juan. Finding that it was the intention of President Soulouque (Faustin I.) to arrest him, he proclaimed himself President, Dec. 21, 1858; drove Soulouque from Port au Prince, Jan. 15, 1859, and established himself as President. A rebellion raised by Salnave in 1864–5, was suppressed by President Geffrard. A further revolutionary movement, headed by Salnave, was begun in Feb., 1867, which was so successful as to compel President Geffrard's abdication and flight to Jamaica, where he now resides with his family. He had been for many years extremely popular, and his administration of the government was attended with great success.

GEIKIE, Archibald, F.R.S., born in Edinburgh in 1835, and educated at the High School and the University, was appointed to the Geological Survey in 1855. He is a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, of the Geological Society of London, President of the Geological Society of Edinburgh, &c.; is the author of various geological memoirs in the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, in "Memoirs of the Geological Survey," in the *Quarterly* and *North British*

Review, in *Nature*, &c.; of "The Story of a Boulder," 1858; "The Life of Professor Edward Forbes" (conjointly with the late Dr. George Wilson), 1861; "The Phenomena of the Glacial Drift of Scotland," 1863; and "The Scenery of Scotland viewed in connection with its Physical Geology," 1865. Mr. Geikie was associated with Sir Roderick Murchison in working out the true geological structure of the Scottish Highlands, in the preparation of a Memoir of that district, and of a new Geological Map of Scotland, both published in 1861. On the extension of the Geological Survey in 1867, he was appointed Director of the Survey of Scotland, and in Dec., 1870, he was nominated by Sir Roderick Murchison as first occupant of the new chair of Mineralogy and Geology founded in the University of Edinburgh by Sir Roderick and the Crown. The University of St. Andrews conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in Feb., 1872.

GELL, THE RIGHT REV. FREDERICK, D.D., Bishop of Madras, son of the late Rev. Philip Gell, of Derby, born in 1821, took his B.A. degree at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1843, and soon afterwards became Fellow and Tutor of Christ College. Having been chaplain to the Bishop of London, and one of Her Majesty's preachers at Whitehall, he, in 1861, was consecrated to the see of Madras. The diocese is 141,923 square miles in extent, with a population of nearly fourteen millions, the income being £2,500, paid by Her Majesty's Indian Government.

GEORGE I. (CHRISTIAN WILLIAM FERDINAND ADOLPHUS GEORGE), KING OF GREECE, second son of the king of Denmark, and brother-in-law of the Princess of Wales, born Dec. 24, 1845, served for some time in the Danish navy. After the abdication of Otho I., the late king of Greece, in 1863, the vacant throne was first tendered by a majority of the Greek people to Prince Alfred of England, whose nomination the English Government refused to accept. It was then offered to Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, who declined it; and eventually to Prince Christian, who, with the concurrence of his own family and the consent of the Great Powers, accepted it, and began to reign as King George I. He was married at St. Petersburg to the Princess Olga, daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine, Oct. 27, 1867. The Princess Olga was born Sept. 3, 1851.

GEORGE V. (GEORGE-FREDERICK ALEXANDER-CHARLES-ERNEST AUGUSTUS), ex-King of Hanover, Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale, in Great Britain, Earl of Armagh, in Ireland, Knight of the Garter, and first cousin to the Queen of England, the only son of the late King Ernest, whose name is better known in England as the duke of Cumberland, was born at Berlin, May 27, 1819, and married, Feb. 18, 1843, the Princess Alexandrina Maria, daughter of Joseph, reigning duke of Saxe-Altenburg, by whom he has issue:—Ernest - Augustus - William-Adolphus-George-Frederick, crown-prince of Hanover, born Sept. 21, 1845; Frederica-Sophia-Maria-Henrietta-Amelia-Theresa, born Jan. 9, 1848; and Maria-Ernestina-Josephine-Adolphine - Henrietta-Theresa - Elizabeth-Alexandrina, born Dec. 3, 1849. The late king of Hanover succeeded to the throne upon the death of his brother, King William IV. of England, June 20, 1837, when, by the Salic law of Hanover, the two kingdoms were disunited, and died Nov. 18, 1851, being succeeded by his son, the present king, who unhappily suffers from a total deprivation of sight. His majesty, who is said to be an excellent musician, took part with Austria in the German war of 1866, and his territories were occupied by the Prussians early in June. Hanover was annexed to Prussia by decree Sept. 20, 1866, and the Prussians took possession Oct. 6.

GERMANY, EMPEROR OF. (*See* WILLIAM I.)

GERMINY (COMTE DE), CHARLES-

Gabriel le Bègue, formerly Governor of the Bank of France, the son of a gentleman in Normandy, born Nov. 3, 1799, entered official life as Prefect of the department of Seine-and-Marne in 1830, and afterwards represented Melun in the Chamber of Deputies. After his marriage with the daughter of H. Humann, he became Receiver-general of Melun, and later of the Seine-Inférieure, acquiring in these two offices much varied knowledge of administrative details in connection with financial affairs, which he has since turned to account. In 1848 he was for a short time Minister of Finance. When the Crédit Mobilier and Crédit Foncier societies were founded in 1852, he was selected as president of the latter. It has been no fault of his that it has failed to carry out the objects for which it was created, viz., the relief of agriculture, more especially by facilitating loans on mortgage on moderate and equitable conditions. In the summer of 1857 he succeeded the Count d'Argout as Governor of the Bank of France. He is said to have been opposed to any extension of the paper currency unaccompanied by a proportionate metallic basis; and on that account was, as a candidate, less popular among a certain class of French financiers than some who were named for the office. Nevertheless his appointment gave general satisfaction in the French capital, and he held it till 1862. The Comte de Germiny has taken part in the establishment of many industrial and commercial undertakings, especially in the city of Rouen. He was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 16, 1860, and is Vice-President of the Council-General of the Seine-Inférieure.

GÉRÔME, Jean-Léon, artist, born at Vesout, Haute-Saône, May 11, 1824, studied in his native place, went to Paris in 1841, and entered the atelier of Paul Delaroche, under whose direction he pursued, for a time, his studies at the École des Beaux-Arts. He remained under that celebrated artist until 1844, and accompanied him in his voyage to Italy. Returning to France in 1845, he exhibited, for the first time, at the Salon of 1847, went on an excursion to Turkey and the eastern banks of the Danube in 1853, and to Upper and Lower Egypt in 1856. These travels furnished him with numerous subjects for his paintings. In Dec., 1863, he was appointed Professor of Painting in the École des Beaux-Arts. Since 1847, M. Gérôme has exhibited "The Virgin, the Infant Jesus, and Saint John;" "Bacchus and Cupid;" "A Greek Interior;" the "Frieze" of the vase commemorative of the Great Exhibition held in London in 1851; "The Age of Augustus and the Birth of Jesus Christ;" "Rembrandt;" a "Portrait of Rachel;" "The Plague at Marseilles;" "The Death of St. Jerome;" and a "Lioness meeting a Jaguar." M. Gérôme obtained a third-class medal in 1847, two second-class medals in 1848 and 1855, and the decoration of the Legion of Honour in Nov., 1855. He was decorated with the order of the Red Eagle in 1869.

GERSTAECKER, Frederick, was born at Hamburg, May 16, 1816, and emigrated, when an apprentice, to New York. Thence he journeyed on foot to Canada, Texas, &c., performing any work that was offered to him, having at different times been a sailor, a jeweller, an hotel-keeper, a farmer, and stoker of a steamboat. About 1842 he returned to Germany and published his travels. He spent the years 1849–52 in travelling through Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, California, and Australia; and the narrative of his travels became very popular, and has been translated into several languages. He is the author of a story founded on life in Java, translated into English, and published in 1860, under the title of "A Wife to Order;" and of several works of fiction which are popular in this country.

GIBRALTAR, Bishop of. (*See* Harris.)

GIBSON, The Right Hon. Thomas Milner, born at Trinidad, in 1807, the only son of the late Major T. Milner-Gibson, of the 27th regiment, was educated at the Charterhouse, and graduated B.A. in 1830, as a wrangler, at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was returned in Aug., 1837, as member in the Conservative interest for Ipswich; and, having changed his opinions, resigned his seat, and appealed, in 1839, once more to his constituents. He was defeated, and remained for some time out of Parliament, having in Sept., 1839, contested the borough of Cambridge without success. During this interval he entered into the great movement which had for its object the abolition of the duty on corn, and became one of the most successful orators of the League. In 1841 he was invited to stand for Manchester, and after a close contest with Sir George Murray was, in July, returned for that important constituency. In 1846, at the conclusion of the Anti-Corn-law agitation, when Lord John Russell had taken office, and declared that his general policy was to carry out to their natural consequences the principles of free trade embodied in Sir Robert Peel's legislation, the minister thought to strengthen his government by obtaining the aid of some of the leading members of the League. Mr. Gibson was accordingly appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, which office he held until it was thought that his connection with the Government might embarrass him in his relations with his constituents. In April, 1848, he resigned, and identified himself so completely with the "Peace party" during the struggle with Russia, that he was defeated at Manchester at the general election in March, 1857, but was shortly afterwards returned for Ashton-under-Lyne, which he represented till Dec., 1868. In 1859 he was appointed President of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Milner-Gibson took an active part in urging upon Parliament, and in other ways promoting, the repeal of what have been designated the "Taxes on Knowledge;" viz., the newspaper stamp, the advertisement duty, and the excise on paper; and his public services in this respect were recognized by a testimonial in 1861. Mr. Milner-Gibson, who was made a Privy Councillor in 1846, resigned the Presidency of the Board of Trade on the dissolution of the Russell ministry in June, 1866.

GIGLIUCCI, COUNTESS. (*See* NOVELLO.)

GILBERT, SIR JOHN, A.R.A., President of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours, was born in 1817. In 1836 his first exhibited picture, a water-colour drawing, "The Arrest of Lord Hastings by the Protector, Richard Duke of Gloucester," was in the Suffolk-street Gallery, and an oil painting was in the Royal Academy, then at Somerset House, in the same year. In 1839 he first exhibited at the British Institution, and from that time has been almost constantly represented at that Gallery, and occasionally at the Royal Academy. His best-known oil pictures are—"Don Quixote giving advice to Sancho Panza," followed by many other subjects from Cervantes; "The Education of Gil Blas;" a scene from "Tristram Shandy;" "Othello before the Senate;" "The Murder of Thomas Becket;" "The Plays of Shakspere," a kind of tableau, in which the principal characters in each play are introduced; "Charge of Cavaliers at Naseby;" "A Drawing-room at St. James's;" "A Regiment of Royalist Cavalry;" "Rubens and Teniers;" "The Studio of Rembrandt;" "Wolsey and Buckingham;" "A Convocation of Clergy;" and "The Entry of Joan of Arc into Orleans." As an illustrator of books, pictorial newspapers, and other weekly publications, his name has, for a long period, been familiar to the public. He contributed in this way to the *Illustrated London News* for many years, from the first number of that journal, but has for some time ceased to do so. Most of the best editions of the British classics have been illustrated by him, concluding with an edition of Shakspere, a work upon which he was occupied three years. In 1852 he was elected an associate, in 1853 a member, and in 1871 the President of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours, in whose gallery he has been a constant exhibitor. He shortly afterwards received the honour of knighthood. He is a honorary member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours of Belgium, of the Society of Artists of Belgium, and Honorary President of the Liverpool Society of Water-Colour Painters.

GILBERT, JOSIAH, born at the Independent College, Rotherham, Yorkshire, Oct. 7, 1814, son of the Rev. Joseph Gilbert, grandson of the Rev. Isaac Taylor, of Ongar, was educated chiefly at home, became afterwards a student in the Royal Academy, practised as a portrait-painter for some years in London, but has lived since 1843 at Marden Ash, Ongar, engaged in literary and artistic pursuits. He is the author of, "Art, its Scope and Purpose," 1858; "Cadore, or Titian's Country," 1869; "Art and Religion," 1871; and joint author of "The Dolomite Mountains," 1864. Mr. Gilbert is a member of the Alpine Club.

GILBERT, WILLIAM SCHWENCK, B.A., was born Nov. 18, 1836, at 17, Southampton-street, Strand, London, and educated at Great Ealing school. He took the degree of B.A. at the University of London, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Nov., 1864; was Clerk in the Privy Council Office from 1857 to 1862; and was appointed Captain of the Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders (Militia) in 1868. Mr. Gilbert is well known as a dramatic author and contributor to periodical literature. His first piece, "Dulcamara," was produced at the St. James's theatre, in Jan., 1866. He is also author of "An Old Score," "The Princess," "The Palace of Truth," "Ages Ago," "Randall's Thumb," "Creatures of Impulse," "A Sensation Novel," and other comedies, extravaganzas, and farces. His "Bab Ballads," originally published in *Fun*, have since been printed in a separate form.

GILBERTSON, EDWARD, was born in London in 1813. The early years of his life were passed in various parts of Russia, the language of which country he speaks fluently. He left Russia in 1840, and for several years after his return to London was a frequent contributor of leading articles to the *Daily News* and other papers. In 1857 he became Secretary to the Ottoman Bank in London, and during the following four years paid several visits of inspection to the branches at Beyrout, Smyrna, and Constantinople. In 1861 he undertook the management of the bank in the latter city, and in 1862, as member of the Financial Commission, had the chief direction, under Edhem Pasha, of the operations for withdrawing the Caimé, for which service he received the third class of the Medjidié. In 1863 he was one of the signataries of the concession of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, and from that date until May, 1871, was Assistant Director-general of the bank at Constantinople. He has taken an active part in negotiating all the Turkish public loans in which the bank was interested since 1858, and has been a member of various financial commissions formed by the Ottoman Government; such as that for the amelioration of the system of public accounts, for the Budget of 1867, &c. The Sultan, in recognition of his services to the imperial treasury, has conferred on him the order of the Osmanié of the third class. Upon his arrival in England, in May, 1871, he was unanimously elected a member of the Committee of the bank in London.

GILES, THE REV. JOHN ALLEN, D.C.L., born at Mark, Somersetshire, Oct. 26, 1808, was educated at the Charterhouse and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. as a double first-class in 1828, and became a fellow of his college. He was appointed Head Master of the City of London School in 1836, which post he resigned in 1840, and is now rector of Sutton, Surrey. He has been a prolific writer on educational, antiquarian, and ecclesiastical subjects, and, amongst other books, has edited or translated "The Works Lanfranc," of the Venerable Bede; of "Letters of St. Thomas of Canterbury," &c.; "Codex Apocryphus Novi Testamenti;" "Scriptores Græci Minores;" "Terentii Comœdiæ;" "Severi Sancti Carmen;" and "The Works of King Alfred the Great." He is the author of "Life and Times of Alfred the Great;" "Life and Letters of Thomas Becket;" "The History of Bampton;" "The History of Witney;" "History of the Ancient Britons;" "First Lessons on Various Subjects;" "Story-Book of English History;" "Keys to the Classics," &c., about 160 volumes altogether.

GILFILLAN, The Rev. George, critic and essayist, was born in 1813, at Comrie, where his father was minister of the Secession Church. Having been educated for the ministry, he was appointed minister of the Schoolwynd Church at Dundee, where he still pursues his professional avocations. He contributed a series of "Literary Portraits" to the *Dumfries Herald*, and these sketches were afterwards collected, enlarged, and published under the title of "A Gallery of Literary Portraits." The popularity of the first series induced him to prepare two supplementary volumes, which have passed through several editions. Mr. Gilfillan wrote the prefaces to a cheap edition of the "British Poets," in forty-eight vols., published by Mr. Nichol of Edinburgh, and is the author of "Bards of the Bible;" a "Discourse on Hades," "Five Discourses;" a work on the "Scottish Covenanters;" "The Fatherhood of God," 1853; "The History of Man," 1856; "Christianity and our Era," 1857; and "Alpha and Omega," 2 vols. of Sermons, in 1860. He has lectured both in England and Scotland, and has contributed to the *Scottish Review*, *Hogg's Instructor*, *The Eclectic*, *British Quarterly Review*, and *Tait's Magazine*. He contemplates writing the Lives of the principal British Poets of the Nineteenth Century. His poem "Night" appeared in 1867.

GILLIES, Miss Margaret, artist, a native of Scotland, was born early in the century. Though not educated professionally, family reasons and domestic circumstances rendering some exertion on her part necessary, she applied herself to the study of painting, became a pupil of Mr. Frederick Cruikshank, and devoted herself to miniature-painting, in which she made satisfactory progress, and acquired a good position in the exhibition of the Royal Academy, which she has steadily maintained. She studied oil-painting, first in London, and afterwards in Paris under Henry Scheffer, enjoying the great advantage of frequenting his studio, and that of his celebrated brother, Ary Scheffer, and has exhibited several portraits in oils. She was elected, about 1853, a Member of the Old Society of Painters in Water-colours, and has been a constant contributor since that date to the exhibitions of that institution. Many of the works she exhibited have been engraved both in this country and in the United States.

GILLMORE, Quincy Adams, born in Loraine county, Ohio, in 1828, though destined for the medical profession, was in 1845 admitted into the Academy at West Point, where he graduated in 1849 at the head of his class, and was employed as second-lieutenant of engineers on the fortifications in Hampton Roads. From 1852 till 1856 he performed the duties of assistant-instructor in practical engineering at West Point, where he received his promotion to a first-class lieutenancy. From 1856 to 1861 he was engaged at New York in purchasing and forwarding materials for fortifications, and also in the construction of a new fort at Sandy Hook. Soon after the commencement of the civil war he was promoted Captain of Engineers, and attached to General Sherman's staff on the South Carolina expedition. In this capacity he commenced operations against Fort Pulask, on the Savannah river, Georgia, in Feb., 1862, and commanded the assaulting party when that fort was reduced. Having been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, he was ordered to the West as Commander of the district of Western Virginia, of the department of the Ohio. Shortly afterwards he was appointed to a division in the Army of Kentucky, and defeated the Confederate forces under Gen. Pegram, near Somerset, March 30, 1863. Ordered to relieve Gen. Hunter in South Carolina, he took command of the land forces engaged in the siege of Charleston. By his energy he succeeded in landing troops on Folly Island, in surprising and carrying the works on Morris Island, and the powerful stronghold of Fort Wagner, Sept. 6. For his services during this campaign, Gen. Gillmore was promoted to the rank of Major-General of Volunteers. When Gen. Grant became Commander-in-Chief of the United States armies, Gen. Gillmore was ordered to report, with his troops, to Gen. Butler, at Fortress Monroe, as the commander of the tenth army-corps, and he co-operated with Gen. Butler in the occupation of the south bank of the James River. Advancing towards Fort Darling, he assaulted and captured the right of the first line of defences, May 14. The enemy, having received reinforcements, attacked the whole line, compelling Gen. Butler's forces to fall back to Bermuda Hundreds, May 16. Gen. Gillmore, who took part in other operations, co-operated with Gen. Sherman in his movement through South Carolina. He was placed at the head of the new department of South Carolina, embracing the whole of that state, June 27, 1865, but was relieved a few months later by Gen. Sickles. He somewhat tarnished his military reputation by using a combustible called "Greek fire," which he employed not only against the defences of Charleston, but against the non-warlike inhabitants of the city itself. After the close of the war he was mustered out of the volunteer service, but holds the rank of major in the United States Corps of Engineers, with brevets of Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel-Brigadier General, and Major-General in the Regular Army, and has, since the war, returned to his engineering duties. General Gillmore is the author of "A Practical Treatise on Limes, Hydraulic Cements, and Mortars" (1863); "Siege and Reduction of Fort Pulaski, Georgia" (1863); "Official Reports of Operations against the Defences of Charleston Harbour" (1864); and "A Supplementary Report on the Engineer and Artillery Operations" (1865).

GILPIN, Charles, M.P., born in Bristol in 1815, and brought up to trade, is a member of the Society of Friends. He was for some years a member of the Common Council of London (in which capacity he carried the abolition of street tolls), is Chairman of the National Freehold Land Society, Director of the South-Eastern Railway, and Chairman of the National Provident Institution. Having been an unsuccessful candidate for Perth, in May, 1852, he was elected in the Liberal interest for Northampton in 1857, re-elected at the general elections in 1859, 1865, and 1868, was appointed Secretary to the Poor-Law Board on the return of Lord Palmerston to office in June, 1859, and resigned in Feb., 1865.

GIRARDIN, Émile de, journalist, was born in Switzerland, of legally unknown parents, about 1802. While employed in the office of a stockbroker, he was known as Émile Delamothe, but suddenly claimed, and took by authority, the name of Gen. Alexandre de Girardin, who, ten years after, was declared to be his father by a commission of the Chamber of Deputies. "Émile," his first production, appeared in 1827, and "Au Hasard" in 1828. In 1831 he married Mdlle. Delphine Gay, one of the muses of the Restoration, whose literary abilities gave lustre to the name of her husband. He was for some time an Inspector of the Fine Arts, and he established the *Journal des Connaissances Utiles*, and other periodicals, at the same time dabbling in all sorts of commercial affairs; such as the mines of St. Bérain, the "Panthéon Littéraire," for which he was largely subsidized by M. Guizot. Associated with an adroit man of business, M. Boutemy, he projected the *Presse* newspaper, since become so celebrated throughout Europe, and which was at first announced as a larger and cheaper journal than any then published in France, and as the property of a joint-stock company. In 1836 *La Presse* appeared, and at once became a popular favourite. M. De Girardin made a merit of belonging to no party, and took for his motto *Au jour le jour*. True to this and to the pecuniary interests of his speculation, he supported and renounced, in turn, every minister and every opposition leader. To two principles only was he constant—hostility to England and advocacy of Russia. M. De Girardin introduced the "feuilleton," as it is called—a novel or tale, written in an *ad captandum* fashion, of which several columns are published daily. Alexandre Dumas, Georges Sand, De Balzac, Frédéric Soulié, and other writers, were engaged by him at high rates of remuneration, and greatly extended the circulation of his journal. In 1834 M. De Girardin obtained a seat in the Chamber of Deputies by the influence of the ministry, of which he was then an ardent supporter. In 1836 an event occurred which leaves an indelible stain upon his memory. Actuated less by personal animosity than by a desire to improve the speculation in which he had embarked, he attacked M. Armand Carrel, of the *National*, so grossly in the columns of *La Presse*, that a duel ensued, and his antagonist was killed. In the Revolution of 1848 he was particularly active, and received from the hands of Louis-Philippe his act of abdication. M. De Girardin did not gain the confidence of any considerable body of his countrymen, and has justified in every act of his public life the *sobriquet* bestowed upon him of "La Girandole," the Weathercock. At the *coup d'état*, M. De Girardin quitted France, but after the re-election of Louis-Napoleon a new law regulating the press was promulgated, and he was permitted to return to Paris, and re-issue his paper, which was again published under his editorship. In 1856 he sold his share in *La Presse* for £32,000. From this period the circulation and influence of the paper gradually decreased, and on Dec. 1, 1862, M. De Girardin again assumed the editorship; but even he was powerless to restore it to the position it formerly occupied, and eventually he abandoned it altogether in order to take the direction of *La Liberté*, which he continued to edit until June, 1870. In the columns of that journal he incessantly attacked the Imperial Government, and in 1867 he was condemned to pay a fine of 5,000 francs for having inserted an article which held up the administration to public hatred and contempt. M. De Girardin is the author of a large number of political pamphlets, and a collection of his leading articles appeared in 12 vols. 8vo., 1858, under the title of "Questions de mon Temps, 1836 à 1856." He has also written a few pieces for the stage. Having become a widower in 1855, he married, in 1856, Mina Brunold, Countess of Tieffenbach, widow of Prince Frederick of Nassau.

GIRDLESTONE, The Rev. Charles, M.A., born March 6, 1797, was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1818, in first-class honours, and was elected Fellow of Balliol College. He held the University offices of Public Examiner and Select Preacher, became Vicar of Sedgeley, Staffordshire, in 1826; Rector of Alderley, Cheshire, in 1837; and Rector of Kingswinford, Staffordshire, in 1847. Mr. Girdlestone published "A Family Commentary on the Bible," in 1832–42; "The Book of Psalms, according to the two authorized translations, in parallel columns, with marginal notes," in 1836; "A Concordance of the Prayer-Book Translation of the Psalms," and several sermons and pamphlets on sanitary and social subjects. He edited, jointly with the Rev. W. A. Osborne, "The Works of Horace for Young Persons." He has also published several volumes of sermons, now out of print, and a volume entitled "Christendom sketched from History in the Light of Holy Scriptures," 1870.

GIRDLESTONE, THE REV. EDWARD, born in London, Sept. 6, 1805, was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was a scholar. He graduated B.A. in 1826, and M.A. in 1829; became Vicar of Deane, Lancashire, in 1830; Canon Residentiary of Bristol in 1854; Vicar of St. Nicholas with St. Leonard's, Bristol, in 1855; Vicar of Wapley, Gloucestershire, in 1858; Vicar of Halberton, Devonshire, in 1862; and vicar of Olveston, near Bristol, in March, 1872. Mr. Girdlestone is the author of a volume of sermons, "Reflected Truth," and many occasional sermons and pamphlets. Between 1867 and 1870 he publicly and urgently, at the meetings of the British Association and the Social Science Association, and in many other ways, advocated the cause of the agricultural labourers; removed a large number of these from Devonshire into better-paid districts, and by so doing raised the rate of wages in Devonshire.

GIUDICI, PAOLO EMILIANI, a popular Italian author, born at Mussomelli, in Sicily, June 13, 1812, was a professor at Pisa from 1849 till 1852, and in 1859 was appointed Professor of Æsthetics at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Florence, and Secretary of the Academy. He resigned his professorship in 1862, in order that he might devote his whole time to literary pursuits. He was elected a Deputy in the Italian Parliament in 1867. Signor Giudici is the author of a "History of Italian Literature" (*Storia della Letteratura Italiana*), 1844, 2nd edit., 2 vols., 1853; "History of the Italian Communes" (*Storia dei Communi*), 3 vols., 1853–4; "History of the Italian Stage" (*Storia del Teatro Italiano*), 1860; and a translation of Lord Macaulay's "History of England."

GLADSTONE, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM EWART, fourth son of the late Sir John Gladstone, Bart., of Fasque, county Kincardine, N.B., a well-known merchant of Liverpool, born there, Dec. 29, 1809, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was nominated a student in 1829, and graduated, taking a double first-class in Michaelmas term, 1831. Having spent some time in a continental tour, he was returned, at the general election in Dec., 1832, in the Conservative interest, for Newark, and entered Parliament just as the struggle of parties was at its height. His mercantile origin, the success of his university career, his habits of business, and his high character, recommended him to the notice of Sir Robert Peel, who, in Dec., 1834, appointed him to a junior Lordship of the Treasury, and in Feb., 1835, Under-Secretary for Colonial Affairs. Mr. Gladstone retired from office, with his ministerial leader, in April, and remained in opposition until Sir Robert Peel's return to power in Sept., 1841. On accepting office under Sir Robert Peel, in 1841, as Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint, Mr. Gladstone was sworn a member of the Privy Council. In his new position he had to explain and defend in the Lower House of Parliament the commercial policy of the Government; and in the discharge of this duty he had whatever advantage his mercantile origin and connection could give him. The revision of the tariff in 1842 was almost entirely the result of his energy and industry. When this laborious work was brought before the House of Commons, it was found to be as admirably executed in its details as it was complete in its mastery of general principles, and it received the sanction of both houses with scarcely an alteration. In 1843, Mr. Gladstone succeeded the Earl of Ripon as President of the Board of Trade, but resigned that office early in 1845. In Jan., 1846, Sir Robert Peel announced his intention of proposing a modification of the Corn Laws. Mr. Gladstone, who had succeeded Lord Stanley (the late Earl of Derby) in the post of Secretary of State for the Colonies, adhered to the leader under whom he had entered upon ministerial life; but, possibly, unwilling to remain under obligations to the late Duke of Newcastle, who sympathized strongly with the opposition party, resigned his seat for Newark, and remained for some time out of Parliament. At the general election in Aug., 1847, he was, with the late Sir Robert Harry Inglis, elected for the University of Oxford. In the Parliament of 1847–52, the questions of University Reform and the removal of Jewish disabilities were frequently and earnestly agitated in the Lower House. Though Mr. Gladstone's early sympathies no doubt bound him strongly to the High Church and Tory party, yet he felt that on both these points the exigencies of the times required that some concessions should be made. He consequently found himself frequently opposed to his former friends, and eventually separated himself from the great body of the Conservative party, in Feb., 1851. At the general election in July following, Mr. Gladstone was re-elected for the University of Oxford, but not without a severe contest. On the formation of what is generally known as the "Coalition" ministry, under the Earl of Aberdeen, in Dec., 1852, Mr. Gladstone was appointed to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, in which office the thorough knowledge of finance which he had acquired in former life, and had tested by practical experience at the Board of Trade, proved of the greatest assistance to the ministry. After the breaking up of the Aberdeen administration, or rather, on its reconstruction under Lord Palmerston at the commencement of 1855, Mr. Gladstone at first continued to occupy the same post, which he resigned in the course of a few weeks, on finding that it was not the intention of the ministry collectively to oppose the vote of censure implied in the resolution of Mr. Roebuck, in favour of the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the state of the British army before Sebastopol, and the causes of its sufferings. For some time Mr. Gladstone, who held no public office, gave Lord Palmerston's ministry an independent support. In the winter of 1858–9 he accepted, under Lord Derby's second cabinet, a special mission to the Ionian Islands, to arrange certain difficulties which had arisen in the administration of that dependency; and in June, 1859, resumed office under Lord Palmerston as Chancellor of the Exchequer. In this capacity he was mainly instrumental in repealing the paper duty, and in promoting the negotiations conducted by Mr. Cobden, which resulted in the commercial treaty between this country and France. Mr. Gladstone, though originally very jealous of an intervention on the part of the State in the matter of University Reform, lent the Government from time to time very valuable assistance, by supporting the suggestions of the Oxford University Commissioners, through his extensive personal and official influence with the authorities of Oxford as one of the representatives of that university in Parliament. In his private capacity, Mr. Gladstone has always been highly esteemed, and he has acquired celebrity as an author. His first work, a treatise entitled "The State in its Relations with the Church," published in 1838 (4th edition enlarged, 2 vols., 1841), and followed, in 1841, by his "Church Principles considered in their Results," stamped him, whilst still a young man, as a deep and original thinker. His views on these subjects, as they are unfolded in these treatises, had, we need scarcely say, been formed and moulded by the education and associations of Oxford, to which university they are dedicated as the first-fruits of her teaching and training. Soon after their appearance, they were thought worthy of a long and elaborate criticism by the late Lord Macaulay in the pages of the *Edinburgh Review*. Mr. Gladstone's "Remarks on Recent Commercial Legislation," published in 1845, while the country was on the eve of an important change in her commercial system, were intended to pave the way for the extensive modification in the restrictions on commerce imposed by the corn laws, and contain an able and comprehensive summary of the beneficial results of the tariff of 1842. In 1851 he published a work of a different kind, which created considerable interest both at home and abroad. During a visit to Naples in the previous year, he learned that a large number of citizens of that place, who had formed the "Opposition" in the Neapolitan Chamber of Deputies, were exiled or imprisoned by King Ferdinand, and that (it is said) above 20,000 of his subjects had been thrown into prison on a charge of political disaffection. Having ascertained the truth of these statements, Mr. Gladstone wrote to the Earl of Aberdeen, urging his interposition on their behalf; and that noble lord's remonstrances proving ineffectual, he published an indignant letter on the subject of the state prosecutions at Naples, which was translated into several foreign languages, and was sent by Lord Palmerston to our ambassadors and ministers on the Continent, with orders to forward copies of it to their respective courts. In 1858 he published an elaborate work on Homer ("Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age," 3 vols.), and in July, 1861, he was solicited to become a candidate, in the Liberal interest, for South Lancashire, but refused to forsake his former constituents. Having been rejected by the University of Oxford at the general election in July, 1865, Mr. Gladstone was returned, being third on the poll, for South Lancashire. After the death of Lord Palmerston, he became leader of the House of Commons, retaining the Chancellorship of the Exchequer in Lord Russell's second administration. Early in the session of 1866 he brought in a Reform Bill, and a motion in committee having been carried, June 18, against the Government by eleven votes, Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues resigned. The divisions in the Liberal ranks prevented him from defeating Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill, which he strenuously opposed. In the early part of the session of 1868 Mr. Gladstone brought forward and passed through the House of Commons a series of resolutions, having for their object the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church. These resolutions were the basis of the Irish Church Suspensory Bill, which, on May 22, was read a second time in the Lower House by 312 votes to 258, but was soon afterwards rejected in the House of Peers by a majority of 95. At the general election of 1868 Mr. Gladstone stood as one of the candidates for South-west Lancashire. After a fierce contest, the result of which excited the most intense interest throughout the country, he was defeated, but this defeat did not exclude him from the House of Commons, as, in anticipation of such an event, the electors of Greenwich had, a few days previously, returned him, by a large majority, as one of the members for that borough, which he still represents. On the resigna- of Mr. Disraeli's Ministry, in Dec., 1868, Mr. Gladstone succeeded that statesman as First Lord of the Treasury, and he has continued in power until the present time. The principal events of his administration were the passing of the Irish Church Disestablishment Act (1869), and of the Irish Land Act (1870); the abolition of Purchase in the Army by the exercise of the Royal Prerogative, in consequence of an adverse vote by the House of Lords on the Army Regulation Bill (1871); and the negotiation of the Treaty of Washington respecting the Alabama Claims (1871). His more recent works are "Ecce Homo," reprinted from *Good Words*, 1868; a pamphlet on the Irish Church question, entitled "A Chapter of Autobiography," published Nov. 23, 1868; and "Juventus Mundi: the Gods and Men of the Heroic Age," 1869. Many of his speeches and addresses have been published in pamphlet form. He is a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery.

GLAIS-BIZOIN, Alexandre, statesman, born at Quintin, Côtes-du-Nord, March 9, 1800, was received as an advocate about 1822, and associated himself with the Liberal opposition against the Restoration. After the revolution of July, 1830, he was appointed Councillor-general of his department, and elected Deputy for the arrondissement of Loudéac, for which he was constantly re-elected until 1848. He took his seat with the Extreme Left, signed the Compte Rendu of 1832, and demanded from every ministry the complete application of the principles of 1789. He took an active part relative to the reform banquets in 1848, and signed the Act of Accusation presented by M. Odillon Barrot against the Guizot ministry. After the establishment of the republic, he was elected a representative for the Côtes-du-Nord. As President of the Democratic Union of the Palais National, M. Glais-Bizoin voted generally with the Extreme Left. After the election of Dec. 10, 1850, he opposed the policy of the Elysée, and not being re-elected to the Legislative Assembly, he retired into private life. In 1863 he was elected for the Côtes-du-Nord, and in 1869 for the fourth circonscription of Paris. He is the author of a comedy in verse, in five acts, entitled "Une vraie Bretonne, ou un Cas Pendable," 1862; "Une Fantaisie," a comedy, 1867; and "Le Vrai Courage," a comedy, 1868. In June, 1868, he established and became the editor of *La Tribune Française*, a weekly democratic newspaper.

GLAISHER, James, F.R.S., the well-known aëronaut, of Scottish extraction, was born early in the century. He has acquired considerable fame as a meteorologist. For the manner in which he has turned to a scientific account the results of his experiments above the clouds in his balloon voyages, he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society, June 7, 1849. In 1865 he was appointed to succeed Admiral Fitzroy in the control of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade. His name is appended to a work entitled, "Travels in the Air, a Popular Account of Balloon Voyages and Ventures; with recent Attempts to Accomplish the Navigation of the Air," 1870.

GLASGOW and GALLOWAY, Bishop of. (*See* Wilson.)

GLASS, Sir Richard Atwood, born at Bradford, Wilts, in 1820, began life in the office of an accountant in the City, and in the course of his professional duties became acquainted with Mr. Elliot, who was connected with the wire-rope manufacturing works of Messrs. Kuper and Co. In 1852 Mr. Glass first adapted the wire-covering to submarine cables, applied it to the Dover and Calais cable (then partly completed), and afterwards to numerous others. In the early days of Atlantic telegraphy, Mr. Glass gave most valuable support to the enterprise by the manufacture of various kinds of cable, and those for the Atlantic of 1865 and 1866 were made under his superintendence. He received the honour of knighthood for his exertions in the laying of the Atlantic cable, Nov. 27, 1866. Mr. Glass quitted the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company in 1867, and afterwards became chairman of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company. He represented Bewdley in the House of Commons from Dec. 1868 to March, 1869.

GLEIG, The Rev. George Robert, author, the son of a Scottish bishop, born in 1796, was educated at Glasgow and at Balliol College, Oxford, which he entered at the early age of fifteen. After keeping six terms, he chose the military profession, received a commission in 1812, and joined the army of the duke of Wellington in 1813. His career in the Peninsula formed the subject of his very amusing book, "The Subaltern," published in 1825. He served in the campaign of Washington, was severely wounded at the capture of that city, returned to Oxford, completed his studies there, and took orders. In 1822 he was presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury, first to the perpetual curacy of Ash, and afterwards to the rectory of Ivychurch, both in Kent, and in 1844 was made chaplain of Chelsea Hospital. In 1846 he became Chaplain-general to the Forces; and having devised a scheme for the education of the soldiers, was appointed Inspector-general of Military Schools, and Prebendary of St. Paul's. In addition to "The Subaltern," the Rev. G. R. Gleig has written "Campaigns at Washington and New Orleans," "The Story of the Battle of Waterloo," "The Life of Lord Clive," "The Life of Warren Hastings," "Memoirs of Sir Thomas Munro," "Traditions of Chelsea College and Chelsea Pensioners," "Chelsea Veterans," "Chronicles of Waltham," "Country Curate," "The Family History of England," "Germany Visited," "The Hussar," "Military History of Great Britain," "Two Volumes of Sermons," "Soldier's Help to Divine Truth," "Things Old and New," and other books. He has also contributed many articles to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*, to *Blackwood's Magazine*, and to other periodicals. His "Life of the Duke of Wellington," founded on M. Brialmont's interesting work, has since been re-written and published in one volume, as "The People's Edition."

GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL BISHOP OF. (*See* ELLICOTT, DR.)

GLYN, ISABELLA, a distinguished actress, was born at Edinburgh, May 22, 1823. The strict Presbyterian views of her family led them to oppose her inclination for the stage; but coming by chance among a company of amateurs, who were engaged in getting up a performance for the St. James's Theatre, in London, she took the leading female character. At Paris, under M. Michelot, of the Conservatoire, she commenced her education for the French stage; and returning home in 1846, was advised to devote herself wholly to the English drama. Mr. Charles Kemble volunteered to aid her in the study of Shakspere, and interesting himself warmly in her professional career, secured for his pupil a hearing at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, Nov. 8, 1847, in the part of Lady Constance in "King John," which led to an engagement at the Olympic, where she appeared as Lady Macbeth. On the retirement of Mrs. Warner from Sadler's Wells Theatre, Miss Glyn was invited to fill the vacancy, and commenced a series of performances in Sept., 1848, as Volumnia, in "Coriolanus." The favourable impression made by her in this character was confirmed by her representation of Hermione, Belvidera, and more particularly of Queen Katherine. During the season of 1849 she appeared not merely in these characters with increasing effect, but in several others, such as Margaret of Anjou; Portia; Isabella, in "Measure for Measure;" Emilia, in "Othello;" Cleopatra, and Julia, in the "Hunchback." During the third year of her engagement, Miss Glyn achieved another triumph in Southern's tragedy of "Isabella," traditionally regarded as a test of the power of a great actress, and produced a remarkable impression as Bianca, in "Fazio," and in 1852 by her representation of the part of the Duchess of Malfi, in Webster's play of that name. Miss Glyn, who is married to Mr. Dallas, author of "Poetics," published in 1852, and of "The Gay Science," in 1866, has given, in the metropolis and the provinces, readings from Shakspere, which have proved very successful, and reappeared at the Princess's as Cleopatra, in May, 1867. She went to the United States on a lecturing tour in 1870.

GOBAT, THE RIGHT REV. SAMUEL, D.D., Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem, was born in Switzerland in 1799. Having been a missionary in Abyssinia, and Vice-Principal of Malta Protestant College, he was consecrated Bishop of Jerusalem in 1846, on the nomination of the king of Prussia. He is author of "A Journal of Three Years in Abyssinia," published in 1847.

GODDARD, Arabella, pianist, daughter of Mr. T. Goddard, of Welbeck Street, born at St. Servan, near St. Malo, in Britanny, in Jan., 1836, almost from infancy showed an extraordinary taste for music, which was fostered by her parents. On her first appearance in public, at a concert given for some charitable purpose in her native village of St. Servan, when she played a fantasia on themes from Mozart's "Don Juan," she was little more than four years of age. At this time the promise of future celebrity in the child was so great, that her parents removed with her to Paris, where she received lessons from Kalkbrenner. Returning to London soon after the revolution of Feb., 1848, Mr. and Mrs. Goddard confided the cultivation of their daughter's musical talents to Mrs. Anderson, her Majesty's *pianiste*. She was only eight years of age when she was called upon to perform at Buckingham Palace before her Majesty and the late Prince Albert, who highly complimented her on her playing. The completion of her musical education was intrusted to Thalberg, under whose able tuition she rapidly progressed, and in a short time she could play the most difficult passages at sight; in addition to which her musical memory was surprising. She first appeared in public, at a *matinée* at her father's residence, March 30, 1850; and in Oct. made her *début* at the Grand National Concerts, when she played the "Elisire" fantasia, and the "Tarantella" of Thalberg, with marked success. From that time she appeared frequently in public, and established her fame by her performance of various fantasias by Thalberg, Prudent, &c. The first performances of Miss Goddard at the concerts given at her Majesty's Theatre were confined principally to works of the modern romantic school. She has since become equally distinguished as a *pianiste* in more classical compositions. Miss Goddard afterwards became the pupil of Mr. G. A. Macfarren, under whom she studied harmony; and left England for a tour on the Continent in 1854, visiting Paris, Leipsic, Berlin, Vienna, Florence, and nearly all the principal cities of France, Germany, and Italy; giving concerts and meeting with great success. She returned to England in May, 1856, and in 1860 was married to Mr. Davison, a musical critic, though she, in public and private concerts, retains her maiden name.

GODKIN, James, author and journalist, was born at Gorey, co. Wexford, about 1806. Having studied for the Church, he entered the dissenting ministry in 1834, as pastor of a congregation at Armagh, and became a general missionary in connection with the Irish Evangelical Society. In consequence of differences with that body, with reference to the publication of a political pamphlet, he resigned his post and devoted himself to literature and politics, in which he has been engaged for twenty years in London and elsewhere. He was editor of the *Christian Patriot*, which he established in Belfast, of the *Londonderry Standard*, and of the Dublin *Daily Express*, with which he was connected for eight or nine years; and since 1860 has been Irish correspondent of the *Times*. He is the author of "The Outcast, a Story of the Modern Reformation;" "A Guide to the Church of Christ;" "The Touchstone of Orthodoxy;" "Apostolic Christianity;" "The Rights of Ireland," a prize essay; "A Popular History of Ireland;" "Religion and Education in India;" "History of Education in Ireland;" "Illustrated History of England," from 1820 to 1852; and numerous essays, chiefly historical, in the *North British Review*, the *Eclectic*, and other periodicals.

GODWIN, George, F.R.S., F.S.A., the son of an architect, born at Brompton, Middlesex, in Jan., 1815, was, in

1835, rewarded by a medal from the Royal Institute of British Architects for an "Essay on Concrete," which was afterwards translated into several languages. In 1838 he published a work on the "Churches of London," and in 1839 became one of the founders and honorary secretary of the London Art Union. Amongst his chief works as an architect are St. Mary's, West Brompton, and the restoration of Redcliff Church, Bristol. He is a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, a Vice-President of the Society of British Architects, and was one of the jurors at the Great Exhibition of 1851. Mr. Godwin, who is the author of "History in Ruins," published in 1853; "London Shadows," in 1854; "Town Swamps and Social Bridges;" "Memorials of Workers;" and "Another Blow for Life;" contributed largely to the *Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal*, the *Art Journal*, &c., and has been editor of the *Builder* since 1844.

GODWIN, Parke, born at Paterson, New Jersey, Feb. 25, 1816, was educated at Princeton College, graduating in 1834, and subsequently studied law and was admitted to practice, but preferred literary pursuits. He married a daughter of the poet-journalist, William Cullen Bryant, and from 1837 to the present time, with occasional intervals, he has been connected in an editorial capacity with the *New York Evening Post*, his father-in-law's journal. He edited in 1843-4 *The Pathfinder*, a literary journal, which was finally relinquished on account of the bankruptcy of its publisher. He was for some years a contributor to the *Democratic Review*. Of *Putnam's Magazine*, in its original issue, he was for a considerable time editor, and always a contributor, and he held the same relation to the revised *Putnam's Monthly*, during its existence from 1867 to 1870. Mr. Godwin has translated and edited Goethe's "Autobiography," and "Wilhelm Meister," as well as Zschokke's "Tales;" "Undine;" "Sintiam and his Companions;" compiled a "Handbook of Universal Biography," originally one of the volumes of Putnam's "Home Cyclopædia;" and, among original works, has written "A Popular View of the Doctrines of Fourier" (1844); "Constructive Democracy;" "Vala, a Mythological Tale," (1851); "A History of France," to be extended to three or four volumes, of which, as yet, only the first has appeared; two volumes of his essays in *Putnam's Magazine*, the last being his critical and literary papers in that magazine, with the title, "Out of the Past." While ranking as a Republican politically, Mr. Godwin is a zealous advocate of free trade.

GOLDSBOROUGH, Rear-Admiral Louis Malesherbes, of the United States navy, born at Washington, Feb. 18, 1805; in 1817 sailed in the *Franklin*, flag-ship of Commodore Steward, Mediterranean squadron. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, Jan. 13, 1825, and of Commander, Sept. 8, 1841. From 1853 to 1857 he was Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and was raised to the rank of Captain, to command the flag-ship of the Brazilian squadron, Sept. 14, 1858. In 1861 he commanded a naval expedition in the civil war, and was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, July 16, 1862. From 1863 to 1865 he was not on active service, but in the latter year he was appointed to the command of the squadron in the Mediterranean.

GOLDSCHMIDT, Madame, better known by her maiden name of Jenny Lind, is the daughter of a teacher of languages in Stockholm, in which city she was born, Oct. 21, 1821. At three years of age she could sing correctly any piece she had once heard, and at nine she was placed, by the advice of Madame Lundberg, a celebrated actress at Stockholm, under Croelius, a famous teacher of music. Count Pücke, manager of the Court Theatre, felt disinclined to act on Croelius's recommendation of his youthful pupil, on account of her want of personal attractions; but after hearing her sing, he caused her name at once to be entered at the Musical Academy, where she made rapid progress. She acted repeatedly in children's parts on the Stockholm stage until her twelfth year, when her upper notes lost their sweetness. For four years she studied music theoretically, until on one occasion, when the fourth act of Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" was to be performed at a grand concert, and the humble part of Alice was declined by the female vocalists of the city, Berg, the director of the academy, applied to Jenny Lind. Her performance showed that every note of her register had recovered its power and purity, and she was greeted with enthusiasm. Her next success was in the part of Agatha, in "Freischütz," and for a year and a half she continued the star of the opera at Stockholm. Having, by a series of concerts in the principal towns of Norway and Sweden, obtained the means of going to Paris, she studied, not without some previous discouragement, under Garcia. A year after her arrival in Paris, she was introduced to Meyerbeer, who was anxious to engage her for Berlin, but she preferred returning to her native city, where she enjoyed a great triumph on her reappearance. In 1844 she went to Dresden, in 1845 sang at the fêtes on the Rhine during the Queen of England's visit to Berlin, and afterwards at Frankfort, Cologne, and Vienna. She first appeared before a London audience in May, 1847, as Alice, in "Robert le Diable," followed by a series of unparalleled triumphs in the "Sonnambula," "La Figlia del Reggimento," "Puritani," &c. She sang in 1848 for the first time in a sacred oratorio, "Elijah," which was given at Exeter Hall for the purpose of founding musical scholarships in honour of Mendelssohn. She visited New York in 1850, under the auspices of Mr. Barnum, and was enthusiastically received, but dissolved the engagement prematurely in 1851, and was married to M. Otto Goldschmidt, a skilful pianist and conductor, and retired from the stage. She reappeared in 1855, in 1861, in 1863, and in 1864 for a limited period. She has shown a generous disposition, and has been instrumental in adding many thousands of pounds to the charitable institutions of every country which she has visited.

GOLDSCHMIDT, Meyer Aaron, novelist and journalist, of a Jewish family, born at Vordingbord, Jutland, Oct. 26, 1819, edited some provincial journals, and founded, in 1840, at Copenhagen, the *Corsair*, a weekly satirical journal, certain articles in which, in 1843, subjected him to imprisonment. Under the pseudonym of Adolf Meyer, Goldschmidt published in 1845, "A Jew" (En Jöde), a faithful picture of the private manners of his co-religionists, which has been translated into English; and a novel, "The Homeless One" (Hjemtös), in 1853–7. This writer has several times traversed Western Europe, and in 1855 was sent on a mission to Austria, to examine the schools instituted in behalf of the manufacturing population.

GOLOVIN, Ivan (Prince Hovna), author, born about 1818, was exiled on political grounds, and took refuge in England, where he was naturalized in 1843. During the revolution of 1848 he went first to France and afterwards to Germany. After a journey into Poland, undertaken, it is said, to arouse Polish nationality, he returned to Paris in 1849, and on being banished again, took refuge in England. After another journey to Paris, whence he was again banished, and a residence in Piedmont, where he edited the *Journal of Turin*, in 1851–2, he returned to reside in England. He has written various works; amongst which are "Esprit de l'Économie Politique," published in 1842; "Pierre le Grand," in 1844; "La Russie sous Nicolas I.," in 1845; "Types et Curatives Russes," in 1847; "The Russian Uncle Tom," and "The Caucasus, from an Historical, Political, and Physical Point of View," in 1853; "History of Alexander I.," in 1858; "Progress in Russia," in

1859; and "Studies and Essays," in 1864.

GOMM, **Field-Marshal Sir William Maynard**, G.C.B., the son of the late Lieut.-Col. W. Gomm, born in 1784, entered the 9th foot as ensign in 1798; served in the operations in Holland in 1799; saw active service in the Peninsula, having been present at the battles of Roliça, Vimiera, and Corunna, and in other engagements; took part in the campaign of 1815, and at the battle of Waterloo was quartermaster-general to the division under Sir Thomas Picton. At the close of the war he was made a K.C.B., transferred for distinguished services from the line to the Guards, in 1839; was appointed to the command of the troops in Jamaica, and returning to England in 1841, assumed the command of the northern district. In 1843 he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Mauritius, which post he held till 1850, when he succeeded the late Sir Charles Napier as Commander-in-Chief in India, retiring at the close of 1855. He was made a G.C.B. in 1859, and holds the coloneloy of the Coldstream Guards, having been colonel of the 13th foot. He was created a Field-Marshal Jan. 1, 1868.

GOOCH, **Sir Daniel**, Bart., M.P., born in 1816 at Bedlington, Northumberland, studied the profession of an engineer at Newcastle, under the late Robert Stephenson, and in the large iron-works of South Wales. He was chief locomotive engineer to the Great Western Railway for twenty-seven years, is chairman of the Board of Directors of that company, and is a distinguished Freemason, having been at one time Grand Sword-bearer of England, and is Provincial Grand Master of Berks and Bucks. He was one of the shareholders of the *Great Eastern* from the commencement; one of the mortgagees to whom it was mortgaged for £100,000; and when the vessel was sold for £25,000, over and above all liens upon her, was one of the purchasers, with a view to employing her in the laying of the Atlantic cable. Sir Daniel, who was returned for Cricklade in July, 1865, is chairman of the Great Eastern Steam-Ship Company, chairman of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, and a director of the Anglo-American Company. The dignity of a baronet was conferred upon him after the laying of the Atlantic cable, Nov. 13, 1866.

GOODALL, **Frederick**, R.A., painter, born in London, Sept. 17, 1822, commenced his artistic studies under the direction of his father, the late Mr. Edward Goodall, the eminent engraver (who died April 11, 1870). At the age of fourteen he gained the Isis medal of the Society of Arts for a drawing of Lambeth Palace. and afterwards commenced his first oil-picture, "Finding the Dead Body of a Miner by Torchlight," for which the Society of Arts awarded him the large silver medal. In 1839 he exhibited his first picture at the Academy,—"French Soldiers Drinking in a Cabaret." Visits to Normandy, North Wales, and Ireland, supplied him with material for a series of popular pictures. At first, Mr. Wells and the poet Rogers lent a helping hand; the former purchasing "Entering Church," the "Return from Christening," the "Christening," which gained him a prize of £50 from the British Institution, and other early pictures. The "Tired Soldier" of 1842 was purchased by Mr. Vernon, and may be seen in the Vernon Gallery. In 1847 his "Village Festival" attracted general admiration, and was purchased by Mr. Vernon. Mr. Goodall has produced a number of pictures; amongst which may be mentioned a scene from Milton's "L'Allegro;" "The Soldier's Dream;" "Raising the Maypole;" and "The Swing," 1854; and since his return from Egypt, which he visited in 1858, "Early Morning in the Wilderness of Shur;" "The First-born;" "Return of the Pilgrim from Mecca;" "The Palm Offering;" "The Arab Messenger;" "Rising of the Nile;" and "Hagar and Ishmael." In 1852 he was elected an Associate of the Academy, and in 1863 a Royal Academician.

GOODFORD, THE REV. CHARLES OLD, D.D., the second son of the late John Goodford, Esq., of Chilton Canteloe, Somerset, born in 1812, was educated upon the foundation at Eton, proceeding thence as scholar to King's College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. He was for many years an Assistant Master at Eton, and became Head Master in 1853, on the promotion to the provostship of the late Dr. Hawtrey, whom he succeeded in Feb., 1862.

GOODWIN, CHARLES WYCLIFFE, son of the late Charles Goodwin, Esq., was born at King's Lynn, in 1817, was educated at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in high classical honours in 1838, and was chosen Fellow of his College. He ceased to be a fellow in 1847, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1848. He edited the "Anglo-Saxon Life of St. Guthlac;" the "Anglo-Saxon Legends of St. Andrew and St. Veronica;" a "Greek Fragment upon Magic;" the "Copyhold Enfranchisement Act;" the "Succession Duty Act; and the "Probate Act;" is the author of an essay on "Hieratic Papyri," in the "Cambridge Essays" for 1858; and of "The Mosaic Cosmogony," in "Essays and Reviews."

GOODWIN, THE RIGHT REV. HARVEY, Bishop of Carlisle, formerly Dean of Ely, was born at King's Lynn, Norfolk, in 1818, and educated privately. Entering Caius College, Cambridge, in 1836, he graduated as second Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman in 1840. He was Fellow and Mathematical Lecturer of his College. and incumbent of St. Edward's Church, Cambridge, from 1848 to 1858, during part of which time he held the Hulsean Lectureship in the University. He was Dean of Ely, from 1858 to 1869, when he was appointed Bishop of Carlisle in succession to Dr. Waldegrave. He is the author of "A Memoir of Bishop Mackenzie;" "Essays on the Pentateuch;" a "Commentary on St. Matthew, St. Mark, and St. Luke;" "Hulsean Lectures," in 1855-6: Lectures on the Church Catechism;" a "Guide to the Parish Church," Parish Sermons, University Sermons, &c.; and of some mathematical treatises, including an "Elementary Course of Mathematics," "Mathematical Problems," "Elementary Statics," "Elementary Dynamics."

GORDON, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES GEORGE, C.B., R.E., entered the Royal Engineers as a second lieutenant June 23, 1852, and was promoted to be first lieutenant Feb. 17, 1854. He served in the Crimea from Dec., 1854, to May, 1856, was present before Sebastopol, and was wounded in the trenches. After peace had been made he was employed in surveying and settling the Turkish and Russian frontier in Asia—a work of no little danger and difficulty owing to the wild character of the tribes of Armenia and Koordistan. Engaged in the expedition against Pekin, he continued on service in China after our difficulties with the Imperial Government had been arranged; and at the close of the year 1861 he made a long journey from that capital to the Chotow and Kalgan passes on the Great Wall, striking down from the latter place through Shensi, and passing Tiayuen, the capital of that province, a city before unvisited by foreigners, unless by Catholic priests in disguise. Next entering the service of the Emperor of China, he was appointed, in March, 1863, commander of the "Ever Victorious Army," and was mainly instrumental in suppressing the formidable Tai-Ping rebellion in that and the succeeding year. The result of his operations was this. He found the richest and most fertile districts of China in the hands of the most savage brigands. The silk districts were the scenes of their cruelty and riot, and the great historical cities of Hangchow and Soochow were rapidly following the fate of Nanking, and were becoming desolate ruins in their possession. Gordon cut the rebellion in half, recovered the great cities, isolated and utterly discouraged the fragments of the brigand power, and left the marauders nothing but a few tracts of devastated country and their stronghold at Nanking. All this he effected, first, by the power of his arms and afterwards still more rapidly by the terror of his name. A detailed account of his exploits is given in an interesting work entitled "The 'Ever Victorious Army;' a History of the Chinese Campaign under Lieut.-Col. C. G. Gordon, C.B., R.E., and of the Suppression of the Tai-Ping Rebellion, by Andrew Wilson," published in 1868. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1859; of major in 1862; of lieut.-colonel Feb. 16, 1864; and was nominated a Companion of the Bath Dec. 9, 1864.

GÖRGEI, Arthur, General, born Feb. 5, 1818, at Topporcz, in Hungary; entered the military school of Tuln, where he completed the three years' course of study in two. His ability having been recognized, he was appointed at Vienna to the Hungarian body-guard, and was in five years promoted First Lieutenant in the Palatinal Hussars. He left the army in order to study chemistry at Prague; but the news of the rising in Hungary called him to action, and he hastened to Buda-Pesth, and placed his sword at the disposal of the Hungarian ministry. The firmness of his conduct attracted the attention of Kossuth, and, until he became his rival, Görgei appears to have been his favourite. After the battle of Schwechat he assumed the chief command of the Hungarian army, and in that position showed great military talent. He was driven out of Raab by Windischgrätz, it being impossible for him to defend the place with his small force; was again repulsed at Windschacht, and saved his army by a bold retreat over the Sturecz mountain. Soon after this his differences with the civil authorities began. Twice he was superseded in his command, and on resuming it, was alternately victor and vanquished. The Governor and Council resigned, Aug. 11, 1849, and Kossuth made Görgei dictator in his place. Shortly after this the Hungarian forces laid down their arms. For this Görgei has been called a traitor, though the state of affairs seemed desperate enough to warrant submission. The most suspicious part of the affair is the leniency with which he was treated by the victors. He went to Klagenfurt, was afterwards allowed to leave on parole, and pursued his favourite study of chemistry at Pesth. A narrative of his connection with the insurrection, under the title of "My Life and Acts in Hungary," appeared in 1851. From that time he has lived in retirement, keeping completely aloof from politics.

GORTSCHAKOFF, Alexander Michaelowitsch, statesman, and cousin of the celebrated general who defended Sebastopol, was born in 1798, and educated at the Lyceum of Zarskoe-Selo. He commenced his diplomatic life at the Congresses of Laybach and Verona, in the capacity of attaché to Count Nesselrode; was secretary to the Russian embassy in London in 1824, *chargé d'affaires* to the court of Tuscany in 1830, and was attached for the first time, in 1832, to the legation at Vienna, where the death of his superior, the Russian ambassador, gave him great influence. In 1841 he was sent on a mission to Stuttgard, where he negotiated the marriage of the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia with the Prince Royal of Würtemberg. During the events of 1848–9 Prince Gortschakoff maintained a dignified neutrality, but it is rumoured that in 1850 he exercised some influence in procuring the abdication of the Emperor Ferdinand I. in favour of his nephew, Francis Joseph. During the dispute respecting the Eastern question, the prince was ambassador at Vienna; at his instance the Russian government accepted the four points which formed the basis of the Conference of Paris in 1856, and he was recalled to St. Petersburg in that year, to replace Nesselrode as Minister for Foreign Affairs, which office he still holds. A proclamation of his, very hostile to the Western powers, during the Sicilian and Neapolitan revolution, excited much attention, and his policy during the Polish insurrection of 1863 has been freely commented upon. In October, 1870, while Paris was being besieged by the Germans, Prince Gortschakoff issued a circular to the representatives of Russia abroad, announcing the resolution of the Emperor to be no longer controlled by the treaty of 1856 so far as it limited his rights of sovereignty in the Black Sea. This led to the Conference held in London in 1871, when the treaty was modified so as to satisfy the demands of Russia. In recognition of his services on this occasion Prince Gortschakoff was accredited with the rank of Highness.

GÖSCHEN, The Right Hon. George Joachim, M.P., the son of William H. Göschen, Esq., a London merchant, of German extraction, born in 1831, was educated at Rugby, under Drs. Tait and Goulburn, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where, however, he did not graduate, owing to certain scruples of conscience which he felt against the oaths then enforced. He has written largely on financial questions, and is known as the author of a work on "The Theory of Foreign Exchanges." He was returned in the Liberal interest for the City of London, in May, 1863, on the death of Mr. W. Wood, and has taken an active part in the movement for throwing open the universities to dissenters, and the abolition of religious tests. Mr. Göschen, who was re-elected for the City of London, at the head of the poll, at the general election in July, 1865, was made Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Nov. 20, 1865, when he was sworn of the Privy Council, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Jan. 26, 1866, retiring with the Russell ministry in June of that year. On the accession of Mr. Gladstone to power, in Dec., 1868, he was appointed President of the Poor-Law Board, which office he held till March, 1871, when he succeeded Mr. Childers as First Lord of the Admiralty.

GOSS, The Right Rev. Alexander, D.D., an English prelate of the Roman Church, born at Ormskirk, Lancashire, July 5, 1814; was consecrated Sept. 25, 1853, Bishop of Gerra and coadjutor of Dr. Brown, Bishop of Liverpool, on whose death, Jan. 25, 1856, he succeeded, by coadjutorship, to the see of Liverpool, which comprises the hundreds of West Derby, Leyland, Amounderness, and Lonsdale, in Lancashire, and the Isle of Man.

GOSS, Sir John, musical composer, was born in 1800, at Fareham, Hants, his father, Joseph Goss, being organist of that place. Early in 1811 he became one of the "young gentlemen" of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, under the charge of the late John Stafford Smith; was a pupil of the late Thomas Attwood, and succeeded him as organist of St. Paul's in April, 1838, having previously been organist at St. Luke's Chelsea. He was appointed Composer to her Majesty's Chapels Royal on the death of Mr. William Knyvett, in 1856. Mr. Goss composed the "Te Deum," and the anthem, "The Lord is my Strength," performed at the Thanksgiving Service held in St. Paul's Cathedral Feb. 27, 1872, in commemoration of the recovery of the Prince of Wales from a dangerous sickness. This gained for him the honour of knighthood. Sir John Goss resigned the post of organist of St. Paul's in 1872. He is also the author of various orchestral compositions (MSS.), including overtures in F minor and E flat, as well as of numerous glees and anthems. Of the glees may be mentioned "There is Beauty on the Mountain" and "O Thou whose Beams." Amongst the anthems may be mentioned his anthem, "If we believe," a dirge composed for the funeral of the Duke of Wellington in 1852, and his anthem, "Praise the Lord, O my soul," written for the bicentenary festival of the Sons of the Clergy. His later compositions include the "Wilderness" and "O Saviour of the World;" besides the Thanksgiving "Te Deum" and anthem already mentioned.

GOSSE, Philip Henry, F.R.S., born at Worcester, in 1810, removed in infancy to Poole, Dorset, where he early imbibed a taste for natural history. In 1827 he went, in a mercantile capacity, to Newfoundland, where he occupied his leisure in collecting insects, and making coloured drawings of them and their transformations. After a residence in that colony of eight years, he visited Lower Canada, pursuing zoology, but especially entomology, with avidity, for three years. He afterwards travelled through the United States, and resided in Alabama for nearly a year, making a large collection of drawings of insects, especially the fine lepidoptera of that region. In 1839 he returned to England, and in 1840 published "The Canadian Naturalist." In 1844 Mr. Gosse visited Jamaica, and spent eighteen months in the collection and study of the zoology of that magnificent island; publishing on his return the result of his researches in "The Birds of Jamaica," followed by an Atlas of "Illustrations," and "A Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica." The composition of numerous works on zoology and other subjects chiefly for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, occupied several years, during which Mr. Gosse began to turn his attention to the microscope, by the aid of which his more recent researches have been conducted. The British Rotifera have constituted his favourite branch of study, and he has accumulated an immense number of original drawings and observations, with a view to a monograph on this class of animals. Having repaired, on account of ill-health, to the sea-side, Mr. Gosse pursued those investigations, of which an account is given in "A Naturalist's Rambles on the Devonshire Coast." In 1853 he took a prominent part in the formation of those public and private collections of living marine animals which have become so popular, and in 1854 published "The Aquarium." "A Manual of Marine Zoology," and "Tenby, a Seaside Holiday," followed; and in 1857 "Omphalos; an Attempt to Untie the Geological Knot." In the autumn of that year he removed from London to reside in the neighbourhood of Torquay, in order to obtain greater facilities for bringing out the most important of his works, "Actinologia Britannica; a History of the British Sea Anemones and Corals," which was completed in Jan., 1860. He has written "Evenings at the Microscope," "Letters from Alabama, on Natural History," "The Romance of Natural History" (1st and 2nd series), "A Year at the Shore," and "Land and Sea." In 1856 Mr. Gosse was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, to the *Philosophical Transaction* of which he had previously contributed two memoirs on the natural history of the class Rotifera.

GOT, François Jules Edmond, a popular French comedian, born at Lignerolles (Orne), Oct. 1, 1822, received his education at the Collége Charlemagne, and after being employed for a short time at the Prefecture of the Seine, entered M. Provost's class at the Conservatoire, where, in 1842, he carried off the second, and in 1843, the first prize for comedy. After a year's compulsory service in the army, he made his first bow to a Parisian audience in 1844 at the Comédie Française, of which Society he became a member in 1850. M. Got's reputation steadily increased, and he is now most deservedly regarded as one of the cleverest comic actors on the French stage. He excels in the representation of the leading comic parts in the old classical dramas, and has created scores of original characters in modern pieces. M. Got's name has been frequently before the public, in connection with the internal dissensions of the Comédie Francaise. When M. Got and his colleagues of the Théâtre Français visited London in 1871, they were entertained at a public dinner at the Crystal Palace.

GOUGH, John B., a temperance advocate, was born at Sandgate, Kent, Aug. 22, 1817, and in 1829 was sent, with a family who were leaving his native village, to the United States. After living two years in Oneida county, he followed the business of a bookbinder at New York, where, having contracted drunken habits, he, in Oct., 1842, was urged by a young friend to attend a temperance meeting. Here he took the pledge of abstinence, and from that time became a changed man. He not only practised total abstinence, but began to advocate the principle from the platform. His powers as a speaker were soon developed, and his reputation as an orator spread through the United States and Canada, in which he travelled and lectured. His fame reached England, and the London Temperance League prevailed upon him to visit this country in 1853; in the first instance only for six weeks. The National and Scottish Temperance Leagues, eager to enlist his eloquence in their cause, persuaded him to prolong his stay; and the visit, originally intended to last only six weeks, was extended over two years. He returned to the United States with new laurels gained by his oratory in Europe, and addressed crowded audiences in many cities and towns, until in July, 1857, he once more visited this country, where he laboured with success and with increasing popularity, and finally returned to the United States in Aug., 1860. He published an autobiography in 1846, and a volume of his orations in 1854. Mr. Gough, since his return from Europe in 1860, though still delivering occasional addresses on temperance, has entered the field as a lecturer on other subjects, and has acquired the highest popularity. His engagements as a lecturer bring him in a net income of $15,000 to $20,000 (£3,000 to £4,000) per annum.

GOULBURN, Bishop of. (*See* Thomas, Dr.)

GOULBURN, The Very Rev. Edward Meyrick, D.D., Dean of Norwich, son of Edward Goulburn, Esq., serjeant-at-law, born about 1818, was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was elected a scholar in 1835, and where he graduated B.A. in 1839, taking first-class honours in the school of *Literæ Humaniores*, and was elected Fellow of Merton College in 1841. Having held for some years a college tutorship conjointly with the incumbency of Holywell, in Oxford, he was elected in 1850 successor to Dr. Tait (bishop of London) in the Head-mastership of Rugby School, from which post he retired in 1858. He preached the Bampton Lectures at Oxford in 1850, was appointed minister of Quebec Chapel and prebendary of St. Paul's in 1858, one of the Queen's chaplains in ordinary, and incumbent of St. John's, Paddington, in 1859, and Dean of Norwich in 1866. Dean Meyrick is the author of "The Principles of the Cathedral System vindicated and forced upon Members of Cathedral Foundations: nine Sermons preached in Trinity Church, Norwich," 1870.

GOULD, John, F.R.S., ornithologist, born at Lyme, in Dorset, Sept. 14, 1804, at a very early age evinced a strong desire for the study of nature. He spent the interval between his fourteenth and twentieth years under the care of the late Mr. J. T. Aiton, at the Royal Gardens, Windsor, where a taste for botany and floriculture was added to his previous bent for zoology. Shortly afterwards he removed to London, as a field likely to afford a wider scope for his studies. In 1830 a fine series of birds from the hill countries of India came into his possession. This was the first collection of any extent which had reached England from the Great Himalaya range, and Mr. Gould hastened to illustrate the more important species in a work which he published in 1831 under the title of "A Century of Birds from the Himalaya Mountains." The success of this publication induced the author to commence another of a more extensive character on the birds of Europe. This was followed by a monograph of the "Ramphastidæ," and a monograph of the "Trogonidæ," on the completion of which Mr. Gould left England for Australia, in the spring of 1838, for the purpose of studying the natural productions of that country. The result of this visit was "The Birds of Australia," a work in seven folio volumes, containing figures and descriptions of upwards of six hundred species. He has since published a work on the "Mammals of Australia," a monograph of the "Odontophorinæ, or Partridges of America," a "Monograph of the Trochilidæ, or Humming-Birds," a supplementary volume to the "Birds of Australia," comprising the novelties discovered subsequent to the publication of the former seven, and a "Handbook to the Birds of Australia," comprising all the information known respecting the various species to the close of 1865. Mr. Gould, who has devoted much attention to the humming-birds, and formed an unrivalled collection, is engaged upon a still more extensive publication on the birds of Asia, and an entirely new work on "The Birds of Great Britain."

GOUNOD, Charles-François, composer, was born at Paris, June 17, 1818. After the usual course of training in musical science, and the probationary attempts in composition common to professional novitiates, M. Gounod became known as a lyric composer for the stage by his pastoral of "Philemon and Baucis." This was followed by "La Nonne Sanglante;" "Sappho," a cantata, and "La Colombe." Although these works contained unquestionable marks of genius, none achieved success. Indeed, few composers who have risen to eminence have had more failures at the outset of their career than the author of one of the most successful of modern operas, "Faust." It is greatly to the credit of French operatic managers that they should possess the skill to discern latent faculties of a high order, and that they should determine to foster them by affording the possessors every chance of developing their powers, despite a succession of failures at the outset. In this instance, at all events, M. Carvalho, of the Théâtre Lyrique, one of M. Gounod's principal supporters, has proved triumphantly that his prognostications of the ultimate triumph of his friend were well founded. "Faust," although not actually the first successful work of Gounod, took all the lovers of operatic music by surprise. What rendered his success more remarkable was the fact that, though Goethe's masterpiece had been previously set to music a hundred times, not one of these efforts was considered worthy of the theme. M. Gounod is the composer, amongst other works, of a comic opera founded on Molière's "Médecin malgré lui," produced in London by the English Opera Company, under the title of the "Mock Doctor;" of "La Reine de Saba;" "Mirelle," brought out in London in 1864; and "Romeo and Juliet," produced at Paris and London in 1867. He was elected a member of the French Institute, section Music, in May, 1866.

GOWAN, Ogle R., a Canadian political leader and soldier, born in Wexford, Ireland, about 1800. He received an excellent education, and was for some years editor of *The Antidote*, a political newspaper in Dublin, and the author of several political pamphlets. He was in Ireland a leading member of the Grand Lodge of the Orange Institution. In 1829 he emigrated to Canada and settled at Escott's Park, county of Leeds, Ontario. He was the father and founder of Orangeism in America, and for twenty years Grand-Master of the Orange Lodge. He was a member of the Canadian Parliament from 1834 to 1861, and since that time has been Post Office Inspector of the money department, for Upper Canada. During the Canadian insurrection of 1837–8, he was in command of the 9th Provisional Battalion of Volunteers, and subsequently appointed

Colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Leeds Militia.

GRADY, STANDISH GROVE, born in 1815, at Killeston Park, county of Dublin, fourth son of Henry Grove Grady, Esq., of Bellewood, Templemore, co. Tipperary. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, in Jan., 1841, and chose the Home Circuit. He was appointed Recorder of Gravesend in Sept., 1848; and Reader to the Inns of Court on the Hindoo and Mahomedan Laws, and the laws in force in British India in July, 1869. Mr. Grady is the author of "The Law of Fixtures and Dilapidations, Ecclesiastical and Lay;" "The Law of the Registration of Voters and of Elections;" "Equalization of the Poor Rates;" "The Present State of our Public Schools;" "Abuses of Public Charities;" "Hindoo Law of Inheritance;" "The Mahomedan Law of Inheritance and Contract;" "A Manual of Hindu Law;" joint author of "The Law and Practice at the Crown side of the Court of Queen's Bench," and editor of the "Institutes of Menū," "The Hedaya," and the "Indian Codes."

GRAFTON AND ARMIDALE, BISHOP OF. (*See* TURNER.)

GRAHAM'S TOWN, BISHOP OF. (*See* MERRIMAN.)

GRAMONT, (DUC DE), ANTOINE-AGÉNOR-ALFRED, diplomatist, formerly Duc de Guiche, since the death of his father (March 3, 1854), Prince de Bidache, born at Paris, Aug. 14, 1819, entered the Polytechnic School in 1837, but two years afterwards declined to join the artillery, to which service he had been appointed. He made his *début* in public life, Dec. 2, 1852, and was sent as Minister Plenipotentiary to Cassel, to Stuttgard in 1852; to Turin in April, 1853; and as Ambassador to Rome in 1857, which post he held till 1861, when he was nominated Ambassador to Vienna. Whilst at Turin, he used his influence to induce the Sardinians to enter into the alliance of the Western powers against Russia. He was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in April, 1870, and held that office until the downfall of the empire in September following. He was made commander of the Legion of Honour, June 3, 1857; Grand Cross of the Order of Frederick of Würtemberg, and of that of Saint Maurice and St. Lazarus of Sardinia. He married in 1848 a daughter of Mr. Mackinnon, by whom he has four children.

GRANIER, ADOLPHE, better known as GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, born at Averon-Bergelle (Gers), in 1808, was educated in the Lyceum of Toulouse, and went to Paris in 1832, where he wrote in the *Journal des Débats* and the *Revue de Paris*, under the direction of M. Victor Hugo. From that time till 1850, when he joined the *Constitutionnel*, to which he contributed for several years, he wrote in or edited various political journals, distinguishing himself by his ultra-imperialism and the violence of his attacks upon his opponents. So violent, indeed, did these become in the ministerial journal, *L'Époque*, which he edited, that the editors of the newspapers assailed refused to reply, which reserve was called "the conspiracy of silence." He entered the *Corps Législatif* in 1852 as member for Gers, and was re-elected in 1857 and 1863. He has written, among other works, "Histoire des Classes Ouvrières et des Classes Bourgeoises," published in 1837, announced as the introduction of a "Histoire Universelle;" "Histoire des Classes Nobles et des Classes Anoblies," in 1840; "Voyage aux Antilles Françaises," in 1842–4; "Histoire des Causes de la Révolution Française," in 1850; a collection of "Œuvres Littéraires," in 1852; "Les Girondins et les Massacres de Septembre," in 1860; and numerous pamphlets. In 1840 he made a voyage to the French West Indies, where he married a lady of Creole extraction. M. Granier de Cassagnac, who was an ardent supporter, in the Parisian press, of the Imperial régime, was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, May 23, 1857, and

Commander, Aug. 30, 1865. On the fall of the empire he went to Brussels, where, towards the close of the year 1870, he founded a new Imperialist journal called *Le Drapeau*.

GRANT, SIR ALEXANDER, BART., LL.D., eldest son of the late Sir Robert Innes Grant, Bart., of Dalvey, North Britain, born in 1826, and educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was elected Scholar, and whence he was elected to a Fellowship at Oriel College in 1849. In 1855 he was nominated one of the Examiners for the Indian Civil Service appointments, succeeded his father as eighth baronet, Aug. 1, 1856, and having acted as one of the Public Examiners in Classics at Oxford, was appointed in 1858 Inspector of Schools in the Madras Presidency. He became Professor of History and Political Economy in Elphinstone College at Madras in 1860; Principal of that college in 1862; Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay in 1863; Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency in 1865; a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay in 1868; and, in the same year, Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the University of Edinburgh. Sir Alexander Grant edited "The Ethics of Aristotle, with English Notes," published in 1854; and "Xenophon," forming vol. 8 of "Ancient Classics for English Readers," in 1871.

GRANT, SIR FRANCIS, P.R.A., the fourth son of the late Francis Grant, Esq., of Kilgraston, Perthshire, and brother of Gen. Sir J. Hope Grant, G.C.B., born at Edinburgh in 1803, first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1834; was elected an Associate in 1842, and R.A. in 1851. Of the many famous beauties whose charms have lent additional attraction to his canvas, are the Marchioness of Waterford, the Ladies Howard, Lady Rodney, Mrs. Beauclerk, &c., and amongst the celebrated men whom he has painted may be mentioned Lord Macaulay, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Lockhart, Sir Edwin Landseer, Lords Hardinge, Gough, Campbell, Derby, Palmerston, Clyde, Russell, Stanley, and his brother Sir J. H. Grant. Some of Mr. Grant's earlier pictures belonged to a class which he has since ceased to cultivate; such as the "Meet of his Majesty's Stag-hounds," painted in 1837 for the late Earl of Chesterfield, containing forty-six portraits of celebrated sportsmen. It attracted much attention, and was engraved, and was followed by "Melton Hunt," purchased by the duke of Wellington, and also engraved. Mr. Grant was appointed President of the Royal Academy, as successor to Sir Charles Eastlake, March 6, 1866, and shortly afterwards received the honour of knighthood. The University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1870.

GRANT, JAMES, born at Elgin, Morayshire, about 1805; became a contributor to the *Statesman*, a London paper, and wrote, in the *Imperial Magazine*, a series of forty essays, under the title of "Solitary Hours." In 1827 he started the *Elgin Courier*. Whilst thus engaged, he found time to produce the *Elgin Annual* and the *Elgin Literary Magazine*, and his contributions to these were highly commended by Sir Walter Scott. In 1834 he removed to London, and after a short connection with the *Chronicle*, then under Mr. Black, attached himself to the *Morning Advertiser*, of which he became editor in 1850, a position which he held till 1870. Mr. Grant is the author of "Random Recollections of the House of Lords," "Random Recollections of the House of Commons," "The Great Metropolis," "The Bench and the Bar," and "Sketches in London." He has been a frequent contributor to the *Metropolitan Magazine*, of which he was for a long time both editor and proprietor, and has written extensively on theological subjects. The series of works of a purely religious character, consisting of 14 volumes, includes, "God is Love," "Our Heavenly Home," and "The End of all Things." His latest publications are "Memoirs of Sir George Sinclair, Bart.," 1870; and "The

Newspaper Press; its Origin, Progress, and Present Position," 2 vols., 1871.

GRANT, James, was born at Edinburgh, Aug. 1, 1822. When only ten years old he sailed with his father, who had the command of a detachment of soldiers for Newfoundland, and was several years with the troops in America, his education being principally received in barracks. To this military training may be traced the style and character of many of his works. Returning home in 1839, he was gazetted to an ensigncy in the 62nd foot, joined the provisional battalion at Chatham, and in 1840 had charge of the depôt. He left the army soon afterwards, and devoted himself to literature and the study of Scottish antiquities. His first work, "The Romance of War; or, Highlanders in Spain," was published in 1846; an additional volume appearing in 1847, with the secondary title of "Highlanders in Belgium." It was followed by "Adventures of an Aide-de-Camp, or a Campaign in Calabria," in 1848; "Memoirs of Kircaldy of Grange," in 1849; "Walter Fenton, or the Scottish Cavalier," and "Memorials of Edinburgh Castle," illustrated by drawings of his own, in 1850; "Bothwell, or the Days of Mary, Queen of Scots," and "Memoirs of Sir John Hepburn, Marshal of France, and Colonel of the Scots Brigade," in 1851; "Jane Seton, or the King's Advocate," in 1853; "Philip Rollo, or the Scottish Musketeers," in 1854, published in Paris as "Les Mousquetaires Écossais;" "Frank Hilton, or the Queen's Own," and "The Yellow Frigate," in 1855; "The Phantom Regiment," and "Harry Ogilvie, or the Black Dragoon," in 1856; "Laura Everingham," in 1857; "Memoirs of the Marquis of Montrose" (illustrated with designs by himself); "Arthur Blane, or the Hundred Cuirassiers," and "The Cavaliers of Fortune," in 1858; "Lucy Arden, a Tale of 1715," and "Legends of the Black Watch," in 1859; "Mary of Lorraine," in 1860; "Oliver Ellis, or the Fusiliers," in 1861; "Dick Rodney, or the Adventures of an Eton Boy," and "Captain of the Guard," in 1862; "Adventures of Rob Roy," in 1863; "Second to None," in 1864; "King's Own Borderers," in 1865; and "Constable of France," in 1866; "The White Cockade," in 1867; "First Love and Last Love, a Tale of the Indian Mutiny," in 1868; "The Secret Despatch, in 1869; "The Girl he Married," in 1869; "Lady Wedderburn's Wish, a Tale of the Crimean War," in 1870; "Only an Ensign," in 1871; and "Under the Red Dragon," in 1872. Most of these works have been printed in the United States; all have been translated into German and Danish, and several into French. Mr. Grant has been a constant contributor of memoirs to the *Dublin University Magazine*, the *United Service Magazine*, &c. In 1852 he prepared the "Memorial" which was presented to the House of Lords by the duke of Richmond, in the name of 200 Peninsular lieutenants, craving the rank of captains without increase of pay. It was not acted upon, owing to the opposition of the late duke of Wellington.

GRANT, James Augustus, Major in the Bengal army, son of the late Rev. James Grant, minister of Nairn, N.B., born at Nairn in 1827, was educated at the grammar-school, and at the Marischal College, Aberdeen. He was appointed in 1845 to the Indian army, served under Gen. Whish at both sieges of Mooltan, was present at the battle of Goojerat under Lord Gough, for which he received the medal and two clasps; was Adjutant of 8th N.I. for five years; and as baggage-master to Sir James Outram's force in Aug., 1857, did duty with the 78th Highlanders, under Gen. Havelock, at the relief of Lucknow, where he was wounded. In 1863 he explored the sources of the Nile in company with the lamented Capt. Speke, who published an account of their joint travels and discoveries in Africa in 1864; and he was made a C.B. in Sept., 1866. He was head of the Intelligence

Department with the Abyssinian expedition under Lord Napier of Magdala in 1868, and was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Star of India for his services in that capacity.

GRANT, Lieut.-General Sir James Hope, G.C.B., fifth son of the late Francis Grant, Esq., of Kilgraston, N.B., and brother of Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A., born in 1808, entered the army in 1826, as cornet in the 9th Lancers, and served with distinction as Brigade-Major to the late Lord Saltoun in China. He served with his regiment at Sobraon, and commanded it during the greater part of the campaign in the Punjaub in 1848–9, including the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat. He became Brevet-Colonel in 1854, and in 1858 was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and nominated a K.C.B. "for his eminent service in command of the Cavalry Division at the siege of Delhi, and in that of a division at the relief of Lucknow under Sir Colin Campbell, as also in the subsequent operations at Cawnpore." He commanded the British forces throughout the campaign of 1860 in China, terminating with the capture of Pekin, for which he received the thanks of Parliament, and was nominated a G.C.B. In 1861 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief at Madras, with the rank of Lieut.-General, and in 1867 he succeeded Sir Richard Airey as Quartermaster-General at Head-Quarters, whence he was transferred in 1871 to the command of the division at Aldershot, in succession to the late Sir James Scarlett. Sir Hope Grant was appointed Colonel of the 4th Hussars in 1861, and transferred to his old regiment (the 9th Lancers) in 1865.

GRANT, Sir John Peter, K.C.B., son of the late Sir John Peter Grant, of Rothiemurchus, Inverness-shire, born about 1808, entered the East-India service in 1826, and having passed with credit through various subordinate posts in the financial department, became successively Deputy-Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Judicial department, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and for some years a member of the Supreme Council, and Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The latter post he held during the trying period of the Indian mutiny in 1857–9, and was made a K.C.B., Civil division, in 1862. In July, 1866, he was appointed Governor of Jamaica in place of Mr. Eyre.

GRANT, Sir Patrick, G.C.B., son of the late Major John Grant, of Auchterblair, co. Elgin, born at Duthill, in that county, in 1804, entered the military service of the East-India Company in 1819. Having served for many years with distinction on the staff in India, he took part in the battles of Maharajpore and Moodkee, and was made a C.B. for his services at Sobraon. He held some important civil posts, in 1856 was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army, succeeded Gen. Anson, in June, 1857, as Commander-in-Chief of the army in India, at the period of the mutiny, and was made a G.C.B. and an aide-de-camp to the Queen for his services in that capacity. Sir Patrick Grant, who is married to a daughter of Viscount Gough, was made Governor of Malta in March, 1867.

GRANT, Ulysses Simpson, eighteenth President of the United States, and late General and Commander-in-Chief of the United States army, was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822, entered West Point in 1839, graduated in 1843, received his commission as second lieutenant in 1845, and served in the Mexican campaign under Generals Taylor and Scott. In 1852 he was ordered to Oregon, and in Aug., 1853, became full captain. He resigned his commission in July, 1854, and, after a residence of four or five years in St. Louis, removed in 1859 to Galena, Illinois, where he engaged in business with his father and brothers. From this privacy he was drawn out by the civil war, and having acted first as aide-de-camp to the Governor of Illinois in 1861, and afterwards as Colonel of the 21st Illinois Volunteers, was appointed a Brigadier-General in July, 1861. While in command in Cairo, he secured Paducah, and with it Kentucky. In Nov., 1861, he fought the battle of Belmont, and in Jan., 1862, conducted a reconnoissance to the rear of Columbus. Fort Henry fell Feb. 6, and ten days after Fort Donelson surrendered to him unconditionally, and this was followed by the evacuation of Columbus and Bowling Green. He was made Commander of the district of West Tennessee, and his forces advanced up that river to Pittsburg Landing, and fought, April 6 and 7, the battle of Shiloh, at which the Confederate general A. S. Johnston lost his life. He was second in command to General Halleck during the siege of Corinth, and when the latter was ordered to Washington, Grant was appointed to take command of the department of Tennessee. He captured Vicksburg, after a siege of two months, July 4, 1863, and after the partial defeat of the Union troops at Chickamauga, Tennessee, in September, he was assigned to the command of the largely reinforced army, and in November defeated General Bragg at Mission Ridge. In March, 1864, President Lincoln appointed him Lieutenant-General, then the highest rank in the army of the United States, and conferred on him the powers of General-in-Chief of the vast armies in the field. Invested with this authority, and having reorganized the army of the East, and arranged with General W. T. Sherman, the Commander of the army of the West, to move against General Johnston, at the same time that he moved against General Lee, he prepared for a vigorous and protracted campaign. The two armies moved early in May, and, after a series of hard-fought battles, alternating with repeated flanking movements, which the skill and tact of General Lee rendered abortive, General Grant crossed the James River, between the 12th and 15th of June, 1864, and proceeded to lay siege to Richmond and Petersburg from the south and south-east, while a very considerable army was cutting off their supplies, and destroying their railroads at the north and north-west. The final result was not doubtful from the time he had established himself in this position; but it was only attained after a protracted and vigorous resistance. At length one railroad after another having been cut, and the two cities of Richmond and Petersburg reduced to great straits, while the army of General Lee was rapidly diminishing, and keeping up its courage by the most perilous sorties and ventures, the last line was broken on the 2nd of April, 1865, and General Lee and the remnant of his army fled westward towards Danville. They were pursued by General Grant and his army rapidly and remorselessly, and blow after blow was struck on their retreating columns. On the 9th of April, 1865, General Lee surrendered with his entire command to General Grant at Appomattox Court House, Virginia. The surrender of the other armies, in North Carolina, Alabama, and Texas followed soon after, and the war ended. After its close the gratitude of the people to General Grant found expression in numerous and valuable gifts (a house in Galena, Illinois, another and very valuable one in Philadelphia, a present of one hundred thousand dollars in New York, &c. On the 25th of July, 1866, Congress having created the grade of General of the Army, hitherto unknown in the army of the United States, he was commissioned General the same day, and Major-General Sherman promoted to be Lieutenant-General. Differing in his views from President Johnson, whose policy had alienated very many of his former friends, it was natural that a coolness should spring up between the President and the General; this was aggravated by the attempted removal of Secretary Staunton by the President, and still further by the nomination of General Grant for the Presidency by the Republican party in May, 1868, and from that time till the close of Mr. Johnson's term of office, in March, 1869, their only intercourse was official. General Grant was elected President in Nov., 1868, receiving two hundred and fourteen out of two hundred and ninety-four votes, those of twenty-six states. He was inaugurated March 4, 1869. His administration, which is still in progress, has been marked by efficiency, economy of public expenditure, a large reduction of the national debt, and rigid honesty.

GRANVILLE, (Earl), The Right Honourable Granville George Leveson-Gower, K.G., eldest son of the first earl, born May 11, 1815, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1834, became attaché to the embassy at Paris in 1835, and was elected to the House of Commons for the borough of Morpeth in 1836, being re-elected in 1837. Early in 1840 he accepted the appointment of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which he held for some months, and shortly after took his seat as member for Lichfield. While in the House of Commons he supported the Liberal party, and was an able and consistent advocate of free trade. In 1846 he succeeded to the peerage, in 1848 was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, in 1851 obtained a seat in the cabinet, and in Dec. of that year succeeded Lord Palmerston in the Foreign Office, retiring with the Russell ministry early in 1852. Lord Granville, who has held the offices of Master of the Buckhounds, Paymaster-general of the Forces, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Treasurer of the Navy, was appointed President of the Council in 1853, and in 1855 undertook the ministerial leadership in the House of Lords. In 1850 Lord Granville acted as Vice-President of the Royal Commission for the Great Exhibition, of which he was one of the most diligent working members, and accepted, in the autumn of 1860, the Chairmanship of the Commission for the Great Exhibition of 1862. In 1856 Lord Granville was sent upon an extraordinary mission to the court of St. Petersburg, as representative of the English nation, at the coronation of Alexander II. Lord Granville, who retired with Lord Palmerston's first ministry in 1858, was re-appointed President of the Council (having failed in an attempt to form a ministry himself) in Lord Palmerston's second administration in 1859, and retired on the fall of Lord Russell's second administration in 1866. Lord Granville was made Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports in Dec., 1865. In Dec., 1868, his lordship accepted office under Mr. Gladstone as Colonial Secretary, and retained that position till July, 1870, when he was appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs in succession to the late Earl of Clarendon.

GRAVES, The Right Rev. Charles, D.D., Bishop of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, was born Nov. 6, 1812, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took high honours, and of which he became a Fellow. He was for some time Dean of the Chapel Royal in Ireland, and Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant. He was consecrated Bishop of Limerick June 29, 1866. The annual value of the see is £3,874, and the diocese includes Kerry and Limerick.

GRAY, Asa, M.D., Fisher Professor of Natural History at the University of Cambridge, Massachusetts, born at Paris, Oneida county, New York, Nov. 18, 1810, and graduated M.D., at Fairfield Medical College, New York, in 1831. He soon relinquished the practice of medicine, and devoted himself, under Professor Torrey, of New York, to the study of botany. In 1834 he received the appointment of Botanist of the United States Exploring Expedition; but the delay of that enterprise led him in 1837, to resign his post. In 1842 he was elected Professor of Natural History, in Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. In addition to his lectures at Cambridge, Professor Gray has delivered three courses of lectures before the Lowell Institute in Boston; published in 1836 his "Elements of Botany," enlarged into the "Botanical Text-book;" and in 1838 commenced, with Dr. Torrey, "The Flora of North America," to be completed in three large volumes. He published in 1848 the "Manual of Botany for the Northern United States," and the first volume of the "Genera Boreali-Americana Illustrata," a work still in progress (two volumes having appeared), in which one species of each genus, within the bounds of the then organized states of the Union, is to be described, and the first volume of his "Botany of the United States Pacific Exploring Expedition, under Captain Wilkes," in 1854. He has since published the following works, mostly text-books, "How Plants Grow;" "Lessons in Botany, with drawings from nature;" "The School and Field-book of Botany," "The Manual of Botany;" "Structural and Systematic Botany," a revised edition of the "Botanical Text-book," with 1,300 illustrations; "Flora of the Southern United States." Professor Gray, who visited Europe in 1838–9, and again in 1850–51, has also contributed many papers to scientific periodicals and the transactions of learned societies.

GRAY, MRS. ELIZABETH CAROLINE, the eldest daughter of J. R. Johnstone, Esq., of Alva, was married in 1829 to the late Rev. John Hamilton Gray, D.L., of Carntyne, co. Lanark, vicar of Bolsover and rural dean. This lady has written "Tour to the Sepulchres of Etruria," 1841; "The History of Etruria," 1844; "A History of Rome for Young Persons," 1847; "A History of the Emperors of Rome from Augustus to Constantine," in 1850; "The Empire and the Church from Constantine to Charlemagne," 1857; and edited the "Autobiography of her husband," 1868.

GRAY, GEORGE ROBERT, F.R.S., F.L.S., youngest son of the late Samuel Frederic Gray, author of various works on pharmacy, chemistry, &c., and brother of Dr. John Edward Gray, was born July 8, 1808, at Little Chelsea. On leaving a public school, he commenced the study of zoology at the British Museum several years prior to his appointment in the zoological department, which he entered in 1831, and after rising by gradual promotion was appointed in 1869, to the post of assistant keeper of the zoological collections. He is the author of several works and many papers on entomology and ornithology in the various scientific journals, and in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society, and in 1832 was a contributor to the entomological portion of the English edition of "Cuvier's Animal Kingdom." He published in 1840 "A List of the Genera of Birds," which work reappeared in an improved form in the following year, and "as a tabular index," it was considered by the late Mr. Strickland, "one of the most complete works ever produced in any branch of zoology." A further improved edition appeared in 1855. In 1844 he commenced the publication of his large work, under the title of the "Genera of Birds," comprising their generic characters with an extensive list of species. This work, illustrated with upwards of 350 plates by the late David William Mitchell, and completed in 1849, is styled by Sir William Jardine, "a ready index to the whole subject of ornithology." In 1870 was commenced his "Hand List of the Genera and Species of Birds," embracing 2,915 genera and sub-genera, with a comprehensive list of 11,162 species, recording at the same time the synonyms which belong to each division and species. These works are generally considered to have exercised a very beneficial influence on the science of ornithology.

GRAY, SIR JOHN, M.P., third son of the late Mr. John Gray, of Claremorris, co. Mayo, born in 1815, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, is a magistrate for the city of Dublin.

He has been for many years a member of the municipal council of Dublin, has taken an active part in favour of ever liberal measure, and is proprietor and chief editor of the *Freeman's Journal.* In reward of his public services, more especially in arranging for the supply of Dublin with water, the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him in 1863 by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the earl of Carlisle. Sir John Gray was returned to the House of Commons for Kilkenny at the general election in July, 1865, and still represents that constituency. He declined the office of Lord Mayor of Dublin for 1868–9, to which he was elected during his absence in London by a vote of 38 to 7.

GRAY, John Edward, F.R.S., naturalist, son of the late Mr. S. F. Gray (author of the "Supplement to the Pharmacopœia," and of other works), born at Walsall in 1800, was educated for the medical profession. In 1821 he published, in his father's name, the "Natural Arrangement of British Plants," the first work in the English language on the Natural method, now almost universally adopted. In 1824 he was appointed an assistant in the Natural History department of the British Museum, and, rising by gradual promotion, succeeded, in 1840, to the post of Keeper of the Zoological Collection. He assisted in the formation of the Zoological, Entomological, Geographical, Microscopical, and Palæontological Societies; has taken an active part in the management of the Zoological Society (of which he is a vice-president), and has been president of the Entomological and Botanical Societies, and Vice-President of the Royal Microscopical Society. He is a Fellow of the Royal, the Linnæan, the Geographical, and the Geological Societies, an honorary Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Munich, for having formed "the largest zoological collection in Europe;" and in 1851 was appointed acting chairman of one of the juries of the Great Exhibition. He was offered an order by the king of Würtemberg, who, on being informed that English scientific men were not allowed to wear them, sent him a large gold medal, inscribed for "the worthy." Dr. Gray, in addition to his labours as a naturalist, has taken an active part, both by writing and in evidence before the Parliamentary committees and commissions, in questions relating to sanitary and metropolitan improvements, public education, prison discipline, and especially to the opening of museums, picture galleries, and gardens to the public. He is the founder of the Greenwich Society of Useful Knowledge, one of the few Mechanics' Institutes which have lasted to the present time. He was a juror of the Educational section in the Exhibition of 1862; claims to have been the original suggester of a uniform low rate of postage, to be prepaid by stamps, which was afterwards brought into use by Sir Rowland Hill, and has taken great interest in opposing the changes to the pound and mil-decimal system of money, weights, and measures. He is the author of "Illustrations of Indian Zoology." "The Knowsley Menagerie," "A Manual of British Land and Freshwater Shells," and has contributed to the Transactions of several of the learned societies with which he is connected. The public are indebted to Dr. Gray for the commencement of a series of catalogues of the different sections of the zoological collections in the British Museum. Dr. Gray married, in 1826, the widow of his cousin, a lady who has assisted him in all his studies, and who is the author of "Figures of Molluscan Animals for the use of Students." In 1869 he was elected an honorary member of the Royal Physiographical Society of Lunde, in Sweden.

GRAY, The Right Rev. Robert, D.D., Bishop of Cape Town, son of the late Bishop Gray of Bristol, was born at Bishop Wearmouth, co. Durham, in 1809. From Eton school he was sent to University College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1831, and M.A. in 1834. Having taken orders, he became perpetual curate of Whitworth, Durham, in 1834; vicar of Stockton-on-Tees in 1845; an honorary canon of Durham in 1846, and the first bishop of Cape Town in 1847. His name has been frequently before the English public, in connection with the proceedings against Dr. Colenso, the Bishop of Natal. When that prelate's work on the Pentateuch had been condemned by the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury in 1864, he was deposed by his Metropolitan, the Bishop of Cape Town. The courts of law were then appealed to by Dr. Colenso, and eventually Dr. Gray, finding he could not legally oust the Bishop of Natal, consecrated the Rev. Wm. Kenneth Macrorie to the see of Maritzberg (Natal) Jan. 25, 1869, as "bishop for the faithful clergy of the diocese of Natal." The ceremony took place at Cape Town, and a protest, signed by 129 persons against Mr. Macrorie's consecration, was presented to the Metropolitan, who replied that it could not be accepted as a protest, as the signers had no right to protest, but that he would receive it as "the expression of views of certain individuals." Besides a number of pamphlets on the subject of the Natal bishopric, and some episcopal charges, Dr. Gray has published "Cape of Good Hope Journals of Two Visitations in 1848 and 1850," London, 1852; "Three Months' Visitation in the Autumn of 1855, with an account of his Voyage to the Island of Tristan d'Acunta in March, 1856," London, 1856; and "Journal of a Visitation of the Diocese of Natal in 1864," London, 1864. At the time of its foundation in 1847 the diocese of Cape Town included the whole of the Cape of Good Hope, Port Natal, and St. Helena, but in 1853 it was confined to the western districts with the island of St. Helena, and made metropolitan in jurisdiction, while two new dioceses, Graham's Town and Natal were cut off and made dioceses. Still later, in 1859, St. Helena was erected into a separate diocese.

GRAY, WILSON, brother of Sir John Gray, born about 1815, was educated at a private school at Hazlewood, near Birmingham, conducted by the father of Sir Rowland Hill, and went to University College, Dublin, where he became scholar and graduated in honours. In 1835 he was appointed one of the Assistant Commissioners of the Irish Poor Laws, and having kept terms both in Ireland and in England, was called to the bar in the United States, returned in 1844 to Dublin, became joint editor and proprietor, in association with his brother, of the *Freeman's Journal*, and was admitted to the Irish bar. Not long afterwards he emigrated to Sydney, and became a member of the Colonial Legislature, in which he has been a leading advocate of liberal measures.

GREAT BRITAIN, QUEEN OF. (*See* VICTORIA ALEXANDRINA.)

GREECE, KING OF. (*See* GEORGE I.)

GREELEY, HORACE, journalist, was born at Amherst, New Hampshire, in the United States, Feb. 3, 1811. About 1825, his parents having removed to Vermont, Horace obtained employment as an apprentice in a printing-office, and in Aug., 1831, arrived at New York, where he secured occasional work as a journeyman printer, in various offices. In 1834, in partnership with Messrs. Winchester and Sibbett, he started *The New Yorker*, a weekly literary journal, which after several years' trial proving unprofitable, was abandoned, and in 1841 he commenced the publication of the *New York Tribune*, which has been very successful. During the period when he was editing the *New Yorker*, he edited also several other political journals, mostly campaign papers, *i.e.*, published during the period between the nomination of a President of the United States and his election. Of these, the *Daily Whig*, the *Jeffersonian*, and the *Log Cabin* were the most remarkable, the last-named having a regular circulation of 80,000 copies. In 1848 Mr. Greeley was chosen to fill a vacancy in the thirtieth Congress, and served through the short term preceding General Taylor's inauguration; in 1851 he visited Europe, and was chosen chairman of one of the juries of the Great Exhibition, and afterwards published an account of his travels. He has published a collection of addresses, essays, &c., under the title of "Hints towards Reforms;" "Glances at Europe from Great Britain, France, &c., in the Summer of 1851;" "Association discussed by H. Greeley and H. J. Raymond" (1847); "Art and Industry as represented in the Exhibition of the Crystal Palace, New York" (1853); the completion of Sargent's "Life of Henry Clay" (1853); "A History of the Struggle for Slavery Extension or Restriction in the United States from 1787 to 1856" (1856). In 1859, after an overland journey to Kansas, Pike's Peak, and California, he published "A Journey to Pike's Peak, &c.," which sold largely. During the late civil war the *Tribune* and its editor were earnest advocates of the cause of the Union, and in 1865–7 he published a history of the war and its antecedents in two volumes, entitled "The Great American Conflict." Since then Mr. Greeley, though devoting considerable time to his editorial duties, has published "Recollections of a Busy Life," "Essays on Political Economy," a defence of Protection; "What I know of Farming," 1870; and "Letters from Texas and the Lower Mississippi," 1871. Mr. Greeley has never sought political preferment, but has been a member of the New York State Constitutional Convention, and has been proposed in many quarters as a candidate for the Presidency in 1872.

GREEN, MRS. MARY ANNE EVERETT, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Wood, Wesleyan minister, born at Sheffield, in 1818, in early life resided in several parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and received an excellent education. Her intellectual tastes were fostered by the late James Montgomery, the "bard of Sheffield," an intimate friend of her father, and she devoted much of her time to poetical composition. In 1841 her parents removed to London, and having now freer access to libraries and MS. collections, she conceived the idea of compiling the "Lives of Princesses of England," the first volume of which appeared in 1849, and the sixth and last in 1855. Mrs. Green edited "Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies," published in 1846; "The Diary of John Rous," printed for the Camden Society, in 1856; the "Letters of Queen Henrietta Maria," in 1857; and has contributed occasionally to periodical literature, chiefly on antiquarian subjects. She has been intrusted by the Master of the Rolls with the duty of calendaring the State Papers in the Record Office. The papers of the reign of James I., 4 vols., were published in 1857-9, and of those of Charles II. seven volumes had appeared in 1868. She has also completed the calendar of the State Papers of Queen Elizabeth, left unfinished by the late Mr. Lemon, which, with addenda from Edward VI. to James I., forms 6 vols. In 1845 she married Mr. G. P. Green, artist, descended from a nonconformist family of Yorkshire.

GREENE, GEORGE WASHINGTON, grandson of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, born in Rhode Island, April 8, 1811, was educated at Brown University, lived in Europe on account of ill-health for nearly twenty years, and from 1837 to 1845 was United States Consul at Rome. While in Italy he contributed to the United States periodicals, and collected materials for a history of that country, which, however, has never appeared. On returning to the United States in 1847, he became Professor of Modern Languages in Brown University, and has edited "History and Geography of the Middle Ages," Addison's Works, and the "Life of General Nathaniel Greene," contributed to Spark's "American Biography."

GREGG, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN,

D.D., Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, son of the late Richard Gregg, Esq., of Cappa, co. Clare, born in 1798, was elected Scholar of Trinity College in 1822, and graduated B.A. in 1825, but did not proceed M.A. till 1860, when he became, *per saltum*, M.A., B.D., and D.D. He was ordained in 1826, became minister of the French church, Portarlington, vicar of Kilsalaghan in 1828, minister of Bethesda, Dublin, in 1835, and of Trinity Church, Dublin, in 1839. He was made Archdeacon of Kildare in 1857, and was consecrated Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross in 1862. Dr. Gregg has published a great number of sermons preached on various occasions, which have met with much success, and other religious works.

GREGORY, Charles Hutton, son of the late Dr. Olinthus Gregory, the eminent mathematician, born in 1817, was educated privately, and served his apprenticeship as a millwright and engineer, under the late Mr. Timothy Bramah. He was engaged as an assistant engineer, under Robert Stephenson, on the Manchester and Birmingham Railway, under Mr. James Walker in a graving dock in Woolwich Dockyard, in 1840 became Resident Engineer of the London and Croydon Railway, and carried out some important works in the widening of that line, and the necessary alterations of bridges, &c., without impeding the heavy traffic of the railway. The Croydon and Epsom Railway was constructed under his direction, and in 1846 he succeeded the late Mr. Brunel as Chief Engineer of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, in which capacity he constructed and laid out several railways in the West of England. In 1855 he was appointed by the Government a member of the Ordnance Select Committee, an office which he held for about three years, until the committee was reconstructed. He has for several years been professionally connected with the General Post-Office, his principal duties being the settlement, by arbitration with railway companies, of the rates of payment for mail trains. He has laid out and reported on many works abroad; the drainage of the Lake Fucino in Italy, and the construction of the Beziers and Graissessar Railway in France, having been commenced under his direction and from his designs. He is Engineer of the Somerset Central and Dorset Central Railways, Consulting Engineer of the Ceylon and Pernambuco Railways, and in 1868 was elected President of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

GREGORY, William Henry, is the only son of the late Mr. Robert Gregory, of Coote Park, co. Galway, and grandson of the late Right Hon. William Gregory, who was under-secretary for Ireland for several years under the administration of Lord Liverpool. He was born in 1817, and educated at Harrow, where he gained the Peel medal, a scholarship, and other prizes, and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford. He entered Parliament in 1842 as a Conservative, on a casual vacancy in the representation of the city of Dublin, arising through the death of Mr. John Beattie West, when he defeated Lord Morpeth (afterwards Lord Carlisle and Lord Lieutenant for Ireland) by a majority of all but 400 votes; but at the general election of 1847 he failed to secure his re-election, being defeated by Mr. John Reynolds by just 100 votes. He does not appear to have been a candidate at the election of 1852, and did not again enter Parliament until the year 1857, when he was returned for Galway county as a Liberal Conservative. He gave an independent support to Lord Palmerston, but voted with Lord Derby on his Reform Bill in March, 1859, and against the Reform Bill brought forward by Lord John Russell in 1866. Mr. Gregory is a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county with which he is connected by the ties of property, and as High Sheriff of which he served in 1849. He became well known in the world of art and of art education, and took an active part in general politics, especially where Ireland was concerned, in the House of Commons. He retired from the representation of Galway, on being appointed Governor of Ceylon Jan. 8, 1872.

GRESLEY, THE REV. WILLIAM, B.D., cousin of the late Rev. Sir William Nigel Gresley, Bart., born in 1801, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1822 in classical honours. Having been ordained upon his college title as a student of Christ Church, he was appointed, in 1840, to a prebendal stall in Lichfield Cathedral, and in 1857 was instituted to the incumbency of a district church at Boyne Hill, near Maidenhead. He is the author of several High-Church novels, such as "Bernard Leslie" and "The Siege of Lichfield," of "Ecclesiastes Anglicanus" (a treatise on preaching), "The Portrait of an English Churchman," "A Short Treatise on the Church," and "A Treatise on Confession."

GRÉVY, FRANÇOIS PAUL JULES, a French statesman, born at Mont-sous-Vaudrez, in the Jura, Aug. 15, 1813, was educated in the College of Poligny, afterwards studied law in Paris, and in due course was admitted an advocate. He took part in the Revolution of July, 1830, and subsequently was much employed at the bar as a defender of members of the Radical party who were charged with the commission of political offences. In 1848 he was appointed Commissary of the Provisional Government in his department, and was returned to the Constituent Assembly, heading the list of the successful candidates for the Jura. As a member of the Committee of Justice and Vice-President of the Assembly, M. Grévy frequently ascended the tribune, and proved himself to be one of the most able speakers among the democratic party. While maintaining an independent attitude, far removed from the Socialists and not so far from the Mountain, he usually voted with the extreme Left. Above all, his name is connected with a Radical amendment on the question of the Presidency. He proposed that articles 41, 43, and 45 of the Constitution should run in the following terms:—"Article 41. The National Assembly delegates the executive power to a citizen who receives the title of President of the Council of Ministers." "Article 43. The President of the Council of Ministers is appointed by the National Assembly by secret ballot, and an absolute majority of votes." "Article 45. The President of the Council is elected for an unlimited period. The appointment is always revocable." This amendment was rejected by 633 votes to 158, at the sitting of Oct. 7, 1848, when the Assembly decided that the President of the Republic should be elected by universal suffrage and hold office for four years. After the election of the 10th of December, M. Grévy opposed the Government of Louis Napoleon, and protested against the expedition to Rome. After the *coup d'état*, he held aloof from politics, and confined himself to the practice of his profession. In 1868 he was appointed *bâtonnier* of the order of Advocates, and the following year he was again returned as Deputy for the Jura. On Feb. 17, 1871, M. Grévy was elected President of the National Assembly, then sitting at Bordeaux, and now removed to Paris, and in discharging the duties of this important office, which he still retains, he has displayed remarkable tact, judgment, and moderation.

GREY, THE RT. HON. SIR GEORGE, G.C.B., son of the late Sir George Grey, Bart., resident commissioner of Portsmouth dockyard, and nephew of the late Earl Grey, was born at Gibraltar, May 11, 1799. Having been educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he gained a first-class in classics, and graduated M.A., he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1826, and returned in 1832 to the House of Commons as member for Devonport, which he continued to represent till 1847. For a few months in 1834 he held the office of Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and occupied the same post, under Lord Melbourne, from April 1835 till 1839, when he became Judge-Advocate, an office which he exchanged in 1841 for that of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, retiring with his colleagues in that year. On the formation of Lord Russell's first administration in 1846, he was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department. In the capacity of Home Secretary during the commotions of 1848, Sir George won golden opinions from all parties, and his prudence and vigour did much to preserve peace and order in that troublous period. At the general election in Aug., 1847, he was returned for North Northumberland, was defeated at the general election in July, 1852, was elected for Morpeth in Jan., 1853, and after holding aloof from the Coalition ministry for a time, he, in June, 1854, accepted the seals of the Colonial Office. On the formation of Lord Palmerston's first administration in 1855, he returned to the Home Office, was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster on Lord Palmerston's return to power in June, 1859, took the Home Office in 1861, and retired with the Russell administration in June, 1866. Sir G. Grey was created a G.C.B. (civil) in 1849.

GREY, Sir George, K.C.B., posthumous son of Lieut.-Col. Grey, of the 30th foot, who fell at Badajos in 1812, was educated at Sandhurst College, and entered the army about 1829, but soon after retired with the rank of captain. In 1839 he took a leading part in exploring the interior of what is now denominated Western Australia, in 1841 was appointed Governor of South Australia, and held that post till 1846, when he was nominated Governor of New Zealand. There he displayed such administrative talents that he was created in 1848 a K.C.B. (Civil division), and in 1854 was advanced to the governorship of the Cape of Good Hope, which he held until 1861, when he was requested by the Colonial Office to resume the governorship of New Zealand, in the hope that his tact and firmness would bring the war raging there to a satisfactory conclusion. In this he succeeded, and the insurrection of the Maories in 1863–4 was under his auspices, by the energy and skill of General Cameron, suppressed. He returned to England in Nov., 1867. Sir G. Grey is the author of "Journals of Discovery in Australia," published in 1841; "Polynesian Mythology and Traditions of New Zealand," in 1855; and "Proverbial Sayings of the Ancestors of the New Zealand Race," in 1858.

GREY (Earl), The Right Hon. Henry Grey, K.G., born Dec. 28, 1802, the eldest son of the late earl, who was Premier in 1830–34, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and, as Lord Howick, was returned to the House of Commons in 1826 as member for Winchilsea, in 1830 for Higham Ferrars, at the general election of 1831 for Northumberland, and after the passing of the Reform Bill for the Northern division of that county. On the formation of his father's ministry, he was appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies, but in 1833 resigned, in consequence of the determination of the cabinet not to attempt the immediate emancipation of the slaves. He afterwards held for a short period the post of Under-Secretary for Home Affairs, and on the formation of the Melbourne administration in 1835 became Secretary at War. Having at the general election of 1841 lost his seat for Northumberland, which he had represented for ten years, he was returned in September of that year for Sunderland, and exercised his powers as a debater in opposition to the Peel government. Lord Howick succeeded his father as third Earl Grey, July 17, 1845, and on the construction of a Whig cabinet by Lord J. Russell in 1846, accepted the position of Secretary of State for the Colonies, resigning with his colleagues in 1852. Lord Grey, who figured prominently in the opposition to Lord Derby, was not included in the Coalition cabinet, did not approve of the policy of Lord Aberdeen's cabinet in declaring war against Russia, and explained his peculiar views on this question in a long speech, May 25, 1855. His lordship is the author of "Colonial Policy of Lord Russell's Administration," published in 1853, and of "Essay on Parliamentary Government as to Reform," in 1858, of which a new edition appeared in 1864.

GRIFFITH, SIR RICHARD JOHN, Bart., born in Dublin, Sept. 20, 1784, became early in life a civil engineer, and in 1825 was appointed Commissioner for the General Valuation of Lands and Tenements in Ireland. He was appointed in 1851 to the Chairmanship of the Board of Public Works in Ireland, and for the indefatigable zeal and industry with which he discharged his public duties in this and in other capacities, as well as in reward of the many improvements in roads and in agriculture which he has been instrumental in introducing, he was raised to a baronetcy by Lord Palmerston, April 20, 1858. Sir Richard, who is the author of "The Geological Map of Ireland," which obtained for him the Wollaston medal of the Geological Society in 1854, was made honorary LL.D. by Trinity College, Dublin, in 1851, and retired from the Chairmanship of the Board of Public Works in Ireland in 1864.

GRINDON, LEOPOLD HARTLEY, born at Bristol, March 28, 1818, was educated at Wrington, Somersetshire, and the Bristol College, and was appointed Lecturer on Botany at the Royal School of Medicine, Manchester, in 1851. His chief works are:—"The Manchester Flora;" "British and Garden Botany;" "Manchester Walks and Wild Flowers;" "Life: its Nature, Varieties, and Phenomena;" "The Phenomena of Plant-Life;" "The Divine Benevolence in the Little Things of Nature;" "Figurative Language: its Origin and Constitution;" "Man and Woman the Archetypes of Nature;" "Emblems, a Bird's-eye View of the Analogies and Symbolism of the External World;" "The Trees of Old England;" and "Echoes in Plant and Flower-life."

GROS, BARON JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS, born at Ivry-sur-Seine, Feb. 8, 1793, adopted the diplomatic profession under the Restoration, and was created Baron in 1829. He was first Secretary to the Legation in Mexico when, in 1834, he was nominated Chargé-d'Affaires at Bogota, and discharged some difficult missions in Uruguay and at Buenos Ayres. In 1849 he was accredited to the English Government to give explanations on the subject of the French expedition to Rome, and in 1850 became French ambassador at Athens, where he brought to a satisfactory conclusion the dispute relative to the affair of the Jew Pacifico. In 1854 he was sent to Spain to arrange the limits of the frontiers between that country and France, signed the treaty of Bayonne, which settled the question in 1856, and on the outbreak of the war in China in 1857, in company with the late Lord Elgin, proceeded to Canton, and signed the treaty of Tientsin, June 27, 1858. He concluded the commercial treaty with the government of Japan in Nov., 1859. The Chinese did not observe the treaty, and, after their treacherous conduct at the mouth of the Peiho, Baron Gros and Lord Elgin went on another mission to China. Though not a soldier, the baron was present with the allied army in the brilliant campaign which ensued, as well as at the capitulation of Pekin. In 1858 the baron was called to the French Senate, in 1862 became ambassador in London, and retired in 1863. He was promoted Commander of the Legion of Honour, May 17, 1850; Grand Officer, May 9, 1857; and Grand Cross, March 7, 1861.

GROSS, SAMUEL D., M.D., was born near Easton, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1805, graduated M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1828, and commenced the practice of medicine in Philadelphia the same year. In

1830 he removed to Easton, publishing the same year a treatise on "Diseases and Injuries of the Bones and Joints." In 1833 he removed to Cincinnati and became one of the instructors in the Ohio Medical College in that city, and in 1835 professor of pathological anatomy in the medical department of Cincinnati College. Here he prepared his "Elements of Pathological Anatomy," 2 vols. (1839). In 1840 Dr. Gross removed to Louisville, Kentucky, having been elected Professor of Surgery in the University of Louisville, and filled that position, except for a single season, until 1856. In that year he was called to the professorship of Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Dr. Gross has published the following original works:—"Wounds of the Intestines" (1843); "Diseases, Injuries, and Malformations of the Urinary Organs" (1851); "Foreign Bodies in the Air-passages" (1850); "Results of Surgical Operations in Malignant Diseases" (1853); "Discourse on the Life, Character, and Services of Daniel Drake, M.D." (1853); "Report on the Causes which retard the Progress of American Medical Literature" (1856); "System of Surgery," 2 vols. (1859); "American Medical Biography" (1861). In conjunction with Dr. Richardson, he founded and edited for some years the *North American Medico-Chirurgical Review.*

GROVE, George, Secretary to the Crystal Palace Company, born at Clapham, Surrey, in 1820, was educated first at the Clapham Grammar School, and as a civil engineer. In 1841 he was intrusted with the erection of the first cast-iron lighthouse constructed, on Morant Point, Jamaica, and in 1844 of a similar tower on Gibbs' Hill, Bermuda. On his return to England, he joined the staff of the late Mr. Robert Stephenson, by whom he was employed on the works of the Chester and Holyhead Railway and the Britannia Bridge. In 1850 he succeeded Mr. Scott Russell as Secretary to the Society of Arts, and on the formation of the Crystal Palace Company in 1852 was appointed its secretary, a position which he still occupies. In 1854 Mr. Grove published a translation of a volume of Essays on the Fine Arts by M. Guizot, has since contributed to the "Dictionary of the Bible," edited by Dr. William Smith, and has taken an active part in the formation of the Palestine Exploration Fund, under the patronage of her Majesty. He is married to Harriet, daughter of the Rev. Charles Bradley, of Glasbury.

GROVE, Sir William Robert, F.R.S., the son of a gentleman of property and magistrate in Glamorganshire, born about 1811, was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1833, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1835. Ill-health for a time prevented his following his profession, and he devoted his leisure to the study of electricity, and succeeded in 1839 in contriving the powerful voltaic battery which bears his name. He was Professor of Experimental Philosophy at the London Institution from 1840 till 1847, and has taken an active part, as Member of Council, in the business of the Royal Society, particularly in the reform of its constitution, effected, after a severe struggle, in 1847. He is the author of a "Lecture [Jan., 1842, printed for the London Institution] on the Progress of Physical Science since its opening," in which he first advanced the doctrine of the mutual convertibility of the various natural forces, heat, electricity, &c., and of their being all modes of motion; and of an essay "On the Corelation of Physical Forces," published in 1846, now in the 5th edition. This essay is a development of the doctrine advanced in the lecture of 1842 and in succeeding lectures. Translations have been published in France, Germany, Belgium, &c., and a reprint in America. He discovered the gas voltaic battery, the striæ in the electrical discharge, the electricity of flame, voltaic etching of daguerreotypes, the electro-chemical polarity of gases, new combinations for aplanatic object-glasses of telescopes, molecular impressions by light and electricity, &c. He is the author of many papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society and *Philosophical Magazine*, suggestions for the amendment of the patent laws, on taxation of permanent and precarious incomes, and an address on medical education at St. Mary's Hospital. Mr. Grove, who became a Q.C. in 1853, was for some years the leader of the South Wales and Chester circuits, a member of the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers, and of the Royal Commission on Patent Law. He received the medal of the Royal Society in 1847 for his Bakerian lecture on "Voltaic Ignition, and on the Decomposition of Water into its constituent Gases by Heat." He was President of the British Association at Nottingham in 1866, when he selected for the subject of his address the Continuity of Natural Phenomena, as evidenced by the recent progress of science, his object being to show that the changes in the inorganic world, in the succession of organized beings, and in the progress of human knowledge, result from gradual minute variations. Mr. Grove was appointed a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Nov., 1871, and received the honour of knighthood Feb. 21, 1872.

GUDIN, Théodore, marine painter, born in Paris, Aug. 15, 1802, became a pupil of Girodet Trioson, and on leaving this artist confined his studies chiefly to marine and landscape painting, which he practised both in oil and water-colours. He first exhibited at the Salon in 1822, and obtained the second-class medal in 1824. The picture which secured his fame was the "Sauvetage des Passagers du Columbus," which was exhibited at the Salon in 1831, and is in the Bordeaux Museum. The "Coup de Vent dans la Rade d'Alger," in 1835, which was still more admired, is in the Luxembourg. When Louis Philippe resolved to decorate the interior of Versailles, he selected M. Gudin to paint the principal events in the naval history of France. The artist worked assiduously at this commission from 1838 till 1848, during which period he produced no fewer than sixty-three paintings, chiefly naval actions, many of large size. His style was always somewhat affected, and his success probably caused him to be negligent in details, slovenly in touch, and outré in composition, examples of which faults may be seen in his pictures of Scottish scenery, "The Banks of the Don," "Coast Scenes near Aberdeen," &c., and still more in "L'Incendie du Faubourg du Pera," &c. His earlier pictures of scenes in France and Holland are considered his best. He received a medal of the first class at the French Exposition of 1855. Since the death of Lady James Hay (whose daughter he married in 1861) M. Gudin has quitted France, and taken up his residence with his wife's family, in Scotland. He was well known in Paris for the literary and artistic *fêtes* which he gave when residing in that city. M. Gudin, made Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1828, was promoted Officer in 1841, and Commander in 1855.

GUELL-Y-RENTE, Don José, poet and politician, was born at Havana in 1819, being the son of a Catalonian gentleman settled in that colony. Having commenced his education at the College of St. Charles, in Cuba, he repaired to the University of Barcelona, where he was admitted a Doctor of Civil Law at the age of twenty-one, returned to practise as a barrister in his native city, and after staying there two years, again went to Spain, and adopted, in Madrid, the literary profession. Whilst so engaged, he won the affections of an Infanta of Spain, Doña Josefa Fernanda de Bourbon, the sister of Don Francisco d'Assisi, the present titular king of Spain. The history of his courtship is full of romance, on account of the perils involved in so unprecedented an alliance at a court remarkable for its rigid exclusiveness. The consent of the Queen Isabella having at length been obtained, the lovers were married June 28, 1848. On the removal of the decree of banishment which had been passed against them, Don José Guell-y-Rente returned to Spain, and turned his attention exclusively to politics, taking a leading part in the agitation which preceded the *pronunciamento* of 1854, and mainly contributed to Espartero's accession to power. In the constitutional Cortes he sat for the city of Valladolid, until another ministerial conspiracy hurled Espartero from power, and he has since devoted himself wholly to literature. In addition to numerous contributions to the Liberal press of Spain, especially in the *Novedades*, Don José Guell-y-Rente has written "American Legends," "The Virgin of the Lily," "The Grand-daughter of a King," "A Parallel between Isabella I. and Isabella II.," "Christian, Philosophical, and Political Studies," "Legends of a sorrowing Soul," and "American Traditions." Many of these works have been translated in France, where their author enjoys a considerable reputation.

GUÉRARD, EUGÈNE VON, was born in Vienna, where his father, Bernard von Guérard, who was descended from an old Lorraine family, was court painter. At a very early age he evinced a strong predilection for art, and was sent to Italy when fifteen years old, where he studied the old masters in Venice, Milan, Florence, and Rome. In the latter city he became the pupil of Giovanni Bassi, and enjoying the friendship of such men as Reinard, Koch, Cavallari, and Thorwaldsen, the young painter made rapid progress in art, his tastes lying chiefly in the direction of landscape. In 1832 he proceeded to Naples, where he remained for six years, actively engaged in depicting the lovely scenery of the Two Sicilies; two of his earliest works having been purchased by Queen Isabella. Recalled to Germany by the death of his father, he established himself at Düsseldorf, where he prosecuted the study of architecture, perspective, and the history of art, at the Royal Academy, under Schirmir and W. von Schadow, from 1839 till 1846. Between the latter year and 1852 he made various excursions into Belgium, Holland, and the German principalities, for artistic purposes; and several of his works were purchased by the Rhenish Art Union, while others were bought by American tourists. In 1852 he emigrated to Australia, and in 1854 fixed his residence in Melbourne, Victoria. During the last ten years he has visited the wildest and least-known portions of the Australian continent and the adjacent island of Tasmania, and has done much to render Australian scenery familiar to European eyes.

GUERICKE, HENRY ERNEST FERDINAND, D.D., Ph.D., theologian, born at Vettin (Prussia), Feb. 23, 1803, studied theology at Halle, where he became, in 1829, Assistant Professor. Nominated in turn Examiner and Pastor, he lost, between 1833 and 1838, all his preferments on account of his attachment to the opinions of the old Lutherans, and was not reinstated till 1840, after the death of Frederick William III. He has written various critical works on the New Testament, a "Manual of Church History," 1833; "General Christian Symbolics," 1839; a "Treatise on Christian Archæology," in 1847; "History of the Reformation," 1855; and, in conjunction with Rudelbach, "A Review of Lutheran Theology."

GUÉRIN, JULES, physician, and member of the Academy of Medicine, was born at Boussu, in the old department of Jemappes, March 11, 1801. After studying classics at Louvain and at Paris, he was one of the favourite pupils of Chaussier for the medical profession, and was admitted M.D. in 1826. In 1828 he became proprietor and editor of the *Gazette de Santé*, the title of which he altered in 1830 to that of *La Gazette Médicale de Paris*. He was a member of the commission ordered, after the accession of Louis Philippe, for the re-organization of the system of medical education; he devoted himself to the study of physical deformities, and in this direction created the magnificent institution known as "La Muette," where patients of this description, instead of being left to the care of only mechanical practitioners (some of whom were mere workmen), are treated by able surgeons on anatomical and physiological principles. In 1837 he carried off the great surgical prize for a work on Orthopædics, in 16 volumes, illustrated by 100 engravings. M. Guérin, who is a most prolific writer, stands in the highest rank of his profession, and was promoted Officer of the Legion of Honour Aug. 12, 1860.

GUÉRONNIÈRE. (*See* LA GUÉRONNIÈRE.)

GUÉROULT, ADOLPHE, publicist, born at Radepont, Eure, Jan. 29, 1810, is the son of a wealthy manufacturer. Having completed his literary studies, he embraced Saint-Simonian doctrines. After the dispersion of his co-religionists, he received from the elder M. Bertin a kind of literary mission to Spain, and for a year contributed some interesting communications respecting that country to the *Journal des Débats*. Thence he went to Italy, and wrote numerous articles respecting the places visited by him, and upon various social and economical questions. In 1842 he was appointed by M. Guizot consul at Mazatlan, and in 1847 to a similar post at Jassy. He afterwards became one of the editors of the *République* and the *Crédit*. After the *coup d'état* he confined himself to industrial questions, frequently contributing to the journal *L'Industrie*. In 1852 he became sous-chef of the Crédit Foncier of France. At the end of 1857, at the time of the temporary suppression of *La Presse*, he was chosen its principal editor, and in 1859 obtained permission to establish a new political journal entitled *L'Opinion Nationale*, which quickly assumed a prominent position. In 1863 M. Guéroult was elected a deputy to the Corps Législatif for the Sixth Circonscription of the Seine, but lost his seat at the general election of 1869. M. Guéroult has written numerous works; amongst which may be mentioned, "Lettres sur l'Espagne," published in 1838; "De la Question Coloniale," and "Les Colonies Françaises et le Sucre de Betterave," in 1842; "La Liberté et les Affaires," in 1861; "Études de Politique et de Philosophie Religieuse," in 1862; "La Politique de la Prusse," 1866; and "Discours prononcés au Corps Législatif," in 1869.

GUIBERT, THE MOST REV. JOSEPH HIPPOLYTE, D.D., Archbishop of Paris, was born at Aix, Dec. 13, 1802, and early distinguished himself in his theological studies, which he completed at Rome. Indeed, he passed so good a final examination, as to draw upon him the eyes of the then Pope. Subsequently he became Vicar-General of Ajaccio and Bishop of Viviers (Ardèche). His diocese being small and not over-populous, he was able, while here, to devote himself to his favourite study of theology, and to compose several religious treatises which are very widely read by French Roman Catholics. He succeeded Mgr. Morlot as Archbishop of Tours, Feb. 4, 1859, on the promotion of that prelate to the see of Paris. He himself was also destined to become Archbishop of Paris, to which see he was promoted on the nomination of M. Thiers, President of the Republic, in succession to the martyred Mgr. Darboy, in July, 1871. He was nominated an Officer of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 11, 1859. Many of his pastoral letters have been published.

GUILLAUME, JEAN BAPTISTE CLAUDE EUGÈNE, a distinguished French sculptor, born at Montbard, in Feb., 1822, and after passing through the usual course of studies in the college of Dijon, went to Paris to become a pupil of Pradier at the École des Beaux Arts, where he obtained the Prize of Rome in 1845. On the reorganization of the École des

Beaux Arts at the close of 1863, M. Guillaume was appointed to a professorship, and a twelvemonth later was nominated Director of that institution. He was elected a member of the Institute in 1862; promoted to the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1867; and elected an honorary member of the Royal Academy of London, Dec. 15, 1869. This artist is famous for his fine works; his name is familiar to those visitors at the London International Exhibition of 1862 who noticed "The Tomb of the Gracchi," which was suggested by the double busts of the great brethren placed as on a tomb, and side by side. His statue of Napoleon I., which was at the French Universal Exhibition of 1867, attracted great attention. Among the other productions of his chisel are "Theseus finding his Father's Sword on a Rock; "Anacreon's Guests," a bas-relief; bust of M. Hittorff in the Universal Exposition of 1855; "The Lives of SS. Clotilde and Valère," bas-reliefs, in the new church of St. Clotilde; the statue of L'Hôpital, in the new Louvre; and the "Monument of Colbert," at Rheims.

GUIZOT, François-Pierre-Guillaume, historian and statesman, born Oct. 4, 1787, is the son of an advocate of Nîmes, who perished on the scaffold during the Revolution. Guizot was educated at Geneva, and at the age of twelve made himself master of the learned languages, German having become to him a second mother tongue, and English and Italian completely familiar. He left Geneva in 1805, and after a short sojourn in Languedoc, proceeded to Paris, with the view of being called to the bar—an intention which he does not seem to have earnestly prosecuted. About this time he met, in literary society, Mademoiselle Pauline de Meulan, who was editing a magazine, called *The Publicist*, which enjoyed a considerable reputation, and who, through gratitude for the discreet assistance she had received during a long illness, from an unknown contributor—no other than François Guizot—consented, in 1812, in spite of the difference in their ages, to become his wife. She was fourteen years his senior, and her relations with the chiefs of the Royalist party were soon destined to open a political career for her husband. In 1809 M. Guizot published his first regular work, an edition of Gerard's "French Synonyms," with a dissertation on the language. His "Lives of the French poets," a translation of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall," "The State of the Fine Arts in France," "Annals of Education," and smaller works followed. In 1812 he obtained the chair of Modern History in the Sorbonne. After the fall of Napoleon, the exalted idea of the talents of Guizot which prevailed among the old aristocracy of France made it easy for him to obtain important posts under the twofold restoration of the Bourbons. He was successively Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Interior and of that of Justice, and Director-General of the Administration for settling claims of indemnity. He belonged to the Liberal school under the Restoration, and lost power with his colleagues, M. Decazes, M. Royer-Collard, and M. Camille de Jourdan, when the assassination of the duc de Berri, in 1819, turned the scale in favour of the counter-revolutionary party. The severe measures of M. Villèle's administration called forth vigorous protests in the form of political pamphlets from Guizot, which created a great sensation at the time, and their author was suspended in 1825 from his lectureship. In his retirement he renewed his studies, and wrote "Memoirs relative to the English Revolution," followed by a "History of the English Revolution," "Memoirs relative to the History of France," and "Critical Notes and Essays upon Shakspere," and at the same time contributed to the *Revue Française* and the *Globe*. At this period his house in the Rue St. Dominique was the resort of the most distinguished men of the day, in both politics and literature, and in 1827 he had the misfortune to lose his wife, who under her married name had written many tales bearing upon education and domestic life. In 1828 the interdict on his lectures was removed by the Martignac ministry, and he delivered the series published since as a "Course of Modern History," and "The History of Civilization in Europe." At the age of forty-two, M. Guizot was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and took his seat in that assembly in the eventful session of 1830, on which occasion he joined in the celebrated address that provoked Charles X. to issue the famous *ordonnances* of July 25. Upon the accession of Louis Philippe, M. Guizot was named Minister of the Interior, then the most important post in the government. The first ministry formed by Louis Philippe lasted only three months. In the cabinet of Oct., 1832, presided over by Marshal Soult, M. Guizot was Minister of Public Instruction; and from that period, excepting when filling the London embassy, he was a leading member of every administration to the end of the reign of Louis Philippe. It is, however, as a member of the ministry of Oct. 29, 1840—after he had retired from the London embassy—that he became best known to Englishmen. On obtaining power in 1840, his task was exceedingly difficult. England and France were startled by the projects and ambition of M. Thiers, and it was no easy matter to calm the excited feelings of the French, and to dissipate the suspicions of the English. But the device of "peace at any price" in a great degree succeeded, till the affairs of Tahiti interrupted the friendly relations of the two countries, and the vexed question of the Spanish marriages again excited considerable alarm and distrust. M. Guizot's conduct in the last matter was thought by many to be discreditable to his diplomacy. His rule came to an inglorious end in the revolution of Feb., 1848, after he had held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs for more than six years, and he withdrew from active political life. It is only a matter of justice to add, that whatever may be thought of M. Guizot as a politician, he has earned a distinction as an author which must long secure eminence to his name. Nor is he less entitled to praise as the originator of an extensive improvement in the literature of his country. Since his retirement he has written two more volumes of his admirable "History of the English Revolution," embracing the history of the Commonwealth; as well as "Richard Cromwell and the Dawn of the Restoration," and two semi-political pamphlets, "On Democracy in France," published in 1849, and an "Enquiry into the Causes of the Success of the English Revolution," in 1850. The chief works that have been translated into English are, "History of the English Revolution of 1640," in 1826–55; "Life of Monk;" "Lectures on the History of Civilization," in 1846; "Corneille and his Times," and "Shakspere and his Times," in 1852; "Essay on the Fine Arts," and "Love in Marriage," in 1854. His later works are, "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de mon Temps," in 9 vols., 1858–68; "Discours Académiques," and a pamphlet, entitled "L'Église et la Société Chrétienne," in 1861, being a defence of the temporal power of the Papacy, which gave rise to much discussion at the time, both in France and in England; "Meditations sur l'Essence de la Religion Chrétienne," in 1864; "Méditations sur l'État Actuel de la Religion Chrétienne," in 1865; "Mélanges Biographiques et Littéraires," in 1868; and "La France et la Prusse responsable devant l'Europe," in 1868. The "Public Speeches of the late Prince Consort," translated into French, with an introduction by M. Guizot, in which the latter favourably contrasts the acts of the former with those of William of Orange with regard to his wife, appeared in Paris.

GULL, SIR WILLIAM WITHEY, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., was born about 1820, being the youngest son of Mr. John Gull, of Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex. He was educated privately, and subsequently pursued his medical studies at Guy's Hospital. He graduated M.B. in 1841, and M.D. in 1846, at the London University; and it is worthy of note that he was the first medical graduate who was nominated on the Senate by the Crown. Dr. Gull was Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution of Great Britain in 1847–49; was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1848; and for twenty years acted as physician and lecturer to Guy's Hospital, retiring from that position about 1867, though he resumed his connection with the institu- in 1871 by accepting the post of consulting physician. On Jan. 20, 1872, he was created a baronet, in recognition of the services rendered by him during the severe illness of the Prince of Wales at the close of the previous year; and in the following month he was appointed one of her Majesty's Physicians Extraordinary. Sir William Gull is President of the Clinical Society, a Fellow of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society, a member of the General Medical Council, an honorary Doctor of Civil Law of Oxford, and a Fellow of the Royal Society (1869). He is the author of "Gulstonian Lectures on Paralysis;" a valuable "Report on Cholera," 1854, for the Royal College of Physicians; and of treatises on "Hypochondriasis," and on "Abscess of the Brain." He has also been a frequent contributor to the reports of Guy's Hospital. His speciality lies in clinical practice.

GULLY, James Manby, M.D., born at Kingston, Jamaica, in 1808, educated at Liverpool and the College de St. Barbe, Paris, entered the University of Edinburgh in 1825, as undergraduate in medicine, and took the degree of M.D. in 1829. In 1831 he came to London, and from 1832 to 1836 edited the *London Medical Journal* and the *Liverpool Medical Gazette.* In 1832 he published a *résumé* of Broussais' "Lectures on General Pathology," and numerous papers on physiological and pathological subjects. In 1834 he published a translation of Tiedemann's "Physiologie des Menschen;" in 1839, a "Treatise on Nemopathia;" and, in 1841, "The Simple Treatment of Disease." In 1842 Dr. Gully removed to Malvern, where he practised hydropathy. In 1846 he published "The Water-Cure for Chronic Disease;" and, in 1863, "The Water-Cure in Acute Disease." Dr. Gully is a Fellow of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, and Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London.

GÜNTHER, Albert Charles Lewis Gotthilf, M.D., F.R.S., born at Esslingen (Würtemberg), Oct. 3, 1830, and educated at the Universities of Tübingen, Berlin, and Bonn, was appointed an assistant in the zoological department of the British Museum in 1858. Dr. Günther, who is a member of several learned societies, has published:—"Die Fische des Neckars," Stuttgart, 1853; "Medicinische Zoology," Stuttgart, 1858; "Catalogue of Colubrine Snakes in the Collection of the British Museum," London, 1858; "Catalogue of the Batrachia Salientia in the Collection of the British Museum," 1859; "The Reptiles of British India," 1864; "Catalogue of Fishes," vols. 1–8, London, 1859–70; and of numerous papers in the Philosophical Transactions, the Proceedings of the Zoological Society, and other periodicals. He is the founder of the "Record of Zoological Literature," of which he has edited the first six volumes (1864–70).

GURNEY, The Rev. Archer, born in 1820, was for some years a barrister of the Middle Temple. Having been ordained in 1849, he filled various posts, was for four years curate at Buckingham, and has more recently officiated for twelve years as chaplain to an English congregation in the Cour des Coches, Paris. He resigned that charge in 1870. He is the author of "Charles I.," a dramatic poem, dedicated to the memory of "The Royal Martyr;" of "Sermons," in English and in French; a treatise, called "Restoration;" "Reasons for

Living and Dying in the Communion of the Church of England;" and of some volumes of poems—"Spring," "Songs of the Present," &c.

GURNEY, Sir Goldsworthy, son of the late John Gurney, Esq., of Trevorgus, Cornwall, by Isabella, daughter of the Rev. Elias Carter, Rector of St. Ervan, and grandson of the Rev. Gregory Gurney, Rector of Tregony and Cubert, in the same county, born in 1793, and educated for the medical profession, at an early age turned his attention to the practical study of chemistry. He is the author of "A Course of Lectures on Chemical Science, delivered at the Surrey Institution in 1822," and published in 1823; from which it appears that he is the inventor of the "Oxy-hydrogen Blowpipe," for which he received the gold medal of the Society of Arts in 1823, the "Lime Light," and of the "Magnesian Light;" and that he first produced the startings of the magnetic needle by electrical cross-currents from the voltaic battery, which forms the basis of the electric telegraph. He is the inventor of the "Bude Light," of the "Oil Vapour-Light," of the "High-pressure Steam-Jet," of the "Tubular Boiler," and other improvements in steam, which led to his driving a steam-carriage from London to Bath on the common turnpike-road, July 28, 1829, at the rate of fourteen miles an hour. His high-pressure steam-jet was first applied to railway locomotives at the celebrated trial at Rainhill, Oct. 8, 1830, by which means the rate was suddenly increased from twelve to thirty miles an hour. He suggested, before a Committee of the House of Lords in 1835, the high-pressure steam-jet for the ventilation of coal-mines, which has been successfully used at Seaton Delaval since 1848; extinguished the fire of a burning coal-mine by means of the high pressure steam-jet at Astley, Lancashire, in 1849, and afterwards of another in Clackmannan, which had been burning to waste for more than twenty years. He exhausted and consumed the poisonous gases from Great Friar Street sewer, London, by means of the steam-jet in 1849; introduced a new mode of lighting into the House of Commons in 1839; arranged the lighting and ventilating in the New Houses of Parliament in 1852, and held an appointment (by vote of the House, and under the Office of Works) to take charge of the same, extend its application, and be in attendance during the sittings of Parliament, from 1854 to 1864. Sir G. Gurney is a magistrate for Devon and for Cornwall; he received the honour of knighthood in 1863, and two months afterwards became disabled by a violent attack of paralysis. He resides at Reeds, near Bude, in Cornwall.

GURNEY, The Right Hon. Russell, M.P., son of the late Sir John Gurney, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, born at Norwood, Surrey, in 1804, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1826), was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1828, made a Q.C. in 1845, appointed Recorder of London in 1856, and one of the Commissioners to inquire into the disturbances in Jamaica in Jan., 1866. He was elected one of the members in the Conservative interest for Southampton in July, 1865, and was sworn a Privy Councillor June 12, 1866. In Aug., 1871, Mr. Gurney, at the request of the Government, went to the United States to settle the legal details of the Treaty of Washington.

GUTHRIE, The Rev. Thomas, D.D., is the son of an influential merchant and banker in Brechin, Forfarshire, where he was born in 1803. He studied for the Church of Scotland at the University of Edinburgh, and after having been licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Brechin, proceeded to Paris, where he acquired a knowledge of medicine, with a view of being able to give the poor medical advice when engaged in his pastoral duties. On his return to Scotland he went for a time into his father's banking-house, and in 1830 was ordained minister of the parish of Arbirlot, in his native county, removed to the collegiate church of Old Greyfriars, Edinburgh, and in 1840 to St. John's, a new church and parish in that city, erected chiefly in consequence of his popularity. In conjunction with Drs. Chalmers, Cunningham, and Candlish, he took a prominent part in the Non-intrusion controversy, and in other ecclesiastical questions, which resulted in the formation of the Free Church in 1843. His fervent and heart-stirring appeals to the benevolent, on behalf of the destitute and homeless children of the Scottish capital, led, in 1847, to the establishment of the Edinburgh Original Ragged or Industrial School, which has been productive of incalculable benefit to the poorer classes of that city. Dr. Guthrie is author of "Pleas for Ragged Schools," "Ezekiel the Inheritance of the Saints," and is also editor of the *Sunday Magazine.*

GUY, William Augustus, M.B., F.R.S., born at Chichester in 1810, was educated at Christ's Hospital, London, at Guy's Hospital, and at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.B. in 1837. Mr. Guy, who had previously been Fothergillian medallist in 1831 (prize essay on asthma), was appointed in 1838 to the chair of Forensic Medicine in King's College, London. He became physician to King's College Hospital, having the care of the out-patients, in 1842; Dean of the Medical Department from 1846 to 1858; and Professor of Hygiene in 1869; admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1844, he held office as Censor in 1855, 1856, and 1866; as Examiner in 1861–63; and was appointed Croonian and Lumleian Lecturer in 1861 and 1868. Mr. Guy has also held the following appointments:—Hon. Secretary to the Statistical Society, 1845; Vice-President of that society, 1869; Hon. Secretary to the Health of Towns Association, 1846; Medical Superintendent of Millbank Convict Prison, 1859; Examiner in Forensic Medicine at the University of London, 1862; Swiney Prizeman, 1869. He is the author of a long series of essays on the pulse and respiration and other points in physiology, on statistics and the numerical method, on health, disease, crime, vagrancy, &c., in *Guy's Hospital Reports*, the *Journal of the Statistical Society*, and *Fraser's Magazine;* of "Principles of Forensic Medicine," "Public Health," and an edition of Hooper's "Physician's Vade-Mecum." Throughout his career Mr. Guy has devoted his attention to sanitary reform, statistics, social science, and allied subjects of public interest.

GUYOT, Arnold Henry, Ph.D., LL.D., a geographer, physicist, and author, born near Neufchâtel, Switzerland, Sept. 8, 1807. He was educated at the College of Neufchâtel, the gymnasiums of Stuttgart and Carlsruhe, and the University of Berlin. At Carlsruhe he formed an intimate friendship with Agassiz, which influenced his whole subsequent career. He studied theology for four years at Neufchâtel and Berlin, but his own natural tastes and the society of Agassiz, Carl Ritter, Steffens, and Humboldt, led him to devote himself to physical science. In 1835 he took the degree of Ph.D. in the University of Berlin, and proceeded to Paris, where he spent five years in severe study, making scientific tours during the summers in France, Belgium, Holland, and Italy. His investigations at this time and subsequently, in relation to glaciers, were of great interest and importance. From 1839 to 1848 Dr. Guyot was Professor of History and Physical Geography in the Academy or University of Neufchâtel. In 1848 a political revolution broke up the academy, and Agassiz, who had already emigrated to the United States, induced Guyot to follow him thither. He resided for several years at Cambridge, Massachusetts. In the winter of 1848–9 he delivered a course of lectures in French, on "The Relations between Physical Geography and History," at Boston. These were translated by Professor Felton, and published under the title of

"The Earth and Man" (1849). He was next employed by the Massachusetts Board of Education to instruct the teachers in normal schools and teachers' institutes in the best methods of teaching geography; and subsequently by the Smithsonian Institution to investigate the physical structure and elevation of the Alleghany system of mountains. In 1855 Dr. Guyot was appointed Professor of Physical Geography in the College of New Jersey, at Princeton. He has published numerous large wall-maps of physical geography, a physical atlas, and a series of geographical text-books of great merit, for use in schools, as well as many papers in the scientific periodicals.

H.

HAAG, Carl, artist, born at Erlangen, in Bavaria, April 20, 1820, commenced his professional education at Nuremberg in 1837, and studied at Munich and Rome. In 1847 he settled in England, gave up painting in oils, and adopted water-colours in preference, and was elected a member of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours in 1850. He has travelled much in the Tyrol, Italy, Greece, Palestine, Syria, and Egypt, in search of subjects.

HACKETT, Horatio Balch, D.D., born at Salisbury, Massachusetts, Dec. 27, 1808, graduated from Amherst College in 1830; studied theology at Andover, Massachusetts, and subsequently at Halle, in Germany, and after his return was ordained as a Baptist clergyman. He was Professor of Ancient Languages in Brown University from 1835 to 1839; was called to the Professorship of Hebrew and Biblical Interpretation in Newton Theological Institution, Massachusetts, in 1839, and continued his connection with that seminary until 1867, when he resigned, in order to devote himself to the work of translating the Scriptures for the American Bible Union, on which task he is still engaged. Professor Hackett has published "Plutarch de Sera Numinis Vindicta," with a body of notes (1844); "Chaldee Grammar," translated with additions from the German (1845); "Hebrew Exercises for the Use of Theological Students" (1847); "A Commentary on the Original Text of the Acts of the Apostles" (1853); and "Illustrations of Scripture suggested by a Tour in the Holy Land" (1855). Professor Hackett was also a contributor to an English theological Cyclopædia, and to Dr. William Smith's Dictionaries of Antiquities and Mythology, and of the Bible. In conjunction with Ezra Abbot, LL.D., he has edited with large additions Dr. William Smith's Complete Dictionary of the Bible, 4 vols., 1866–70; has translated for Dr. Philip Schaff's American edition of "Lange's Commentaries," Philemon and Philippians, with numerous notes and additions, and has translated several of the books of the Old Testament for the American Bible Union. He has thrice visited Palestine and the East, in connection with his special pursuits.

HADFIELD, The Right Rev. Octavius, Bishop of Wellington, in New Zealand, was consecrated to that see in Oct., 1870, but without the royal mandate. He had previously been archdeacon of Kapiti, and commissary to Dr. Abraham, the first Bishop of Wellington.

HAERING, William, novelist, known under the *nom de plume* of "Wilibald Alexis," born at Breslau, in June, 1798, commenced his education at Berlin, fought in the campaign of 1815 as a volunteer, resumed his studies in 1817 at Berlin and Breslau, and embraced the legal profession. His first work was a poem, entitled "Die Triebjagd," followed, as a result of his close study of Sir Walter Scott, by the novel of "Walladmor," announced as an unpublished work by the author of "Waverley." It is said that when Scott read the English translation of this novel, he declared it to be one of the best mystifications of the day. It was translated into French from the English, appearing in 1825 in Paris amongst Scott's works. "Le Château d'Avallon" was published in 1827 in the same manner. Haering, who has written several theatrical pieces, married an English lady, has travelled much, and took part in the Italian revolution of 1848. He has a seat on the shores of the Baltic, called Häringsdorf, to which he has given something of the celebrity of the island of Monte Christo.

HAGENBACH, KARL RUDOLPH, Protestant divine, born at Basle, May 4, 1801, is the son of a professor of botany and anatomy. After studying at Bonn, Berlin, and Basle, he became Professor of Theology at the latter university. He is a voluminous theological writer, his chief works being "A Guide to Christian Instruction," "A Compendium of the History of Doctrines," and the "Spirit and History of the Reformation." An English translation, in 2 vols., of Dr. Hagenbach's "History of the Church in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries" was published at London in 1869.

HAGHE, LOUIS, artist, born at Tournay, in Belgium, in 1802, practises his art in England, where he has resided for many years; is one of the leading members of the New Water-Colour Society, to the exhibitions of which he has been a constant contributor. His picture, "L'Hôtel de Ville de Courtray," which at once decided his position, was purchased by Mr. Vernon. Mr. Haghe draws his materials from the picturesque cities of his native country. Fine old Flemish interiors, containing, generally, some feature characterized by special wealth of carved detail, and painted with unrivalled fidelity and spirit, are peopled with figures in the costume of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, under circumstances in keeping, suggested by history. Mr. Haghe is well known as a lithographer, and in addition to lithographing the designs of others, has published many important works of his own, illustrating the archæological treasures of his native country. He obtained a second-class medal in the Paris Exhibition of 1855.

HAHN-HAHN (COUNTESS VON), IDA-MARIA-LOUISA-FREDERIKA-GUSTAVA, born at Tressow, in the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, June 22, 1805, is the daughter of the Count von Hahn, who had tastes so essentially theatrical, that he assumed the direction of a dramatic company. This circumstance tended to encourage a love of literature in the mind of his daughter. Her marriage, in 1826, to Count von Hahn, belonging to a collateral branch of her own family, proved an uncongenial one, and in 1829 she obtained a divorce. She devoted herself at this epoch of her life exclusively to poetical composition, and published volumes of verse between 1835 and 1837. A series of novels, containing idealized pictures of aristocratic life in Germany, appeared in rapid succession. The most popular are—"The Countess Faustina," "Ulrich," "Sigismund Foster," and "Cecil," a continuation of the latter. Impelled by great restlessness of spirit, the Countess von Hahn-Hahn started for the East, and traversed Syria and the Holy Land, producing, in 1844, her "Oriental Letters." Having embraced the Roman Catholic faith, she traced the course of her outward and inward pilgrimage in "From Babylon to Jerusalem," published in 1851. The following works by the Countess Hahn-Hahn have been translated into English:—"The Countess Faustina," 1844; "Letters from the Orient," published in the "Novel Times," 1845; "Letters of a German Countess, written during her Travels in Turkey, Egypt, the Holy Land, Syria, &c., in 1843–4," London, 3 vols. 12mo., 1845; "From Babylon to Jerusalem," 1851; "From Jerusalem," 1852; "Society: or, High Life in Germany," 1854; "A Few Words about the Good Shepherd," 1858; "Lives of the Fathers of the Desert," 1867; and "Eudoxia, a Picture of the Fifth Century," 1868.

HALDEMAN, S. STEHMAN, M.A., naturalist and philologist, of Swiss and

German extraction, born near Columbia, Pennsylvania, in 1812, and educated at Dickinson College, was employed upon the New Jersey and Pennsylvania geological surveys in 1836 and 1837. In 1851 he became Professor of Natural History in the University of Pennsylvania, four years later obtained the same post in Delaware College, Newark, Delaware, and is professor of Geology and Chemistry to the State Agricultural Society of Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania. He has addressed a great number of interesting papers on entomology, conchology, and palæontology to the scientific societies of Philadelphia and Boston, a list of which will be found in Agassiz's "Nomenclator Zoologicus," and in Allibone's "Dictionary of English and American Literature." Professor Haldeman has since 1850 devoted his attention almost exclusively to the philosophy of speech and its bearing upon etymology. His essay on "Analytic Orthography," containing phonetic versions of the Lord's Prayer, in Cherokee, Wyandot, and Grebi, and examples of the numerals, from one to ten, in about seventy languages or dialects, with the pronunciation appended by the author from the lips of the natives, gained the Trevelyan prize in 1858, against eighteen European competitors. In 1851 he published at Philadelphia a volume on the ancient pronunciation of Latin. He has contributed philological memoirs, also, to the annual and semiannual sessions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and to the National Academy of Science, of which he is a member. One of these, read before the former body in 1856, on the relations of the Chinese and English languages, attracted much attention.

HALE, THE REV. EDWARD EVERETT, a Unitarian clergyman, born at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1822, graduated from Harvard College in 1839, studied theology at the Cambridge Divinity School; was pastor of a Unitarian church at Worcester, Massachusetts, till 1856, and of the South Congregational (Unitarian) church in Boston from 1856 till 1868. He was for some years editor of the *Christian Examiner*, founded by his father, and since that periodical has been merged in the *Old and New Magazine*, has edited the latter; he was for several years a contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly*, and other reviews and magazines. He edited the Boston edition of "Lingard's History of England," and has published:—"The Rosary" (1848); "Margaret Percival in America" (1850); "Sketches of Christian History" (1850); "Kansas and Nebraska" (1855); "The Ingham Papers;" "The Man without a Country;" "Daily Bread and other Stories" (1870); and "Ten times One is Ten" (1870).

HALE, JOHN PARKER, born at Rochester, New Hampshire, United States, March 31, 1806, entered Bowdoin College in 1823, whence he graduated with honours in 1827, and was called to the bar in 1830. He was elected to the State Legislature, in the Democratic interest, in 1832. President Jackson appointed him, in 1834, United States Attorney for New Hampshire, a post he held for six or seven years. Having in 1843 been returned to Congress by the Democrats, he astounded his party by voting with the opponents of slavery in the debates on that subject, and a letter he published in 1845, against the annexation of Texas, effectually alienated the Democratic body from him. In 1846 he became Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, and was returned to the United States Senate in 1847. In 1852 the Free-soil party nominated him for the Presidency, against Pierce and Scott, and he obtained 157,685 votes. Not being re-elected to the Senate in 1853, he returned to his profession; but on the death of his successor, in 1855, he was chosen to fill the vacancy, and in 1858 re-elected for the full term of six years from March, 1859. In 1865 he was appointed Minister to Spain, but returned on account of ill health in 1869.

HALE, The Right Rev. Matthew Blagden, D.D., son of the late Mr. Robert H. Blagden Hale, of Alderley Park, Gloucestershire, was born in 1811, and received his academical education at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1835; M.A. 1838). After holding for some time the vicarage of Stroud, Gloucestershire, he was appointed Archdeacon of Adelaide, in South Australia, in 1847, and consecrated the first Bishop of Perth, in Western Australia, in 1856. He resigned his see in 1870.

HALE, Sarah Josepha, authoress, whose maiden name was Buell, born at Newport, New Hampshire, in 1795, was married to Mr. David Hale, a lawyer, about 1814. She did not commence her literary career until after his death in 1822; published in 1823 a poem, entitled "The Genius of Oblivion," and in 1827, "Northwood," a tale. The works by which she is best known are "Flora's Interpreter," and "Woman's Record; or Sketches of Distinguished Women from the Creation to A.D. 1854." In 1828 she edited the *Ladies' Magazine*, in Boston, and since its union with *Godey's Lady's Book* in 1837, she has edited the latter, residing in Philadelphia since 1838. She has edited the letters of Madame de Sévigné, and of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, several volumes of annuals, and published twenty-three original works, besides those named above.

HALIFAX (Viscount), The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, born Dec. 20, 1800, graduated as a Double First at Oriel College, Oxford, in 1821, succeeded his father as third baronet, Dec. 31, 1846, and was raised to the peerage as Viscount Halifax, of Monk Bretton, Feb. 21, 1866. In 1826 he was returned to the House of Commons as member for Great Grimsby, and afterwards sat for Wareham, Halifax, and Ripon. In 1832 he was Secretary of the Treasury, in 1835 Secretary to the Admiralty, and Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Russell's first administration, from 1846 till 1852. On the formation of the Aberdeen cabinet in Dec., 1852, he became President of the Board of Control, was First Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Palmerston's first administration, from 1855 till 1858; and Secretary of State for India, and President of the Indian Council, in Lord Palmerston's second administration, from 1859 to June, 1866. He became Lord Privy Seal in Mr. Gladstone's administration, in July, 1870. He is Deputy-Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

HALL, Mrs. Anna Maria, whose maiden name was Fielding, is a native of Wexford, and by the mother's side, mingled French and Swiss descent. She quitted her native country at the age of fifteen, to reside in London, and was married to Mr. S. C. Hall in 1824. Her first work, "Sketches of Irish Character," which appeared in 1828, did much to soften political and religious prejudices in Ireland. A volume for children, "Chronicles of a Schoolroom," preceded "The Buccaneer," with which Mrs. Hall made her *début* as a novel writer, in 1832. It was followed by "Tales of Woman's Trials," in 1834; "The Outlaw," a novel of the reign of James II., in 1835; "Uncle Horace," and "Lights and Shadows of Irish Character." The "Groves of Blarney," a tale which occupies part of the first volume of this work, was brought out at the Adelphi in 1838; her drama, "The French Refugee," having previously made a hit at the St. James's Theatre. "Marian; or, a Young Maid's Fortunes," perhaps the most popular of this lady's novels, has gone through several editions, and has been translated into German and Dutch. "Stories of the Irish Peasantry" were published in a collected form, after their appearance in *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.* Mrs. Hall's name was associated with her husband's in an illustrated work on "Ireland, its Scenery, Character, &c." She wrote "The White-Boy," a novel, published in 1845; "Midsummer Eve," a fairy tale, originally produced in the pages of the *Art Journal*, published in 1847; "A Woman's Story," in 1857; "Can Wrong be Right?" in 1862; and "The Fight of Faith," a story of Ireland, in 1868-9. In addition to numerous contributions to periodicals, Mrs. S. C. Hall has written a collection of illustrated sketches of the homes and haunts of genius and virtue in England, which appeared under the title of "Pilgrimages to English Shrines," in the *Art Journal*, and assisted her husband in "The Book of the Thames" and "The Book of South Wales." She is the authoress of several books for children; amongst them, of "Daddy Dacre." "The Prince of the Fair Family," an illustrated fairy tale, appeared in 1866. Mrs. Hall has also written several stories and sketches to illustrate the value of temperance.

HALL, Captain Charles F., an Arctic explorer and author, born in Cincinnati about 1825, became connected with the daily press in Cincinnati about 1850, and was for some years a prominent journalist there. He was deeply interested in Dr. Kane's two expeditions to the Arctic regions, as well as in the various searches for Sir John Franklin, and having devoted much time and study to the subject of Polar exploration, he sailed, in 1860, on an expedition in search of the lost navigator, furnishing a considerable portion of the expense from his own means. He spent two years and three months in the Arctic regions at this time, learned more particulars in regard to Sir John's death than any previous explorer, and in 1864 returned to the North and spent five years there, mastering thoroughly the Esquimaux language, and adopting, to a considerable extent, their mode of life. During this second expedition he discovered and brought home many relics of the Franklin company, and fully ascertained the time and places where and when they had perished. After his return he devoted himself to scientific study (he had already become a skilful navigator), and in July, 1871, set sail a third time for the Polar regions, on board the *Polaris*, a Government steamer fitted up expressly for him, with a picked crew, scientific observers, and all necessary appliances, the Congress of the United States having appropriated $100,000 (£20,000) for the exploration. He expected to be gone three or four years, and was sanguine of being able to reach the North Pole. Captain Hall, after his return from his first voyage, published a narrative entitled "Explorations and Adventures in the Arctic Regions."

HALL, James, geologist and palæontologist, born at Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1811, early displayed an attachment for all investigations connected with nature. He was sent to the Rensselaer Institute, Troy, New York, where he studied for five years; in 1837 was appointed on the New York Survey, and his report of the Western District was published in a quarto volume, with illustrations by his own hand, in 1843. While thus engaged he was able to direct his attention to the palæozoic formations of the Western States; and three quarto volumes of the "Palæontology of New York," published in 1847, 1852, and 1859, embody his investigations on this subject. In the production of this work Professor Hall had to contend against several obstacles, and in one of the intervals which occurred, while the State was hesitating whether it should be continued, he was invited to take part in the Canadian Survey, under Sir W. E. Logan. This offer, however, he was obliged to decline, having been appointed, in 1855, Geologist of the State of Iowa, of the survey of which he published two volumes in 1858 and 1860; and the New York legislature made final arrangements with him to continue his "Palæontology." In 1850 Mr. Hall was elected by the Geographical Society of London one of its fifty foreign members, and in 1858 he received the Wollaston Medal from the same body. He is a member of several scientific societies in Europe and in the United States, to which he has at various times contributed many valuable papers, and has described the fossils collected by the government explorers in the Western Surveys, in the successive volumes of the Pacific Railroad Survey.

HALL, THE REV. NEWMAN, Nonconformist minister, son of the late Mr. J. V. Hall, the author of the well-known tract, "The Sinner's Friend," and brother of Captain J. V. Hall, who for a short time commanded the *Great Eastern* steamship, born in 1816, was educated at Totteridge and at Highbury College, and graduated B.A. at the London University. In 1855 he took the degree of LL.B., and won the law scholarship. He was appointed minister of the Albion Congregational Church, Hull, in 1842, and remained at that post till 1854, when he became minister of Surrey Chapel, known as Rowland Hill's Chapel, in the Blackfriars-road, London. Mr. Hall, in 1850, opposed the popular cry against what was called "Papal aggression," being directly in antagonism to most of his brother ministers. When the civil war in the United States broke out, he advocated the Northern cause in the interests of the slave. He afterwards visited the United States for the purpose of allaying the bitter feeling towards Great Britain. His object was to show that the great mass of the people were in perfect harmony with the American nation. At Washington he was invited to open Congress with prayer. He preached in the House of Representatives, and the next day delivered an address on "International Relations," when General, now President Grant, and the members of both Houses of Congress, were present. He returned to England in Dec., 1867. He is the author of several devotional tracts, the most popular of which is "Come to Jesus," of which more than one million and a half copies have been issued in this country. It has been extensively circulated in the United States, and translated into about thirty languages. He has written an argumentative treatise on sacrifice, in opposition to the views of Mr. Maurice and others; a volume of sermons, entitled "Homeward Bound;" "Notes of a Journey from Liverpool to St. Louis;" and several small works on teetotalism, of which he has been an earnest advocate during thirty years. He published a small volume of devotional poetry, entitled "Pilgrim Songs in Cloud and Sunshine," in 1871. He has laboured in various ways for the social elevation of the masses, and has opened his chapel for weekly lectures on secular subjects, which have brought large numbers of persons under religious influences. He was unanimously elected chairman of the Congregational Union in 1866. Though a Nonconformist, he is an advocate of liturgies, and the Church of England service, with very slight alterations, is used at his chapel.

HALL, SAMUEL CARTER, F.S.A., the fourth son of Colonel Robert Hall, born at Topsham, Devon, in 1801, is a barrister-at-law, and commenced his professional labours as a gallery reporter for the *New Times*. In 1825 he established and for many years edited the *Amulet*, a favourite annual, and is best known by an illustrated work on Ireland, written in conjunction with his wife. Mr. Hall succeeded the poet Campbell, in 1830, as editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*, and has laboured with great zeal for the popularization of art in England. He established the *Art Journal* in 1839, and at first carried it on under most discouraging circumstances; but by dint of perseverance, at length hit the popular taste in the right way, and gained for his serial a large amount of public support. That work has had considerable influence on the progress of British art and art-manufacture, and to the labours of its editor may in some measure be attributed the transfer of public patronage in England from the "old masters" to the modern artists. Mr. Hall has edited the "Book of Gems," "Book of British Ballads," "Baronial Halls," and other illustrated works. In 1851 he published, in conjunction with the *Art Journal*, an "Illustrated Catalogue of the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations," the most authentic pictorial representation of the contents and interior of the Crystal Palace extant; in 1862 a similar work, descriptive of the International Exhibition; and in 1867 a work of the same character concerning the Universal Exhibition at Paris. He has issued in the *Art Journal* a series of engravings from the pictures in the Vernon Gallery, and of those in the private collection of Her Majesty. During his long labours in connection with literature, Mr. Hall formed the acquaintance of many literary celebrities, and his recollections of these embodied in Lectures, he has delivered repeatedly in London and in many of the leading cities and towns of England. In 1870 he published a handsome volume of these records, entitled "A Book of Memories of Great Men and Women of the Age." A list of the several works, original and edited, by Mr. and Mrs. Hall, would occupy more space than can be spared in this work, as it amounts to three hundred and forty volumes. Mr. Hall has assisted in founding some excellent charities of London; amongst which may be mentioned the Hospital for Consumption, the Governesses' Institution, the Pensioners' Employment Society; and he acted as one of the hon. secretaries of the Nightingale Fund.

HALLÉ, Charles, pianist, born in Germany, at an early age established himself at Paris and acquired a great reputation for his elegant and elevated method in the interpretation of the classical compositions of the best masters for his instrument. His future indeed seemed secure, for his services as a professor were eagerly sought, when the revolution of Feb., 1848, proved calamitous to him, as it did to many other musicians in the French capital. Mr. Hallé repaired to England, and at the matinées of Mr. John Ella, the director of the Musical Union, found the desired opportunity of appearing before the English public at the height of the London season. He soon after established himself at Manchester as Director of the Musical Institution there, and has materially contributed towards improving the musical taste of the inhabitants, as well as promoting in that centre of commercial activity a knowledge of the best orchestral works of the great masters. Though settled at Manchester, Mr. Hallé often appears before a London audience, and for many seasons has been heard at the Monday Popular Concerts. He has published a few compositions of a very high order.

HALLEY, Robert, D.D., born at Blackheath, Kent, Aug. 13, 1796, was educated at the Protestant Dissenting College, Homerton; appointed Classical Professor of the Dissenting College, Highbury, in 1826, and Principal of New College, St. John's Wood, in 1857. Dr. Halley is the author of "Congregational Lectures on the Sacraments," 2 vols., 1844–51; and "Lancashire: its Puritanism and Nonconformity," 2 vols. 8vo., Manchester, 1869.

HALLIDAY, Andrew (whose full name is Andrew Halliday Duff), is the son of the late Rev. William Duff, of Grange, Banffshire, Scotland, and was born in 1830. He was educated at Marischal College and University, Aberdeen. On completing his studies he repaired to London, and soon found occupation as a journalist, making his first attempt on the *Morning Chronicle*. Some of his essays in the *Leader* attracted the attention of the late Mr. Thackeray, and he became a contributor to the *Cornhill Magazine*. In 1861 he was invited to join Mr. Dickens's staff on *All the Year Round*, and for several years was one of the principal contributors to that periodical. Three volumes of his essays, contributed to Mr. Dickens's serial, have been republished; viz., "Every-Day Papers," in 1864; "Sunnyside Papers," and "Town and Country," in 1866. Besides contributing many hundreds of articles on political and social subjects to provincial newspapers, he is the author of a tract, "My Account with Her Majesty," giving an account of the working of the Post Office Savings Banks, of which nearly half a million copies were sold; and the Post Office authorities caused it to be reprinted for the information and encouragement of depositors. At a later period Mr. Halliday devoted himself almost exclusively to dramatic literature, and, besides many farces and burlesques, produced numerous plays and dramatic adaptations of novels, the chief of which are—the "Great City," "Daddy Grey," the "Loving Cup," "Checkmate," "Love's Doctor," "For Love or Money?" (original), "Little Em'ly," "Nell," "King o' Scots," "Amy Robsart," "Rebecca," "Notre Dame," and "Hilda," adaptations from the novels of Dickens, Scott, Victor Hugo, and Ainsworth.

HALLIDAY, Sir Frederick James, K.C.B., son of Thomas Halliday, Esq., of Ewell, Surrey, was born in 1806, and having been educated at St. Paul's School, Rugby, and Haileybury College, entered the civil service of the East-India Company in 1825. He held several civil, political, and legislative posts, and in Dec., 1853, was appointed one of the Supreme Council of India. In 1854 he was made by Lord Dalhousie Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which post he held through the trying period of the Indian mutiny. For the energy, resolution, and administrative ability which he displayed in that office, he received the thanks of the Houses of Parliament, and was created in 1860 a K.C.B. (Civil division).

HALLIWELL, James Orchard, F.R.S., is a son of the late Thomas Halliwell, Esq., of Sloane Street, Chelsea, where he was born in 1820. At an early age he showed considerable taste for antiquarian researches, and made himself thoroughly acquainted with the ancient literature and antiquities of England. These studies ultimately led him to Shaksperian criticism, on which he has written extensively. His most important works are, "A Life of Shakespeare," "A Descriptive Calendar of the Records of Stratford-on-Avon," "A Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words," "Popular Rhymes and Nursery Tales," published in 1849; "An Account of the New Place, Stratford-upon-Avon," in 1864, and an edition of "Shakespeare," in sixteen vols. folio, brought out by private subscription, and completed in 1865.

HAMILTON, The Very Rev. Henry Parr, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., and F.R.A.S., Dean of Salisbury, son of the late Dr. Alexander Hamilton, physician in Edinburgh and professor in the University, born 1794, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in high honours in 1816, and was elected to a Fellowship. Having held for some years a living in Yorkshire, he was promoted in 1850 to the Deanery of Salisbury. He has written "The Principles of Analytical Geometry," "Analytical System of Conic Sections," "Remarks on Popular Education," "The Education of the Lower Classes," and several sermons.

HAMILTON, James, a painter of marine views, born in Ireland about 1820, was taken to the United States in infancy. He studied and practised his profession in Philadelphia, and acquired much distinction by his illustrations of Dr. Kane's "Arctic Explorations," in 1855 and 1856. He has since then confined himself almost exclusively to marine subjects, and his "Niagara," his "Ocean Views," and his paintings of naval battles, have won him a high reputation.

HAMILTON, Sir Robert North Collie, Bart., K.C.B., eldest son of the late Sir Frederick Hamilton, Bart., of Silverton, county Lanark, was born in India, April 7, 1802. Having received his education at Haileybury, he entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1819, and after holding several civil and political offices, became in 1842 political agent to the Governor-General in Central India, in which post he displayed great readiness and ability during the Indian mutiny; and for his services was created a K.C.B., (Civil division,) and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. Sir Robert, who is married to a daughter of the late General the Honourable Sir George Anson, G.C.B., was in England when the mutiny broke out, and returned at once to Calcutta, whence he was sent by the Governor-General with full powers, to accompany the force under Gen. Sir Hugh Rose. He was present in every engagement, and in the field throughout the whole campaign, until tranquillity was restored in Central India, when he was compelled, on account of ill health, to leave the country, and to give up the appointment to the Supreme Council in India, which had been conferred upon him. He received the medal and clasp. Since his return he was High Sheriff of Warwickshire, in which county he is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant. Sir R. Hamilton contested South Warwickshire at the Liberal interest at the last election, and failed by 29 votes.

HAMLIN, Hannibal, LL.D., an American statesman, Vice-President of the United States from 1861 to 1865, was born at Paris, Oxford County, Maine, Aug. 27, 1809. His family was distinguished in the early history of Massachusetts and Maine. He received a very thorough academical education; studied law, and practised his profession from 1833 to 1851 at Hampden, near Bangor, Maine. From 1836 to 1840 he was a member of the Maine Legislature, and for three years Speaker of the House. In 1843 he was elected a member of Congress by the Democrats, but uniformly opposed slavery. He was re-elected in 1845, and won a high reputation as a working member. In 1848 he was elected to the United States Senate to fill a vacancy, and in 1851 re-elected for the full term of six years. In 1856 he withdrew from the Democratic party, with which he had previously acted, except on questions pertaining to slavery. He was soon after elected by the Republicans Governor of Maine, and resigned his seat in the Senate in Jan., 1857, to be inaugurated Governor. The Maine Legislature elected him a third time to the United States Senate, and he resigned his office of Governor to take his seat in the Senate, March 4, 1857. In Nov., 1860, he was elected Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with Abraham Lincoln. He presided over the Senate with great dignity, and it was only from mistaken views of expediency that he was not renominated in 1864. In 1865 President Johnson nominated him Collector of the port of Boston, but in Aug., 1866, Mr. Hamlin, unwilling to be identified with Mr. Johnson's policy, resigned. In Jan., 1869, he was again elected to the Senate for six years.

HAMMOND, William A., M.D., late Surgeon-General of the United States army, was born at Annapolis, Maryland, Aug. 28, 1828. He graduated M.D. from the University of New York in 1848, and in June, 1849, entered the medical service of the United States army as assistant-surgeon, in which he remained till 1860, having attained the staff rank of Captain. During these eleven years he visited and carefully studied the military hospitals and the military medical service of the leading European states. In 1860 he was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, and was rapidly attaining a large and lucrative practice in that city. At the commencement of the civil war he resigned his professorship, threw up his practice, and entered the army almost at the bottom of the list of assistant-surgeons. His rare abilities as an organizer soon attracted attention, and on the reorganization of the Medical Bureau in April, 1862, he was strongly urged by the United States Sanitary Commission and the medical profession, for the post of Surgeon-General of the army, and was appointed. He accomplished wonders in the reform of the Army

Medical Service, the erection of hospitals and the great improvement of the attendance and treatment; but he had offended some of his superiors in the War Department, and had wounded, by his rapid promotion, the jealousies of some of the senior surgeons, and he was constantly watched. Some irregularities in the giving out of contracts, and perhaps carelessness in regard to the terms, afforded the opportunity long sought for, and he was tried and sentenced to dismissal from the medical service in 1864. He was soon afterwards appointed a professor in one of the medical colleges of New York City, where he now resides. He is also the editor of *The Journal of Psychological Medicine*, and has published "Military Hygiene" (1863), "Sleep, and its Nervous Derangements" (1869), "The Physics and Physiology of Spiritualism" (1870), "Medico-Legal Study of the Case of Daniel McFarland" (1870), "A Treatise on Diseases of the Nervous System" (1871).

HANCOCK, ALBANY, F.L.S., born in 1807, is the son of a citizen of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who, although an assiduous man of business, found time to pursue the study of natural history, and to direct the tastes of his children into the same channel. Albany, after serving his articles, abandoned the profession of the law, in order to devote himself to the study of natural science, directing his attention more particularly to physiology and comparative anatomy. The Royal Society awarded him the gold medal for his contributions to this science, and his researches on the organization of the Brachiopoda are held in high estimation. He is a Fellow of the Linnæan Society, and a corresponding member of the Zoological Society, also a correspondent of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and a member of the Imperial Royal Zoologico-Botanical Society of Vienna.

HANCOCK, JOHN, born in 1808, a brother of Mr. Albany Hancock, early showed a great disinclination to apply himself to commercial pursuits, and devoted his attention to the science of ornithology. He is thoroughly conversant with the habits of all British and of many European birds, and his groups of preserved specimens in the International Exhibition of 1862 were much admired. Mr. John Hancock has shown great taste as a landscape gardener.

HANCOCK, MAJOR-GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in 1824, entered the West Point Academy in 1840, graduated in 1844, and received his commission of 2nd Lieutenant of infantry in 1846. He served during the Mexican war, was promoted for his gallantry, and having filled several subordinate posts, was made Assistant Quartermaster in the Western department, with the rank of Captain on the Staff, which rank he held at the outbreak of the civil war. In 1861 he was appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and served in the Army of the Potomac. He accompanied Gen. McClellan's army to the peninsula in 1862, and distinguished himself both before York Town and at Williamsburg. At the battle of Fredericksburg, in Dec., 1862, he commanded a division of the 2nd corps, which suffered most severely, and for his meritorious conduct on this occasion he received his commission as Major-General of Volunteers. He took part in the battles of Chancellorsville and of Gettysburg in 1863, and in the latter, was severely wounded; he recovered sufficiently to return to duty Dec. 27, 1863, but was unable to command a body of troops till April, 1864, when he was promoted to the command of the 2nd Army corps, and was engaged in all the battles of the Wilderness campaign, from May 5 to June 19, 1864, when the breaking out of the old wound received at Gettysburg, compelled him to leave for a time. He returned to his command in July, and remained with it till Nov. 26, 1864, and was subsequently engaged in lighter duties till the close of the war. He was promoted to be Brigadier-General of the regular army in Aug. 1864, Brevet-Major-General, March 13, 1865, and Major-General, United States Army, July 26, 1866. Since the war General Hancock has been successively Commander of the Middle Department (1865–66), of the Department of the Missouri (1866–67), of the Department of Louisiana and Texas (1867–69), and of the Department of the Dakota (1869–71), with head-quarters at St. Paul, Minnesota.

HANNA, The Rev. William, LL.D., son of the Rev. Samuel Hanna, D.D., born in Belfast in 1808, was educated at the University of Glasgow, and was ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian Church in 1835. He is the author of "Wycliffe and the Huguenots," of the "Biography of the late Rev. Thomas Chalmers," published in 1849, and of other works.

HANNAFORD, Samuel, born in 1828, spent the earlier part of his life in England and Ireland. In 1851 he published a "Catalogue of the Flowering Plants and Ferns" in the neighbourhood of Totnes, in Devonshire, and for some years was a constant contributor of botanical papers and natural history notes to the *Naturalist* and other scientific journals. In August, 1852, he proceeded to Australia, settling down in Melbourne, Victoria, the fauna and flora of which colony he at once commenced to investigate. At this period he contributed several scientific papers to the *Home Companion* and the *Journal of Australasia*. In 1856 a work from his pen, under the title of "Jottings in Australasia, or Notes on the Flora and Fauna of Victoria," was issued, and had a large circulation. Whilst residing at Geelong, he edited for five years the *Victorian Agricultural and Horticultural Gazette*, initiated and became honorary secretary of the Horticultural Improvement Association, and wrote a small work entitled "Sea and Riverside Rambles." Removing to Tasmania, a new field for inquiry was thrown open to him, the result of which was the publication, in 1866, of a volume on the "Wild Flowers of Tasmania." Whilst engaged as editor of the *Launceston Times*, Mr. Hannaford wrote the nucleus of a Guide-Book to Tasmania, and a pamphlet on the "Poets and Poetry of Ireland." In 1869 he became connected with the *Tasmanian Times*, in the south of the island, on the staff of which journal he remained until the resuscitation, under the auspices of the Government, in 1870, of the Tasmanian Public Library, when he was chosen secretary and librarian to that institution.

HANNAH, The Rev. John, D.C.L., born in 1818, was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which he was scholar, and where he took his B.A. degree in 1840 as a first-class in classics. He was elected to a Fellowship at Lincoln College, where he obtained a large university connection as a private tutor; became Rector of the Academy at Edinburgh in 1847, and succeeded Bishop Wordsworth in 1854, as Warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond, an educational establishment which combines a Divinity department for training young men for the Episcopal Church in Scotland, with a public school after the English model. Dr. Hannah was appointed Bampton Lecturer at Oxford, for 1863, his subject being "The Relation between the Divine and Human Elements in Holy Scripture;" and was presented to the vicarage of Brighton in 1870. He is the author of "Discourses on the Fall and its Results," and of several separately published sermons. He has also edited, with notes, "The Poems and Psalms of Henry King, D.D.," 1843; poems by Sir H. Wotton, Sir W. Raleigh, and others, 1845; and the "Courtly Poets from Raleigh to Montrose," 1870.

HANNAY, James, a cadet of the ancient Galloway family of Hannay of Sorbie, born at Dumfries in 1827, entered the royal navy at the age of thirteen. After serving in various ships till the autumn of 1845, he left the navy, and devoted his attention entirely to literature, contributing to many journals and periodicals, from *Punch* to the quarterly reviews. Mr. Hannay is the author of "Singleton Fontenoy," published in 1850; of "Sketches in Ultra-Marine," in 1853; and of another novel, "Eustace Conyers," in 1857, which has been translated into German. In the summer of 1853 he delivered in London a series of lectures on "Satire and Satirists." At the general election in May, 1857, he was a candidate in the Conservative interest for the Dumfries burghs, which his father had twice contested, and was defeated by the former member, Mr. William Ewart. He published, in 1861, his contributions to the *Quarterly*. Mr. Hannay, who became editor of the *Edinburgh Courant* in 1860, resigned in 1864, and has since published "A Course of English Literature," 1866; and a family history, called "Three Hundred Years of a Norman House, the Barons of Gournay, from the 10th to the 13th Century," 1867. He was appointed her Majesty's Consul at Barcelona, July 13, 1868.

HANNEN, SIR JAMES, eldest son of the late Mr. James Hannen, was born in 1821, and received his education at St. Paul's School, whence he removed to the University of Heidelberg. He was called to the bar by the Middle Temple in 1848, and chose the Home Circuit. He was continually employed in very complicated and important cases, and in the great Shrewsbury case in the House of Lords, he was one of the counsel retained by the successful claimant. In Aug., 1868, he was nominated a puisne judge of the Queen's Bench, in succession to the late Mr. Justice Shee, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him.

HANOVER, EX-KING OF. (*See* GEORGE V.)

HANSON, SIR RICHARD DAVIES, Chief Justice of South Australia, was born in London in 1805. He was articled in 1822 to Mr. John Wilks, subsequently M.P. for Boston, and after his admission as an attorney in 1828, practised for a short time in London. In 1830 he became associated with the attempt to found the colony of South Australia, which was at first unsuccessful, owing to the refusal of Lord Goderich to assist the undertaking; but it was afterwards renewed in another form, and received the sanction of Parliament in 1834. In consequence, however, of the delay in the establishment of the colony, Mr. Hanson did not form one of the first body of colonists. In 1838 he accompanied Lord Durham to Canada as Assistant-Commissioner of inquiry into Crown lands and immigration, in which capacity he conducted an investigation, the results of which were embodied in a report, signed by the late Charles Buller, as head of the commission, and laid before Parliament. He subsequently visited New Zealand, and resided in the settlement of Wellington till 1846, when he removed to South Australia. In 1851, the constitution of that colony having been changed by the introduction of the elective element into the Legislative Council, he was appointed by Sir Henry Young to the office of Advocate-General, which he held till the introduction of responsible government in 1856. He then became Attorney-General, and continued in that office till 1859, when, on the election of a new legislature, he was compelled to resign. In Nov., 1861, he was appointed Chief Justice. He visited England in 1869, and on the 9th of July in that year received the honour of knighthood.

HARCOURT (COMTE D'), BERNARD HIPPOLYTE MARIO, a French diplomatist, third son of the late Duc d'Harcourt, was born in 1821, and was successively attached to the embassy at Madrid (1839), the mission of M. Lagrenée in China (1843), and the legations at Frankfort and Berne (1847). He was next appointed First Secretary of Embassy at Madrid in 1849, and Plenipotentiary at Baden and Stuttgart in 1851. M. Thiers's government nominated him Ambassador to the Holy See, in which capacity he presented his credentials to the Pope on April 26, 1871.

HARCOURT, William George Granville Vernon, M.P., Q.C., second son of the Rev. W. Vernon-Harcourt, and grandson of the late Archbishop of York, born in 1827, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was a scholar, and graduated in high honours in 1851. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1854, goes the Home Circuit, and in Dec., 1863, conducted the defence of Col. Crawley, tried before a court-martial at Aldershot. Mr. Harcourt was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1866; was returned to the House of Commons for the city of Oxford in the Liberal interest in 1868; and was elected Professor of International Law in the University of Cambridge, March 2, 1869. He was one of the original contributors to the *Saturday Review*, and has written various political pamphlets and letters on international law in the *Times*, published under the pseudonym of "Historicus."

HARDEE, Lieut.-General William J., formerly of the Confederate army, born in the state of Georgia about 1819; graduated at West Point, June 30, 1838; was appointed Second-Lieut. of the 2nd regiment of the U.S. Dragoons, July 1, 1838; was promoted to the rank of First-Lieut., Dec. 3, 1839, and to that of Captain, Sept. 13, 1844. For gallant conduct in the Mexican war, he was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel of the U.S. regular cavalry. When the regular army was increased in 1855, he was nominated Major of one of the new regiments; viz., the second regiment of regular cavalry. At this time General Albert S. Johnstone was colonel of the regiment, and General Robert E. Lee lieut.-colonel. In July, 1856, Major Hardee was selected as the Commandant of Cadets at the U.S. Military Academy, with the local rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and at the same time Instructor in cavalry, artillery, and tactics. Before entering upon the latter office, he wrote the work known as "Hardee's Tactics." He threw up his commission and joined the Confederate cause Jan. 31, 1861, and in June of that year was appointed a Brigadier-General. For his bravery at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, he was appointed Major-General, and placed at the head of a division in Gen. Bragg's army. At the battle commonly known as Perrysville, Oct. 8 and 9, 1862, he commanded the left wing of the army, and for his gallantry was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General; and he took part in the battles near Murfreesboro, Dec. 29, 1862—Jan. 3, 1863. In July, 1863, Vicksburg fell, and Hardee was placed in command of the camp of parolled prisoners at Demopolis, Alabama, in place of Lieut.-Gen. Pemberton. After the sanguinary battle of Chickamauga, Gen. Hardee, who commanded the 2nd Army Corps, reorganized the Confederate forces, and threatened Chattanooga. After the defeat of Gen. Bragg's army by Grant, in Nov., 1863, Gen. Hardee was placed in command, from which he was soon after relieved by Gen. Joe Johnson, under whom he served until the fall of Atlanta. He was then ordered to command at Charleston. He surrendered, with his army and that of Gen. Johnson, to Sherman, in April, 1865, and has since retired to his plantation in Alabama.

HARDING, The Right Rev. John, D.D., born in 1805, proceeded from Westminster School to Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1826, and M.A. in 1829. Having taken orders, he was presented by the Crown to the Rectory of St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, with St. Anne's, Blackfriars, in 1836; and in 1851 was nominated Bishop of Bombay. He resigned his see and returned to England in 1868. Bishop Harding is in receipt of a pensionfrom the Indian Ecclesiastical Department.

HARDINGE, Viscount Charles Stewart, eldest son of the late Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B., who was Governor-General of India, and

Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards, born Sept. 12, 1812, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1844 in classical honours. He sat in the House of Commons as member for the borough of Downpatrick, from 1851 till Sept. 24, 1856, when he succeeded to his father's title; and he held the post of Under-Secretary of State for the War Department under Lord Derby's second administration in 1858–9. He acted as private secretary to his father in India, having been present at the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon, served for five years as Major in the Kent Artillery, and is Lieut.-Col. of the 2nd Kent Administrative Battalion Volunteers. He published in 1847 some elaborate "Views in India," in imperial folio, which show that he is an artist of more than ordinary merit.

HARDWICKE (THE EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES PHILIP YORKE, Admiral, R.N., P.C., D.C.L., F.R.S., son of the late Sir Joseph S. Yorke, K.C.B., born April 2, 1799, was educated at Harrow and at the Royal Naval College. Entering the navy, he saw much active service in early life, and served as a midshipman at the attack on Algiers under Lord Exmouth. He sat in the House of Commons for Reigate in 1831–2, and represented Cambridgeshire in the Conservative interest from 1832 until he succeeded his uncle as fourth earl, Nov. 18, 1834. His lordship who, in 1848, was captain of the *Vengeance*, and on the revolt of Genoa against the King Victor Emannuel, he succeeded in handing the town over to the legitimate government, has attained the rank of Admiral, is Lord-Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, and was a lord-in-waiting to the Queen during Sir R. Peel's administration; was Postmaster-General under Lord Derby's first administration in 1852 (on which occasion he was sworn a Privy Councillor), and held the post of Lord Privy Seal in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858–9.

HARDY, THE RIGHT HON. GATHORNE, M.P., son of John Hardy, Esq., who was member for Bradford, was born at Bradford, October 1, 1814, and educated at Shrewsbury School and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he was second class in classics, and took the degree of B.A. Mr. Hardy was one of the members for Leominster from 1856 till July, 1865, when he was elected for the University of Oxford, after an exciting contest, Mr. Gladstone being his opponent. In 1858 he was appointed Under-Secretary for the Home Department in Lord Derby's second administration; on the formation of Lord Derby's third administration, in July, 1866, he became President to the Poor-Law Board; and on the resignation of Mr. Walpole, in May, 1867, Secretary of State for the Home Department, which office he held till Dec., 1868.

HARDY, SIR THOMAS DUFFUS, D.C.L., son of Major T. B. P. Hardy, of the Royal Artillery, born at Port Royal, Jamaica, in 1804, entered the public service as junior clerk in H.M. Record Office, Tower, in 1819. On the death of the late Mr. Henry Petrie, keeper of the records in the Tower, the compilation of the "Monumenta Historica Britannica" was entrusted to him by the Government, to which work he wrote the general introduction. In 1861, on the death of Sir Francis Palgrave, Mr. Hardy was appointed Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, by Sir John (now Lord) Romilly, Master of the Rolls. Mr. Hardy is well known in literary circles as the editor of several very ancient MSS. and records; amongst which may be mentioned "Rotuli Literarum Clausarum in Turri Londinensi asservati," from A.D. 1204 to 1227—published in 1833–44; "Rotuli Literarum Patentium in Turri," &c., from 1201 to 1216; "Rotuli Normaniæ," 1200—1209; and "Rotuli de Oblatis et Finibus," &c., in 1835; "Modus tenendi Parliamentum," in 1846; a Catalogue of the Chancellors; the Life of Lord Langdale, late Master of the Rolls—a work of high literary merit; and an elaborate

"Descriptive Catalogue of Materials relating to the History of Great Britain and Ireland, to the end of the reign of Henry VII.," the third volume of which appeared in 1871. Mr. Hardy had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him on July 9, 1869; and the degree of D.C.L. of Oxford on June 21, 1870.

HARGRAVES, Edmund Hammond, the discoverer of the gold-fields in Australia, son of Lieut. J. E. Hargraves, of the Sussex militia, born at Gosport about 1815, went to sea at the age of fourteen, and became a settler, or "squatter," in Australia when eighteen years old. In 1849 he sailed from Port Jackson for San Francisco, went to the gold-diggings, and while working there was so struck with the resemblance of the geological structure of the country to that of Australia, that upon his return he made explorations which resulted in the discovery of what have since been proved to be most productive gold-fields. He proceeded to Sydney, communicated his discovery to the Colonial Secretary, and was afterwards appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands. Having visited the principal gold-fields in Australia, he returned to Sydney, and resigned his appointment, when the Legislative Council of New South Wales awarded him £10,000 for his discovery; and the town of Sydney presented him with a gold cup of £500 value, at a public dinner at which the Governor-General was present. He received testimonials from the other Australian colonies, in recognition of his services in developing the resources of that country. In 1854 he returned to England. A very interesting narrative of his success, entitled "Australia and its Gold-Fields," appeared in 1855.

HARINGTON, The Rev. Edward Charles, M.A., an immediate descendant of the celebrated Sir John Harington of Kilston, who flourished in the reign of Elizabeth, born about 1807, was educated at Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1828, and was appointed, in 1847, Chancellor, and in 1857 Canon Residentiary of Exeter Cathedral. He has written a learned treatise "On the Object, Importance, and Antiquity of the Rite of Consecration of Churches;" "Notes on the Church of Scotland," published in 1844; "The Succession of Bishops in the Church of England unbroken," in 1846; "The Reformers of the Anglican Church and Macaulay's England," and "Reconsecration, Reconciliation, &c., of the Churches," in 1850; "Bradford the Martyr and Sir John Harington;" "Rome's Pretensions tested;" "The Bull of Pope Pius IX. and the ancient British Church;" "Pope Pius IX. and the Book of Common Prayer;" and "The Fifty-fifth Canon and the Kirk of Scotland."

HARLESS, Gottliebe Christoph Adolf, Protestant theologian, born at Nuremberg, Nov. 21, 1806, studied at Erlangen and Halle, became tutor in the faculties of theology and philosophy at Erlangen in 1829, afterwards professor in the College and University, titular of the Chair of Theology, and preacher to the University in 1836. He lost both these appointments in 1845, on account of his opposition, in the Diet of Bavaria, to the reactionary tendency of the ministry and the demands of the Roman Catholic party; but the Saxon Government nominated him titular Professor of Theology in the University of Leipsic. He was called to Munich in 1852, as private Ecclesiastical Councillor to the Minister of Worship. He is the author of "Commentary on the Epistle to the Ephesians," published in 1834; of a "Theological and Methodical Encyclopædia, from the Standpoint of Protestantism," in 1837; of "Popular Lessons on Physiology and Psychology," in 1851; and of "Treatise on Plastic Anatomy," in 1857.

HARNEY, William Selby, born at Tennessee in 1800, was appointed to the U.S. army without entering the school at West Point, receiving his commission as 2nd Lieut. of Infantry, in Feb., 1818. In 1833 he was appointed Paymaster in the army, with the rank of Major, and in 1836 was transferred to the 2nd Dragoons as Lieut.-Colonel, when he went to Florida, took an active part in the wars with the Indians, and was breveted Colonel, Dec. 7, 1840, for meritorious conduct. He served in the Mexican campaign, and in 1858 was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and was placed in command of the Department of the Pacific, with head-quarters at San Francisco. While in command of this department he became embroiled in the San Juan dispute with Great Britain, and was removed from the Pacific coast by the orders of Gen. Scott. After seeing some service in the civil war, whilst operating against the Confederate General Price, he was relieved by the late Gen. Lyon. Gen. Harney resided during the rest of the struggle privately at St. Louis, and in Aug. 1863, was placed on the retired list.

HARPER, The Right Rev. Henry John Chitty, D.D., Bishop of Christchurch, New Zealand, was born at Gosport, Hampshire, in 1807, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford (B.A. 1826, M.A. 1840). After having been private tutor to the sons of Sir Charles Coote, he officiated for many years as "conduct" or chaplain to Eton College, by which society he was presented in 1840 to the vicarage of Stratfield Mortimer, Berkshire, whence he was appointed, in 1856, first Bishop of Christchurch. The diocese was reconstituted in 1869 and made metropolitan over the sees of Auckland, Wellington, Waiapu, and Nelson.

HARRIS, The Right Rev. and Hon. Charles Amyand, Bishop of Gibraltar, is the second son of the second earl of Malmesbury. He was born in 1813, and educated at All Souls' College, Oxford, of which society he was elected a fellow. After taking orders he became Vicar of Rownhams, near Southampton (1855); Prebendary of Salisbury; Rector of Bremhill, Wiltshire (1863); and Bishop of Gibraltar (May, 1868).

HARRIS, Vice-Admiral the Hon. Edward Alfred John, C.B., second son of the late earl of Malmesbury, and heir-presumptive to that title, born May 20, 1808, was educated at Eton and the Royal Naval College, entered the navy in 1823, and, having served on the South American, Mediterranean, and Portuguese stations, attained the rank of Captain in 1843. He was member for Christchurch, Hants, in the Conservative interest, from 1844 to 1852, when, during his brother's (the earl of Malmesbury) tenure of the seals of the Foreign Office, he was appointed Consul at Elsinore, was transferred to Peru as Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires the same year, and to Chili in the same capacity a few months later. In 1858 he was appointed Consul at Venice, and shortly afterwards Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary at Berne. He obtained his flag April 12, 1862; was created a C.B. the next year; advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral May 24, 1867, and was nominated Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the king of the Netherlands, Aug. 22, 1867.

HARRIS (Baron), Sir George Francis Robert Harris, eldest son of the second Lord Harris, and grandson of the first peer, who stormed Seringapatam, born Aug. 14, 1810, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1831. In 1846 he was nominated Lieutenant-Governor of Trinidad, of which he became Governor and Commander-in-Chief; held that post until nominated, early in 1854, to the Governorship of Madras, which he administered with great ability through the Indian mutiny, and returned to England in 1859, when he had conferred upon him the Order of the Star of India. His Lordship, who succeeded his father as third baron May 30, 1845, was appointed lord in waiting to the Queen in 1861, and Chamberlain of the Household to the Princess of Wales, March 10, 1863.

HARRIS, Thomas Leonard, born at Stony Stratford about 1830, emigrated with his family early in life to the United States. There he early became attracted by the views of the spiritualists, and soon (to adopt their phraseology) developed into a remarkable medium. He possessed, while in the trance state, great fluency and command of language, and became one of their public speakers in New York and elsewhere, attracting considerable congregations by his poetic and imaginative style. He received the title of Reverend, from the nature of his addresses, which were in the style of sermons. He has published a number of books, with somewhat fanciful titles, which are said to have been written from his dictation while in the trance state. Among them are:—"Hymns of Spiritual Devotion for the New Christian Age;" "First Book of the Christian Religion;" "Arcana of Christianity," Part I.; "Song of Satan;" "The Wisdom of Angels;" "An Epic of the Starry Heavens" (1854); "A Lyric of the Morning Land" (1856); "A Lyric of the Golden Age;" "Regina, a Song of Many Days;" "Truth and Life in Jesus," 12 Sermons; "The Millennial Age," 12 Sermons; and "Modern Spiritualism: its Truths and its Errors." He was for some time editor of and principal contributor to *The Herald of Light*, a periodical devoted to the interests of spiritualism. Within the past few years he has several times visited Great Britain, and advocated there his views. In the second of these visits, we believe, he met with Mr. Laurence Oliphant, and their acquaintance resulted in Mr. Oliphant's determination to migrate to the United States, and with his new friend and some others formed a community or brotherhood where they might more readily carry into practice their views. They purchased a large property, which they have named Brocton, in Western New York, and have been living a secluded life there for several years. Mr. Harris's views are somewhat changed from those he originally held, but he is reticent concerning his present belief. He visited England again during the summer of 1871.

HARRISON, The Venerable Benjamin, M.A., the eldest son of the late Benjamin Harrison, Esq., of Clapham, Surrey, treasurer of Guy's Hospital, born about 1809, was educated privately and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1830, in the highest honours. He was for many years domestic chaplain to Archbishop Howley, of Canterbury, by whom he was preferred, in 1845, to the Archdeaconry of Maidstone and to a Preachership in Canterbury Cathedral. He is the author of "An Historical Inquiry into the True Interpretation of the Rubrics relating to the Sermon and Communion Service," 1845, and of a variety of "Charges" and "Sermons."

HARRISON, Thomas, civil engineer, a member of the school of eminent practical men to which the Stephensons gave birth, was born about 1810. He was employed in the construction of the docks in London, and is engineer of the North-Eastern Railway.

HARROWBY (Earl of), The Right Honourable Dudley Ryder, K.G., eldest son of the late earl, born May 19, 1798, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1820, and afterwards M.A. and D.C.L. In 1819 he was returned to the House of Commons as one of the members for Tiverton, which he represented till 1830, and sat for Liverpool from 1831 until 1847. He was Secretary to the India Board during the earlier part of Earl Grey's administration, was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster under Lord Palmerston's first administration in 1855, and exchanged that post for the office of Lord Privy Seal, which he resigned in Dec., 1857. Lord Harrowby, who obtained the blue riband of the Garter in 1859, is well known as a philanthropist and a supporter of religious societies and charitable institutions.

HART, Joel T., sculptor, born of humble parents, in Clark County, Kentucky, about 1810. He worked as a mason; but, having a great taste for reading, acquired a fair education. Having in 1830, whilst working in a stonecutter's establishment at Lexington, learned to use the chisel to some effect, he was induced to attempt modelling in clay. Gen. Jackson, then president, sat to him, and Cassius M. Clay gave him his first order for a bust in marble. In 1859 he finished at Florence a marble statue of the late Henry Clay, the model of which he had taken from life in 1846, and he has executed the busts of several eminent men, and a number of ideal statues and groups. A colossal bronze statue of Henry Clay, upon which he was engaged in 1860–1, on the order of the city of New Orleans, was left on his hands, in consequence of the war, for some time, but was finally taken by the city. One of the best of his ideal statues is "Angelina."

HART, Solomon Alexander, R.A., born at Plymouth, in April, 1806, is the son of Mr. Samuel Hart, who, while apprenticed to a goldsmith and jeweller of Bath, had studied art, and painted under Northcote in London in 1785. In 1820 he removed with his family to London, and in 1823 Solomon entered the Royal Academy as student of painting. He first appeared as an exhibitor at the Academy in 1826, with a portrait-miniature of his father, a branch of art he exchanged for oils. "Instructions," his first exhibition oil picture—at the British Institution in 1828—was immediately sold, and this confirmed the artist in his choice. "The Elevation of the Law," exhibited at the Suffolk-street Gallery in 1830, was purchased by Mr. Vernon. This was followed by "Isaac of York in the Donjon of Front de Bœuf," in 1830; "English Nobility privately receiving the Catholic Communion early in the Sixteenth Century," in 1831; "Giacopo Querini refusing to enter into the Compact with Boemondo Theopolo to put to Death the Doge Gradenigo," in 1832; "Wolsey and Buckingham," purchased by Lord Northwick, in 1834; and "Cœur de Lion and the Soldan Saladin," in 1835. The two latter pictures increased his professional reputation, and led to his election as an Associate. "Sir Thomas More receiving the Benediction of his Father" was exhibited in 1836; followed by "Hannah the Mother of Samuel," "Eleanor sucking the Poison from Edward's Arm," "Henry I. receiving the intelligence of his Son's Shipwreck," &c. In 1840 he became R.A., and during a visit to Italy in 1841–2 made an elaborate series of drawings — originally intended for publication—of architectural interiors, and of sites famous in history. Mr. Hart made use of the abundant materials collected in several pictures, amongst which may be mentioned, "Dinner-time in the Refectory of the Convent of the Ognessanti, Florence," "Interior of the Cathedral at Modena," "Interior of the Cathedral at Pisa," and "An Offering to the Virgin." The list of this artist's works, with which the public are familiar, would occupy more space than we have at command. "Milton visiting Galileo in Prison," "The Three Inventors of Printing," "Columbus when a Boy conceives the Idea of the New World," and "The Introduction of Raphael to Pope Julius II.," are among the best known. In 1857 Mr. Hart succeeded Leslie as Professor of Painting in the Royal Academy, and in 1865 was appointed by the Queen Librarian of the Royal Academy. Mr. Hart has, in addition to his larger works, painted landscapes, and some portraits.

HARTE, Francis Bret, was born in Albany, New York, in 1831, and educated in that city. He adopted the profession of journalism, and, after many vicissitudes, took up his residence in San Francisco, where he was for several years connected with different journals, and eventually became editor of the *Overland Monthly*, a literary magazine of great merit, published in San Francisco. His poems in this and other San Francisco periodicals had attracted some attention, but the first of them which had a national reputation was "Our Society on the Stanislaus;" and when, not long after, "The Heathen Chinee" followed, Mr. Harte's fame was established. Mr. Harte has been most successful in his dialect poems. He went to the Atlantic States in 1870, and has connected himself as a permanent contributor with the *Atlantic Monthly*, *Every Saturday*, and the other periodicals of Messrs. J. R. Osgood & Co., of Boston. Two volumes from his pen, one of poems including those already named, and the other containing humorous travesties of popular works of fiction, entitled "Condensed Novels," have already been published.

HARTINGTON (Marquis of), The Right Hon. Spencer Compton Cavendish, eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire, born July 23, 1833, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1854. In March, 1857, he was returned to the House of Commons as one of the members for North Lancashire in the Liberal interest; in March, 1863, was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and in April in the same year Under-Secretary for War. On the reconstruction of Lord Russell's second administration, in Feb., 1866, the Marquis of Hartington became Secretary for War, and retired with his colleagues in July of that year. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet, in Dec., 1868, he was appointed Postmaster-General, and he held that office till 1871, when he succeeded Mr. Chichester Fortescue as Chief Secretary for Ireland.

HARTLEY, Sir Charles Augustus, F.R.S.E., son of the late W. A. Hartley, Esq., born at Heworth, Durham, in 1825, is a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and was for many years resident engineer at Plymouth for the late J. Locke, Esq. In 1855–56 he served in the Crimea as Captain in the Turkish Contingent Engineers, and in 1857 was appointed Engineer-in-Chief to the European Commission for improving the navigation of the Danube. He has received the Turkish war-medal from the Queen, the Imperial order of the Medjidie from the Sultan, the Telford medal, the Stephenson prize, and the Manby premium from the Institution of Civil Engineers, and was knighted by patent in 1862.

HARTT, Charles Frederic, born in Nova Scotia about 1838, was educated at the Wolfville Institute, near Grand Pré, and in 1862 became a pupil of Professor Agassiz. He had already made very respectable attainments in the study of geology and palæontology, and for the three years which followed so devoted himself to the study of physical science under his teacher, that when Professor Agassiz determined to make his voyage of exploration to Brazil, he selected Mr. Hartt as his first assistant. Arrived in Brazil, Mr. Hartt was detached, with two or three assistants, to explore southern Brazil, while the professor and the other members of the corps were traversing the Amazonas. On his return his report of the region he had explored was so able as to give him at once a high reputation among the cultivators of physical science. He was soon afterwards elected Professor of Geology and Physical Geography at the Cornell University, and so imbued his class with his own enthusiasm that, when he determined to undertake another exploring expedition to Brazil, a deputation of students from the university accompanied him. Having reaped still richer results from this than from the previous expedition, he set out with a few of his pupils in Jan., 1871, for a third visit to the Brazilian empire, intending this time to explore the carboniferous strata in the vicinity of Tapajoz and the fossils of the valley of Ereré.

HARVEY, Sir George, P.R.S.A., painter of historical pictures, landscapes, and *tableaux de genre*, was born in 1805, at St. Ninian's, a small village near Stirling. He displayed a taste for drawing at an early age, but having been apprenticed to a bookseller, had but limited opportunities for cultivating his talent. From 1823 till 1825 he studied at the school of the Trustees' Academy, Edinburgh. In 1826, when the Scottish artists resolved to establish an academy of their own, framed upon the model of the Royal Academy of London, Harvey was invited to join it as associate, and he became academician in 1829. Incidents from the history of the Covenanters supplied the subjects for some of the pictures by which he first won fame; such as, "Covenanters Preaching," in 1830; "Covenanters' Baptism," in 1831; "Curlers," 1835; "Battle of Drumclog," from Scott, in 1836; "Shakspere before Sir Thomas Lucy on a charge of Deer-stealing," 1837; and "The Covenanters' Communion," in 1840. "First Reading of the Bible in Old St. Paul's," in 1847, first made him known at the London exhibitions. He painted many domestic subjects; such as "Examination of a Village School," in 1832; "John Bunyan in Gaol," in 1838; "A Castaway," in 1839; "Dismissal of a Village School," in 1840; "Quitting the Manse," and "The Past and Present—Children blowing Bubbles in the old Greyfriars Churchyard," in 1840; "A Highland Funeral," in 1844; "John Bunyan and his Daughter selling Laces at the Door of Bedford Gaol," in 1857; "Sabbath in the Glen," in 1850; "The Penny Bank," in 1864, &c. Sir George Harvey's popularity has been increased by good engravings from his Covenanters' pictures, and other subjects which appeal to the sympathies of a large class. "Dawn Revealing the New World to Columbus," and "Quitting the Manse," are in the Scottish National Gallery. Sir George Harvey, who was elected President of the Royal Scottish Academy on the death of Sir John Watson Gordon in 1864, was knighted in 1867. Sir George is the author of an interesting volume of "Notes of the Early History of the Royal Scottish Academy," published at Edinburgh in 1870.

HATHERLEY (Lord), The Right Hon. William Page Wood, F.R.S., second son of the late Sir Matthew Wood, Bart., many years one of the members for the city of London, and brother of the late Rev. Sir J. P. Wood, Bart., who died Feb. 21, 1866, born in 1801, was educated at Winchester and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in high honours, obtained a Fellowship, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1827. He was one of the members in the Liberal interest for the city of Oxford from Aug., 1847, till Dec., 1852, Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster from 1849 till 1851, and was Solicitor-General from 1851 till he was appointed a Vice-Chancellor in Dec., 1852. He resigned the latter post in March, 1868, when he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Appeal in Chancery, and sworn of the Privy Council. When Mr. Gladstone became Prime Minister, in Dec., 1868, the dignity of Lord Chancellor of Great Britain was conferred on Sir William Page Wood, who on the 10th of that month was created Baron Hatherley, of Down Hatherley, Gloucestershire. His lordship is author of "Continuity of Scripture, as declared by the Testimony of our Lord, and of the Evangelists and Apostles," 3rd edition 1869.

HATTON, Joseph, was born at Andover, in 1836, being son of the late Mr. Francis Hatton, a Derbyshire newspaper proprietor and publisher. He commenced his career of journalism and authorship at an early age. He had edited several leading provincial newspapers, and is at the present time senior proprietor of *Berrow's Worcester Journal*. In 1861 he published a little work containing papers and stories which had been printed in the *Bristol Mirror*. In 1862–63 he wrote largely in *The Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle*. In 1865 "Bitter Sweets, a Love Story," appeared in three vols., and in the following year, "Against the Stream." This was followed in 1867 by "The Tallants of Barton." In 1868 he became editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which in his hands entirely changed its long-established character as an antiquarian periodical, and became a shilling magazine of light literature. To the new series of this periodical he contributed a story entitled "The Memorial Window." His last works are "With a Show in the North: Reminiscences of Mark Lemon," 1871; and "The Valley of Poppies," 2 vols., 1871.

HATTON, J. L., was born in Liverpool, about 1815. He is almost entirely self-educated, having only had a few lessons in the elements of music. Mr. Hatton came to London at the age of twenty; assisted in "Acis and Galatea," at Drury Lane Theatre, in 1843; and his operetta, "Queen of the Thames," was produced at that theatre in 1844. He visited Vienna and brought out an opera, "Pascal Bruno," in the same year. The English opera "Rose; or, Love's Ransom," was produced at Covent Garden in 1864; subsequently he became Musical Director at the Princess's Theatre. Mr. Hatton wrote original music to "Sardanapalus," "Pizarro," "Henry VIII.," "Richard II.," "King Lear;" overture and entr'actes to "Faust und Marguerite," &c.; cantata "Robin Hood," performed at the Bradford Musical Festival; a large number of part songs—"When Evening's Twilight," "The Tar's Song," "The Bait," and a hundred others; a dozen or more Anthems; two full Cathedral Services in C and E; some 150 songs, some of which have obtained much celebrity.

HAUSSMANN, BARON GEORGES EUGÈNE, administrator and senator, born at Paris, March 27, 1809, was educated at the Conservatoire de Musique, studied with a notary, and became an advocate. After the revolution of 1830 he was successively sous-préfet of Nérac, Saint-Girons, and Blaye, and under the Presidency of Louis Napoleon, was Prefect of Var, the Yonne, and Gironde. The President appreciating his administrative talents, appointed him Préfet of the Seine, in succession to M. Berger, June 23, 1853. Under his active direction and enterprising spirit, works were executed in Paris of such a nature as to almost render it a new city. Amongst these may be mentioned the improvement of the Bois de Boulogne, the prolongation of the Rue de Rivoli, the construction of the Boulevard de Sebastopol, and of more than twenty boulevards in the old parts of Paris, various public gardens, squares, barracks, the Halles Centrales, the new Prefecture of Police, more than a dozen bridges, the rebuilding of various mairies, in addition to numerous hospitals, asylums (especially the Hôtel Dieu), and many other public works. After several loans had been contracted for the purpose of carrying out these improvements the municipality of Paris, acting under the powers conferred upon them by special laws, raised a further sum of 250,000,000 francs in 1865, and 260,000,000 francs more in 1869. Meanwhile the financial administration of M. Haussmann had given rise to the most animated discussions in the Corps Législatif and the columns of the press, it being alleged that the Prefect had raised, by means of bonds, hundreds of millions of francs over and above the large amount he was legally authorized to expend in the construction of public works. Eventually M. Haussmann requested the Emperor to place the budget of the city under the control of the Corps Législatif, and accordingly the examination of his accounts became the principal business of the session that commenced early in 1869, the result being that authority was given for a new loan of 260,000,000 francs, which was eagerly subscribed by the public. On the formation of a parliamentary cabinet by M. Émile Ollivier, he was asked to tender his resignation of the office of Prefect of the Seine, and on his refusal to do so he was "relieved of his duties" by an imperial decree, dated Jan. 5, 1870. M. Haussmann was promoted to the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, June 17, 1856, and Grand Cross Sept. 8, 1862. In Aug., 1857, he was created a Senator, and, in 1867, elected a member of the Academy of Fine Arts. He was likewise a member of the Imperial Council of Public Instruction.

HAUSSONVILLE (COMTE D'), **JOSEPH OTHENIN BERNARD DE CLÉRON**, a French politician and Member of the Academy, born at Paris, May 27, 1809, is the son of a peer of France, who died in 1846. Entering the diplomatic service, he acted as Secretary of Embassy at Brussels, Turin, and Naples. Subsequently he took an active part in the proceedings of the French Chamber, to which he was returned in 1842, and again in 1846, as Deputy for Provins. After the revolution of February he retired from public life. On April 29, 1869, he was elected to the stall in the Academy, vacant by the death of M. Viennet. The Comte d'Haussonville is the author of "Histoire de la Politique Extérieure du Gouvernement Français de 1830 à 1848," 2 vols., 1850; "Histoire de la Réunion de la Lorraine à la France," 4 vols., 1854–59, 2nd edit. 1860; and "L'Église Romaine et le Premier Empire," 3 vols., 1868. He has also written a number of political pamphlets and articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

HAWKINS, BENJAMIN WATERHOUSE, F.L.S., F.G.S., born in Devonshire Street, London, Feb. 8, 1807, was educated at St. Aloysius College. His earliest attempts in art were made under the instruction of the late W. Behnes, the celebrated sculptor. Mr. Hawkins has devoted himself to the study of natural history since 1827, and to that of geology since 1852. In 1842 he was invited by the late Earl of Derby to reside at Knowsley, to make studies from the living animals, and was occupied in this manner until the end of 1847. During these five years and a half he obtained that facility for sketching the animal form which constitutes the attractive feature of his popular lectures on Geology and Zoology, so well known at the Crystal Palace and various scientific and literary institutes in England and Scotland. He was assistant-superintendent at the Great Exhibition of 1851; in 1852 was appointed by the Crystal Palace Company to restore the external forms of the extinct animals to their natural gigantic size, and devoted three years and a half to the construction of the thirty-three life-size models in the Crystal Palace Park, many of them being of colossal proportions. In one of these (the Iguanodon) he carried out, Dec. 30, 1853, his idea of giving a dinner to Professor Owen, Professor Forbes, and twenty scientific and literary gentlemen. He was elected a Fellow of the Linnæan Society in 1847, of the Geological Society in 1854, and a member of the Society of Arts in 1846. He is the author of "Popular Comparative Anatomy," published in 1840; of "Elements of Form," in 1842; of "Comparative View of the Human and Animal Frame," in 1860; and in conjunction with Professor Huxley, of an "Atlas of Elementary Anatomy," in 1865, and of "Artistic Anatomy of the Horse, Cattle, and Sheep for Art Students."

HAWKINS, CÆSAR HENRY, the third son of the late Rev. Edward Hawkins, and grandson of Sir Cæsar Hawkins, 1st baronet, some time serjeant-surgeon to George II. and III., was born towards the close of the last century. After having been for a few years Lecturer on Anatomy at the school in Great Windmill Street, he was in 1829 elected Surgeon to St. George's Hospital, where he lectured on surgery. He resigned in 1861, was appointed Consulting Surgeon to St. George's Hospital, of which he is a Trustee, was for some years an Examiner in Surgery at the University of London, and a member of the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons, of which he has twice been President. In 1849 he was chosen to deliver the Hunterian Oration at the College of Surgeons, when the late Prince Albert honoured the College with his presence. Mr. Hawkins has held several other professional appointments, such as President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical, and Pathological Societies, and on the death of Sir B. Brodie was appointed Serjeant-Surgeon to her Majesty. He is the author of "Lectures on Tumours," and other subjects in the *Medical Gazette*, and has been a frequent contributor to the *Lancet*, the "Medical and Chirurgical Transactions," &c.

HAWKINS, THE REV. EDWARD, D.D., eldest brother of Mr. C. H. Hawkins, born in 1789, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and at St. John's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in high honours in 1811, and was shortly afterwards elected to a Fellowship at Oriel College. Having discharged several college offices with energy and ability, he was chosen in 1828 to succeed Dr. Copleston as Provost of Oriel College, to which office a canonry in Rochester Cathedral and the Rectory of Purleigh, Essex, are annexed. He was appointed Dean Ireland's Professor of the Exegesis of Holy Scripture at Oxford in 1847, resigning that post in 1861. Dr. Hawkins (who was the intimate friend of the late Dr. Arnold) is the author of the "Bampton Lectures" for 1840, of "Discourses on the Historical Scriptures of the Old Testament," and of a variety of Sermons, and has edited "Milton's Poetical Works, with notes."

HAWKINS, HENRY, Q.C., a native of Hitchin, Hertfordshire, was first articled to an attorney, but subsequently studied for the bar, to which he was called in 1843. He was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1858, and is a member of the Home Circuit, and a Bencher of the Middle Temple. He has an extensive practice as a barrister, and of late years has been employed in many important cases in the Superior Courts of Law. He contested unsuccessfully the borough of Barnstaple at the general election, 1865.

HAWKSHAW, JOHN, F.R.S., civil engineer, Past-President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, born at Leeds in 1811, and educated at the Leeds Grammar-school, was a pupil under Mr. Charles Fowler, who was occupied in the construction of turnpike-roads in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and became assistant to Mr. Alexander Nimmo, who was employed by the Government on public works in Ireland. On Mr. Nimmo's death, Mr. Hawkshaw took charge of the works of the Bolivar Copper-mines in South America, and on his return to England became Engineer to the Manchester and Bolton Canal and Railway. He was afterwards Engineer to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway (nearly the whole of which he constructed), and to several railways in the North and in other parts of England. Mr. Hawkshaw constructed the Riga and Dunaberg and the Dunaberg and Witepsk Railways in Russia, the Penarth Harbour and Dock in Cardiff Roads, the Londonderry Bridge in Ireland, the Charing Cross and Cannon Street Railways in the metropolis, the Government Railways in Mauritius, the Albert Dock at Hull, the South Dock of the East and West India Dock Company, the foundation of the new Forts at Spithead, and other public works, and is constructing the Great Ship Canal from Amsterdam to the North Sea, the East London Railway, &c. He is consulting Engineer to the Madras Railway, and to the Eastern Bengal Railway; Engineer to the Government Harbours of Refuge at Holyhead and at Alderney, and is consulted by Government in matters of a professional character. On the failure of the great sluice at St. Germains, in Norfolk, Mr. Hawkshaw was requested by the Commissioners of the Middle Level to take measures to stop the inundations and to remedy the evil caused by that disaster, which he did successfully, and there for the first time he substituted large siphons for the fallen sluice. He was one of the Metropolitan Commissioners of

Sewers when that body was formed by the Crown, and in 1860 was appointed Royal Commissioner to decide between contending schemes for the water supply to the city of Dublin.

HAY, Sir John Charles Dalrymple, Bart., a rear-admiral, F.R.S., F.R.G.S., Vice-President of the Institution of Naval Architects, eldest son of the late Sir James Dalrymple Hay, Bart., of Dunragit, Wigtonshire, was born Feb. 11, 1821, and educated at Rugby. Entering the navy at an early age, he served as a midshipman during the operations on the Syrian coast in 1841, including the siege of Acre, where he distinguished himself in command of a boat, and as flag lieutenant of Sir Thomas Cochrane, took a distinguished part in the operations on the coast of Borneo in 1846. He commanded the *Columbine* as senior officer at the destruction of some pirate vessels in China, in 1849, for which service he was promoted, and received a service of plate from the merchants of China. He commanded H.M.S. *Hannibal* in the Black and Mediterranean Seas during the Russian war of 1854–6, and took part in the capture of Kertch and Kinburn, and in the bombardment and fall of Sebastopol. He commanded the *Indus* in North America and the West Indies from 1857 till 1859, was one of the Greenwich Hospital Commission in 1860–1, and Chairman of the Iron Plate Committee from 1861 till 1864. He succeeded his father as third baronet, March 19, 1861, was elected, in 1862, for Wakefield in the Conservative interest, lost his seat at the general election in July, 1865, was defeated at Tamworth the same year, and elected for Stamford in May, 1866. In the same year he was made a rear-admiral, and he was placed on the retired list of that rank in April, 1870. Sir John, who was a Lord of the Admiralty from June, 1866, to Dec. 1868, has received three war medals and the Medjidie 4th class. Sir John is the author of "The Flag List and its Prospects;" "Our Naval Defences;" "The Reward of Loyalty," being suggestions in reference to our American colonies, 1862; a "Memorandum on his compulsory retirement from the British Navy," 1870; and "Remarks on the Loss of the *Captain*," 1871.

HAY, John, born in Illinois, about 1835, was one of President Lincoln's private secretaries during a part of his administration, and had also a staff position in connection with the War Department, with the staff rank of Colonel. In 1865 he was appointed Secretary of Legation to the Hon. John Bigelow, then United States Minister to France; on Mr. Bigelow's resignation Colonel Hay also resigned, and travelled for some time in Europe. In 1869 he was appointed Secretary of Legation to the minister to Spain, but in 1870 returned to the United States, and has been since that time on the editorial staff of the *New York Tribune*. Colonel Hay has been for some years recognized as a good magazine writer, but some dialect poems, descriptive of incidents in life upon the Western Plains, first attracted attention towards him. The most remarkable of these were "Little Breeches, a Pike County View of Providence;" "Jim Bludso of the Prairie Belle," and "Banty Tim." Colonel Hay has not, however, confined himself to dialect poems; a volume of his, published in 1871, entitled "Pike County Ballads, and other Pieces," while containing all or most of his dialect ballads, has also a large number of poems of considerable merit.

HAYES, Augustus Allen, M.D., chemist, born at Windsor, Vermont, Feb. 28, 1806, graduated at the Military Academy of Norwich, Vermont, in 1823, and studied medicine under Dr. Dana, principal of the Hanover Medical College of New Hampshire. In 1825 he began to investigate the medicinal properties of American plants, and was rewarded for his industry by the discovery of the organic alkaloid sanguinaria, a colourless compound producing salts of a most brilliant colour. In 1827, having become Assistant

Professor of the Hanover Medical College, he commenced an examination into the properties of chromium. His paper upon this subject attracted attention among the various scientific bodies of Europe, and Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, conferred on him the degree of M.D. In 1828 he removed to Boston, and was, at different periods, director of a manufactory of colours and chemical productions at Roxbury, Massachusetts, a consulting chemist of various dyeing, gas, and smelting establishments in New England, and contributed valuable papers on chemical subjects to the "Transactions" of the American Academy and of the Boston Society of Natural History. In 1837 Dr. Hayes conducted an elaborate investigation into the different modes of generating steam, &c., and invented a new method for the arrangement of steam boilers, since generally adopted in the United States. He also perfected a plan for refining copper and iron, published an account of the chemical differences existing in varieties of guano, and has written on "The Existence of a Deposit of Iron on the African West Coast," and on the "Differences in the Chemical Construction and Action of Sea Waters below the Surface, on Soundings, and at the Entrance of Rivers." Dr. Hayes, who holds the office of State Assayer of Massachusetts, was commissioned by the United States Navy Department to examine into the question of the use of copper and copper sheathing in the construction of vessels, and his report on that subject has proved very valuable and instructive.

HAYES, Isaac J., M.D., born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1832, was educated in Philadelphia, graduated M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1853, and was almost immediately afterwards appointed surgeon of Dr. Kane's second Arctic expedition, with which he returned to the United States in 1855. He had become convinced that there was an open polar sea around the North Pole, and was anxious to head an expedition for its exploration. After almost five years of effort, he was enabled, by the liberality of Mr. Henry Grennell, the American Geographical and Statistical Society, and Sir Roderick I. Murchison, and several of the members of the Royal Geographical Society, to set sail in July, 1860, in the schooner *United States*, of 133 tons, from Boston. He penetrated as far north as 82° 45′, and made explorations and observations in regard to the country and its inhabitants. On his return, in Oct., 1861, finding the civil war in progress, he volunteered as a surgeon in the Union army. After the restoration of peace, he published "The Open Polar Sea; a Narrative of a Voyage of Discovery towards the North Pole, in the schooner *United States*." He had previously given some reminiscences of his first voyage in "An Arctic Boat Journey" (1860), and, in 1870, added some incidents of his second journey in "Cast Away in the Cold." In 1869 Dr. Hayes again visited Greenland, and explored the southern coasts of the peninsula in company with the painter Bradford. He had been very desirous of leading a third exploring expedition to the Arctic regions, but Congress decided to bestow their aid upon Captain Hall. Dr. Hayes received from the Royal Geographical Society of London in 1867 a gold medal for his discoveries, and in 1868 a similar honour from the Société de Géographie of Paris.

HAYMAN, Rev. Henry, B.D., Head Master of Rugby School, was born in 1823, and entered Merchant Taylors' School in 1832, whence, after gaining the chief prizes in Greek verse and Latin prose, he proceeded as scholar to St. John's College, Oxford, in 1841. He became a fellow of his college in 1844, and in the following year was placed in the second class both in classics and in mathematics. He then came to London, and was for a short time one of the assistant-masters at the Charterhouse, and successively curate at St. Luke's, Old Street, and at St.

James's, Piccadilly, when the present Bishop of London, Dr. Jackson, was rector. In 1854 he was appointed assistant preacher at the Temple Church, and in the following year head master of St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark. Subsequently he became head master of Cheltenham Grammar School, and in 1868 of St. Andrew's College, Bradfield. When Dr. Temple was promoted to the see of Exeter, Mr. Hayman was elected his successor as head master of Rugby School, Nov. 20, 1869. Mr. Hayman's published works consist of the first volume of an edition of Homer's Odyssey; some passages in Greek and Latin composition; and some pamphlets, among which is a tract on the Odyssey.

HAYTER, THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM GOODENOUGH, Bart., youngest son of the late John Hayter, Esq., of Winterbourne Stoke, Wilts, born Jan. 28, 1792, was educated at Winchester and at Trinity College, Oxford, where he took a second-class in classics. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, in Nov., 1819, practised for some years in the Court of Chancery, but retired in 1839, having shortly before obtained a silk gown. In July, 1837, he was returned to the House of Commons as one of the members for Wells, which he represented until the general election in July, 1865, when he retired from political life. He was Judge-Advocate-General from Dec., 1847, till May, 1849, when he became Financial Secretary of the Treasury, and in July, 1850, Parliamentary Secretary. The delicate and responsible duties of this latter post he discharged, excepting the short period during which Lord Derby's first administration held office, till 1858, when he retired, and was rewarded for his services by a baronetcy. In 1861 he was entertained at a banquet given in his honour at Willis's Rooms, by upwards of 300 members of theHouse of Commons, and presided over by Lord Palmerston, when a handsome service of plate was presented to him. Sir William is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Berks and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

HAYWARD, CHARLES FORSTER, F.S.A., architect, born at Colchester in Jan., 1831, received his education at University College, London, and professionally studied in the offices of Mr. Lewis Cubitt, Mr. P. C. Hardwick, and the late Professor Cockerell. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1861; Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1867; appointed District Surveyor by the Metropolitan Board of Works in 1871. Mr. Hayward was elected Honorary Secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1862, and held the appointment for many years. He was also Honorary Secretary to the Institute's Architectural Committee for the Exhibition in Paris in 1867. Mr. Hayward has erected many buildings in London and the provinces,—including the Duke of Cornwall Hotel at Plymouth, the Sanatorium and other buildings for Harrow School; and he is also known as an occasional contributor to professional journals.

HAZLITT, WILLIAM, only son of the essayist, born in Wiltshire, Sept. 26, 1811, was called to the bar in 1844, and appointed Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy, London, in 1854. His first literary productions were, for the most part, translations and compilations; but in 1851 a pamphlet byhim on the Registration of Assurances attracted some attention. Mr. W. Hazlitt, who edited Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," compiled a Classical Gazetteer; and, in conjunction with Mr. Roche, produced auseful Manual of Maritime Warfare, and editions of the Bankruptcy Acts of 1861 and 1869.

HAZLITT, WILLIAM CAREW, born Aug. 22, 1834, the eldest son of Mr. William Hazlitt, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, entered the Inner Temple as a student in 1859, and was called to the bar in Nov., 1861. Mr. Hazlitt is the author of "The History of the Venetian Republic: her Rise, her Greatness, and her Civilization," 4 vols., 1860. The first draft of this work appeared in a smaller form in 1857. Mr. Hazlitt has also written a novel, "Sophy Laurie," 3 vols., 1865. Among the works edited by him are the poems of Henry Constable (1859), Richard Lovelace (1864), and Robert Herrick (1869, 2 vols.); "Old English Jest-Books," 3 vols., 1864; "Remains of the Early Popular Poetry of England," 4 vols., 1864–6; "The Works of Charles Lamb" (anonymously), 4 vols., 1866–71; "Memoirs of William Hazlitt" (1778–1830), 2 vols., 1867; "Bibliography of Old English Literature," 1867; "English Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases, with Notes," 1869; "Popular Antiquities of Great Britain" (based on Brand and Ellis), 3 vols., 1870; and an entirely new edition of Warton's "History of English Poetry," 4 vols., 1871, in which last work he has had the cooperation of several eminent antiquaries.

HEAD, THE RIGHT HON. SIR FRANCIS BOND, Bart., P.C., K.C.H., and Knight of the Prussian Military Order of Merit, son of the late James Roper Head, Esq., was born at Hermitage, near Rochester, Jan. 1, 1793. After serving with the Royal Engineers at Waterloo, and under the Prussian general Ziethen at Fleurus, in which battle his horse was twice shot under him, he took charge of an association which started from Falmouth to Rio de la Plata in 1825, to work the gold and silver mines. He rode six thousand miles, and drew up a narrative of travel under the title of "Rough Notes of a Journey across the Pampas," published in 1826. In 1835, while holding the post of Assistant Poor-Law Commissioner in the county of Kent, he was appointed by Lord Glenelg, at a moment's notice, Governor of Upper Canada. Here, under the greatest difficulties, with the aid of the militia, he not only suppressed an internal rebellion, but repelled the invasion of large bodies of "sympathizers" from the United States, for which services, having received the thanks of the legislatures of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Upper Canada, he was created a baronet in 1838. The title of Privy Councillor was conferred on him, Dec. 24, 1867. He has written "Bubbles from the Brünnen of Nassau," published in 1833; a "Life of Bruce" in 1844; "The Emigrant" in 1847; "Stokers and Pokers," and "The Defenceless State of Great Britain," in 1850; "A Faggot of French Sticks" in 1851; "A Fortnight in Ireland" in 1852; "Descriptive Essays" in 1856; "The Horse and his Rider" in 1860; and "The Royal Engineer" in 1870. He enjoys a pension of £100 a year "in consideration of his contributions to the literature of this country."

HEADLAM, THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS EMERSON, Q.C., the eldest son of the late Ven. John Headlam (Archdeacon of Richmond), born at Wycliffe Rectory, Yorkshire, in 1813, was educated at Shrewsbury School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as a wrangler in 1836. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1839, and became a Q.C. in 1852. He is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the North Riding of Yorkshire. In 1847 he was returned to the House of Commons as one of the members for Newcastle-on-Tyne, which he still represents. He carried through Parliament the Trustee Act of 1850, and edited it as a law book, which passed through several editions, and he edited the supplement to Daniel's "Chancery Practice," in 1851, and the New Chancery Acts, &c., of 1852. He was appointed Chancellor of the Dioceses of Ripon and Durham in 1854, and in 1859 Judge-Advocate-General, when he was sworn a member of the Privy Council. He resigned the office of Judge-Advocate-General in June, 1866. He has exerted himself in Parliament in favour of the extension of education, the Cambridge University Commission, &c.

HEADLEY, JOEL TYLER, born in

Delaware county, New York, Dec. 30, 1814, graduated at Union College in 1839, studied at Auburn theological seminary, and was pastor of a church at Stockbridge, Mass., for two years. His health failing, he travelled in Europe in 1842–3, and on his return to the United States, published "Letters from Italy," and the "Alps and the Rhine," which being received favourably, encouraged him to devote himself to literature. Mr. Headley has written lives of Napoleon and his Marshals, of Cromwell, Winfield Scott, Jackson, Washington and his Generals, and General Havelock; "The Chaplains and Clergy of the Revolution;" "Sacred Mountains," "Adirondack;" in 1863–6, a "History of the Great Rebellion;" and, still later, several biographical works relative to the officers of the late civil war; an adaptation of St. Hilaire's "History of the Imperial Guard of Napoleon," and a "History of the Second War between England and the United States." Mr. Headley was elected to the State Legislature of New York in 1854, and chosen Secretary of the State of New York the following year.

HEATH, The Rev. Dunbar Isidore, born in 1816, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, as fifth Wrangler, in 1838, and received from that college, of which he was a Fellow, the vicarage of Brading, Isle of Wight, in 1846. He was prosecuted by his diocesan before the Court of Arches, for expressions in his sermons, published in 1859, alleged to be derogatory to the Thirty-nine Articles, and was, in 1861, sentenced to deprivation of his benefice, which sentence was confirmed on appeal. This case is noteworthy for being the first enforcement during three centuries of the Act of 13th Elizabeth. Hence it has become a precedent in the other ecclesiastical suits, by which the relations between Church and State are being largely modified. Mr. Heath has written "The Future Kingdom of Christ," published in 1852–3; "The Exodus Papyri," in 1855; a record of the patriarchal age, or "The Proverbs of Aphobis, B.C. 1900," in 1858; and "Defence of my Professional Character," in 1862.

HÉBERT, Antoine-Auguste-Ernest, artist, born at Grenoble, November 3, 1817, went to Paris in 1835, and studied in the atelier of David d'Angers. In 1839 he exhibited at the Louvre his "Tasso in Prison," which was bought by the Government for the Musée of Grenoble. Aided by the advice and kindness of M. Paul Delaroche, he competed, in 1839, at the École des Beaux Arts, and shortly after gained the great prize of Rome, the subject of his picture being "The Cup found in the Sack of Benjamin." He remained in Italy eight years, and sent various paintings and sketches to Paris. After his return, M. Hébert exhibited, amongst other works:—"Rêverie Orientale;" "Paysanne de Guérande battant du Beurre;" "La Mal'Aria;" and gained a high reputation as a colorist, and for the originality of his designs. After another journey to Italy, and a visit to Dresden, M. Hébert produced "La Crescenza;" "Les Fienaroles;" "Les Filles d'Alvito;" "Les Fienaroles de San Angelo," exhibited at the Salon in 1857; "Rosa Nera à la Fontaine;" "La Jeune Fille au Puits;" "Pasqua Maria;" "Perle Noire, le Banc de Pierre," in 1865; a portrait of "David d'Angers," in 1867; "La Pastorella," and "La Lavandara," in 1869. He was appointed Director of the Academy of France at Rome, in Dec., 1866. M. Hébert obtained a first-class medal in 1851, another in 1855, the decoration of the Legion of Honour in July, 1853, and the rank of Officer of that order in Aug., 1867.

HECKER, The Rev. Isaac Thomas, was born at New York, Dec. 18, 1819. He was educated in his native city, and entered into business with his brothers. In 1843 he joined the Brook Farm Community in West Roxbury, and after spending some months there, associated himself for a time with the "Consociate Family," at Fruitlands, Worcester County, Massachusetts. Thence he returned to New York, and in 1845 was received into the Roman Catholic Church. After passing a novitiate of two years at St. Trond, in Belgium, he entered the Society of the Redemptorist Fathers in 1847, and from 1847 to 1851 was engaged in mission work in England, and received priest's orders from Bishop (afterwards Cardinal) Wiseman, in 1849. In 1851 he returned to the United States, and for the next six years was, in company with several members of his order, constantly engaged in missionary labours. In the autumn of 1857 he visited Rome, and, with several of his colleagues, was released from his connection with the Redemptorists, and authorized to found a new missionary society under the name of "The Congregation of St. Paul the Apostle." This was fully organized in 1848, and their first house built in New York in 1859–60. The Paulist Fathers, of whom Father Hecker is the chief or superior, are almost entirely of American birth, and converts, and have proved a very efficient organization for the propagation of their faith. *The Catholic World*, a very ably conducted monthly magazine and review, is their principal organ. They are very active and earnest in their labours. Since his reception into the Catholic Church, Mr. Hecker has published, "Questions of the Soul" (1855); "Aspirations of Nature" (1857); "Catholicity in the United States;" and several other works.

HEDGE, The Rev. Frederick Henry, D.D., was born in Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 12, 1805. In 1818 he was sent to Germany, and having studied for five years in that country, returned to the United States in 1823, graduated from Harvard College in 1825, and studied theology in the Cambridge Divinity School. In 1829 he was ordained to a charge in West Cambridge, whence, in 1835, he removed to Bangor, Maine, where he continued for fifteen years. In 1847–8 he travelled in Europe; from 1850–56 was pastor of the Westminster Church in Providence, Rhode Island, during which period he received the degree of D.D. from Harvard University; and in 1856 undertook the charge of the First Congregational Church in Brookline, Mass., where he still resides. In 1857 he was chosen Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the theological school of Cambridge; and about the same time became editor of *The Christian Examiner* and President of the American Unitarian Association. His most important works are the "Prose Writers of Germany" (1848); "Reason in Religion" (1865); "The Primeval World of Hebrew Tradition" (1870); a collection of his Essays; a volume of "Hymns," and a "Liturgy for the use of the Church." He has also published versions of many of the minor poems of eminent German writers, especially of Schiller and Goethe.

HEFELE, The Right Rev. Karl Joseph, D.D., bishop of Rottenberg, a distinguished German ecclesiastical historian, born March 15, 1809, at Unterkochen, in Würtemberg, district of Aalen, received a public school education at Ellwangen and Ehingen; next applied himself for five years at the University of Tübingen to philosophical and theological studies, and graduated there in 1834. In 1836 he settled as private tutor, and in 1840 received a professorship in the Catholic theological faculty at Tübingen, where he represented the departments of Church history, Christian archæology and patrology. In 1838 he became Doctor of Divinity, and afterwards Knight of the Order of the Würtemberg Crown. From 1842 to 1845 he was a member of the Würtemberg Chamber of Deputies. He was consecrated bishop of Rottenberg in 1869, and shortly afterwards proceeded to Rome to take part in the proceedings of the Vatican Council. It was reported that he was an "inopportunist"; but however this may be, he has given in his entire adhesion to the definition of the doctrine of the infallibility of the Pope. His most important work of research is the "History of Councils" (published in parts at Tübingen, 1855-69), based on the most profound study of original materials. It has been translated into English by the Rev. Wm. R. Clark, M.A., vicar of Taunton, under the title of "A History of the Christian Councils, from the Original Documents, to the close of the Council of Nicæa, A.D. 325," 8vo., Edinburgh, 1871. Among Dr. Hefele's other works are especially to be noticed:—"The Introduction of Christianity into South-Western Germany" (Tübingen, 1837); "Cardinal Ximenes and the Ecclesiastical Condition of Spain in the 15th Century" (2nd edit., Tübingen, 1851,) and "Contributions to Church History, Archæology, and Liturgy (*Liturgik*)," in two parts (Tübingen, 1864-65). He has also published a Selection of the Homilies of Chrysostom in a German translation (*Chrysostomus - Postille*, 3rd edit., Tübingen, 1857), and an edition of the works of the Apostolic Fathers (4th edit., Tübingen, 1855). An English translation by the Rev. Canon Dalton, of his "Life of Cardinal Ximenes," appeared at London in 1860.

HEINTZELMAN, MAJOR-GENERAL SAMUEL P., born in Pennsylvania, in 1807, was admitted as a cadet to West Point in 1822. After passing through the usual subordinate grades until he became captain, he served during the Mexican war, obtained the rank of Major in 1847, and served in California. He was in 1861 breveted Lieut.-Colonel for meritorious services against the Indians in that State, and was ordered to Washington, to take the position of Inspector-General of the forces. In May, 1861, he was commissioned Colonel of the 17th regular infantry, and commanded a division of McDowell's army in the disastrous rout of the Federal troops at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, when he was wounded. Col. Heintzelman was promoted Brig.-General of Volunteers, and during the organization of the army in the winter of 1861-2, held command of a division. The Army of the Potomac began moving in March, 1862, and was about that time organized into five army corps, under the chief command of Gen. McClellan, the third army corps having been placed under Gen. Heintzelman. In 1862 he was breveted to the rank of Brig.-Gen. of the regular army, for his gallantry at "Seven Pines;" in July, 1862, was promoted to the rank of Major.-Gen. of Volunteers, and commanded his corps during the battles of the latter days of Gen. Pope's unsuccessful campaign in Virginia. His corps formed the right wing of Pope's army at the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862. During the Maryland campaign he held command of the defences at Washington, and was afterwards appointed to the command of the "Department of Washington," and of the twenty-second army corps, which he held during the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, in May and July, 1863.

HELLMUTH, THE RIGHT REV. ISAAC, D.D., Bishop of Huron, was born in Poland, and is of Jewish extraction. Having been converted to Christianity and ordained in the Anglican Church, he settled in Canada about 1856. By his energy Huron College was established for the education of the future clergy of the diocese. A few months afterwards the London Collegiate School, since named Hellmuth College, was erected. Meanwhile Dr. Hellmuth had been appointed successively Archdeacon and Dean of Huron. Finding that the boys' college (Hellmuth College) was a perfect success, he proceeded to establish a similar college for ladies, which was opened in 1869. On Aug. 24, 1870, he was consecrated Coadjutor-Bishop of Huron, with the title of Bishop of Norfolk, in the Cathedral of St. Paul, London, Canada West. In 1871, on the demise of Bishop Cronyn, Dr. Hellmuth succeeded him in the see of Huron.

HELMHOLTZ, Hermann Louis, a distinguished German physiologist and natural philosopher, is the son of a professor in the gymnasium of Potsdam, in which town he was born, Aug. 31, 1821. After studying medicine in the Military Institute at Berlin, and being attached for a time to the staff of one of the public hospitals there, he returned to his native town as an army surgeon. In 1848 he was appointed Professor of Anatomy in the Academy of Fine Arts at Berlin; in 1855 Professor of Physiology at Königsberg, whence he removed, in 1858, to Heidelberg, where he also filled the chair of physiology. The works of M. Helmholtz, which are well known throughout Europe, have reference principally to the physiological conditions of the impressions on the senses. Among those most deserving of notice are:—"On the Preservation of Force," 1847; "Manual of Physiological Optics," 1856; and "Theory of the Impressions of Sound," 1862. He has also contributed to scientific journals accounts of many of his experiments in acoustics, optics, and electricity.

HELMORE, The Rev. Thomas, M.A., son of a dissenting minister, born at Kidderminster, May 7, 1811, was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1840. He served for two years as curate in the parish of St. Michael's, Lichfield, and held a priest-vicar's stall in Lichfield Cathedral. In 1842 he became Vice-Principal and Precentor of St. Mark's College, Chelsea; in 1846 was appointed Master of the Children of her Majesty's Chapels Royal, St. James's, &c.; and in 1847 Priest in Ordinary of her Majesty's Chapels Royal. He is the author of "The Psalter Noted," "The Canticles Noted" (for chanting), "A Brief Directory of Plain Song," "Manual of Plain Song," also appendices and accompanying harmonies to all these; "The Hymnal Noted," "Carols for Christmas," "Carols for Easter," &c. He has translated "Fétis on Choir and Chorus Singing;" has edited "The St. Mark's College Chaunt Book," "The Canticles Accented," and has set to music some of Dr. Neale's translations of Hymns of the Eastern Church; "Peace, it is I," "The Day is Past and Over," and "'Tis the Day of Resurrection."

HELPS, Arthur, born about 1817, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1838, entered the public service as private secretary to Lord Monteagle, whilst Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was appointed Commissioner of French, Danish, and Spanish Claims. He afterwards acted as private secretary to Lord Morpeth (the late Earl of Carlisle), whilst holding the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland, and succeeded to the office of Clerk of the Privy Council, on the retirement of the Hon. W. L. Bathurst in 1859. He has composed "Essays written in the Intervals of Business," published in 1841; "Henry II.;" "Catherine Douglas;" "The Claims of Labour," in 1845; "Friends in Council" (1st and 2nd series); "Companions of my Solitude," in 1850; "The Conquerors of the New World and their Bondsmen," in 1852; "The Spanish Conquest of America," in 1855–61; "The Life of Pizarro, with some account of his Associates in the Conquest of Peru," in 1869; "Casimir Maremma," in 2 vols.; and "Brevia; or, Short Essays and Aphorisms," in 1870; "Conversations on War and General Culture;" "The Life of Hernando Cortes, and the Conquest of Mexico," 2 vols.; and "Thoughts upon Government," in 1871.

HENDERSON, Lieut.-Col. Edmund Yeamans Walcott, C.B., was born about 1820. Having passed through the ordinary course at Woolwich, he entered the army in 1838, became Lieut.-Col. Royal Engineers in 1862, was for many years Controller of the Convict Department in Western Australia, and was appointed in 1863 to the offices of Surveyor-General of Prisons and Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons. He was created a Companion of the Bath Dec. 7, 1868, and appointed on Feb. 12, 1869, Commissioner of Police of the metropolis, in the room Sir Richard Mayne, deceased.

HENLEY, The Right Hon. Joseph Warner, M.P., only son of the late Joseph Henley, Esq., of Waterperry, Oxon, born in 1793, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1815. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Oxfordshire, which county he has represented in Parliament in the Conservative interest since the general election of 1841. He held the post of President of the Board of Trade in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, and was re-appointed to that office in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858, but resigned on account of a difference in opinion respecting the Reform Bill, Feb., 1859. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1852.

HENRIQUEL-DUPONT, Louis-Pierre, engraver, was born in Paris, June 13, 1797, and having been intended for the profession of a painter, was placed for this purpose in the studio of M. Pierre Guérin. After remaining there three years, he applied himself to engraving, and in 1818 set up for himself. His first production, the "Portrait of a Young Woman with her Infant," gained the second medal at the Exhibition of 1822. He produced in succession "Portrait of M. de Pastoret," "Strafford," "The Interment of Christ," after Paul Delaroche; "The Abdication of Gustavus Vasa," after Hersent; "The Disciples at Emmaus," after Paul Veronese, &c.; and is considered in France the most eminent engraver of the day. At the Exhibitions of 1853 and 1855 he received the Grand Medal of Honour, was decorated Aug. 14, 1831, and succeeded Richomme at the Académie des Beaux Arts in 1849. He was elected an honorary member of the Royal Academy of London, Dec. 15, 1869.

HENRY, Caleb Sprague, born at Rutland, Mass., Aug. 2, 1804, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1825, pursued his theological studies at Andover and New Haven, and commenced his ministry at the Congregational Church at Greenfield, Mass. In 1831 the state of his health compelled him to resign this charge, and he spent two years in studying philosophy at Cambridge, when he settled at Hartford, Connecticut. In 1835 he moved to New York, and took orders in the Episcopal Church, and in the same year was appointed Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy at Bristol College, Pennsylvania. In 1837 he returned to New York, and assisted the Rev. Dr. Hawks in starting the *New York Review*; in 1839 was elected to the chair of Philosophy and History in the University of New York; in 1845 published, with a continuation, a translation of the "Epitome of Philosophy," from the French of the Abbé Bautain, and "Cousin's Psychology," and in 1847 accepted the living of St. Clement's, New York. In 1850 he was compelled, on account of ill-health, to resign the parochial charge, and two years later the professorship also. He removed at this time to Poughkeepsie, New York, where he still resides. He has published, besides the works already named, "A Compendium of Christian Antiquities," "Moral and Philosophical Essays," "A Household Liturgy," an edition, with notes, of Guizot's "History of Civilization," "Taylor's Manual of Ancient and Modern History, with Notes," and "Considerations on some of the Elements and Conditions of Social Welfare and Human Progress."

HENRY, Joseph, born in Albany, New York, Dec. 17, 1797, received a common school education, and commenced life as a watchmaker in his native city. In 1826 he was Professor of Mathematics in the Albany Academy, and in 1827 began making experiments in electricity. Though he does not seem to have reduced his discoveries to practice, yet in the United States he enjoys the credit of having invented the first machine moved by the agency of electro-magnetism, and of having been the first to demonstrate those principles by which intelligence is conveyed between distant points through the agency of the electric telegraph. In 1832 he was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and in 1837 visited England, and while here imparted some of his discoveries to Professor Wheatstone. In 1846 he was elected First Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, which post he still holds. Professor Henry published, in 1839, "Contributions to Electricity and Magnetism," and has contributed numerous scientific papers to "The American Philosophical Transactions," to "Silliman's Journal," and to the "Journal of the Franklin Institute."

HENRY, The Hon. William Alexander, born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Dec. 30, 1816, and educated for the legal profession, was called to the bar of Nova Scotia in Nov., 1840, and was shortly after elected a member of the Legislative Assembly. The question of responsible government at that period agitating British North America, was strenuously opposed in Nova Scotia, and the other provinces. Mr. Henry, however, upon his entry into the legislature, supported it, and in 1842 a vote of want of confidence was carried against the Government, which opposed the system, and in 1843 ministers resigned. An appeal having been made to the country, Mr. Henry and his friends were defeated by a small majority. At the general election of 1847, however, the friends of responsible government were successful, and Mr. Henry has since been returned on the principle he first enunciated. At the meeting of Parliament in 1848, the Government was displaced by a resolution of want of confidence. In 1849, Mr. Henry was appointed a Q.C., and accepted a seat in the Ministry. In the Court of Chancery and Equity he has introduced various reforms, which have proved of great benefit to the community. In 1854 he accepted the post of Solicitor-General, and joined the administration, and in 1856, waiving his claims to a vacant seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, he accepted the office of Provincial Secretary. This position he held for about eight months, and in 1859 again became Solicitor-General. A general election took place soon after, and in 1860 the Government was displaced, their opponents holding office until after the general election of 1863, when Mr. Henry became for the third time Solicitor-General. He has taken a prominent part in the question of the union of the North American provinces; in 1865 was appointed a member of a delegation to London, respecting the construction of railways; and in the winter of 1866 represented his Government at Washington, in an unsuccessful negotiation for the continuance of the Reciprocity Treaty between England and the United States. In July, 1866, he was again appointed a delegate on the "Union" question, and with his colleagues from Nova Scotia, and the delegates from Canada and New Brunswick, met in London, and adopted a scheme of Union for submission to the Home Government, which has been adopted.

HERAUD, John A., epic poet and dramatic writer, was born in London in 1799. Self-educated, and originally intended for business, he commenced writing for the magazines in 1818. In 1820 he published his local poem "Tottenham," and in 1821 his "Legend of St. Loy;" wrote articles for the *Quarterly* and other reviews, and for three years assisted in the editorship of *Fraser's Magazine*. His poem of "The Descent into Hell" appeared in 1830, and "The Judgment of the Flood" in 1834, and both were republished many years afterwards, enlarged and re-arranged. He has written "Videna," a tragedy, acted in 1854; "Wife, or no Wife," "Agnolo Diora," and a version of M. Legouvé's "Medea." "The

Roman Brother," and "Salvator, or the Poor Man of Naples," two tragedies; "The Life and Times of Girolamo Savonarola," and some orations and lectures on Coleridge, and on poetry. He was for three years editor of the *Monthly Magazine*, and subsequently of the *Christian's Monthly Magazine*. In 1865, Mr. Heraud published "Shakspere; his Inner Life, as intimated in his Works." In 1870 he reappeared as a poet, in a volume entitled "The In-gathering," which was followed, in 1871, by another "war-epic," on the conflict between France and Prussia, under the title of "The War of Ideas."

HERBERT, John Rogers, R.A., born Jan. 23, 1810, at Maldon, Essex, where his father was comptroller of customs; was sent to London in 1826, and became a student of the Royal Academy. Having lost his father two years after, he was obliged to abandon his course of study, and directing his attention to portraiture, before he was twenty-four had received sittings from many remarkable persons, among others, from her present Majesty, then Princess Victoria. His earliest exhibited pictures (1830-5) consist of portraits, and he employed his pencil upon small poetical subjects, exhibited chiefly at the British Institution in Pall Mall—"The Appointed Hour," in 1834; "Haidee," and "Prayer," in 1835; "Captives detained for a Ransom by Condottieri," in 1836; and "Desdemona interceding for Cassio," in 1837. Among the principal pictures of a somewhat later period were, in 1839, "Constancy,—'Love outwatched the drowsy guard,'" and "The Brides of Venice—the Procession of 1528;" and in 1840, "The Monastery in the Fourteenth Century—Boar-Hunters refreshed at the Gate of a Monastery." In 1840 he painted a picture from the ages of chivalry, entitled "The Signal," for which he received the prize at the British Institution. In 1841 he exhibited "Pirates of Istria bearing off the Brides of Venice," and was elected an Associate of the Academy. The picture of 1842, "The first Introduction of Christianity into Britain," commenced that series from religious subjects by which the artist's best fame has been attained. His principal subsequent works have been, "Christ and the Woman of Samaria," exhibited in 1843; "Sir Thomas More and his Daughter witnessing four Monks going to Execution" (now in the Vernon Gallery); "St. Gregory teaching the Roman Boys the Chant," in 1845; and "Our Saviour subject to his Parents at Nazareth," in 1847. In 1846 he was elected R.A., and in 1848 invited to assist in decorating the new Houses of Parliament. The subject allotted to him was the illustration of Shakspere's "Lear," in the Poets' Hall. "Lear disinherits Cordelia," an oil-painting, was exhibited at the Academy in 1849. To Mr. Herbert was assigned the decoration of the Peers' robing-room with subjects from the Old Testament, one of which, entitled "Illustrations of Justice on the Earth, and its Development in Law and Judgment," was completed in 1864. For this admirable fresco Parliament voted him a handsome sum, in addition to the original price agreed upon. He and Mr. Maclise have been for some time engaged on this work, in which the "*water-glass*" method has been adopted in this country; a process which secures great durability. His fresco "Moses descending from the Mount with the Tables of the Law," is in the principal committee-room of the House of Lords. In 1856, Mr. Herbert lost his eldest son and pupil, Mr. Arthur J. Herbert, whose painting of "Philip and Velasquez," exhibited in that year, gave the highest hope of future eminence. Since that date Mr. Herbert's subjects have been almost wholly of a religious cast, being mostly taken from the life of St. Mary Magdalen. In Dec., 1869, Mr. Herbert was elected a foreign corresponding member of the French Académie des Beaux Arts, in the room of the late Baron Leys.

HERBERT, Ruth, the daughter of

a Somersetshire squire, born in 1834, made her first appearance in London at the Olympic Theatre in 1856, on which occasion she performed the character of Clarisse in "Retribution," a drama, and at once established herself in the foremost rank of her profession. In 1864 she undertook the management of the St. James's Theatre, and added greatly to her reputation by her powerful delineation of Lady Audley, in a piece founded on Miss Braddon's celebrated novel. It is not only in romantic drama that Miss Herbert has distinguished herself. Her representation of the heroines of old comedy and in the plays of Sheridan, is considered one of the most successful of modern times. Her name is especially identified with the character of Lady Teazle, and the "School for Scandal," produced under her management, achieved the longest run since its first production. In the direction of the St. James's, Miss Herbert displayed considerable energy.

HEREFORD, Bishop of. (*See* Atlay, Dr.)

HERVEY, The Hon. and Right Rev. Lord Arthur Charles, D.D., Bishop of Bath and Wells, fourth son of Frederick William, first Marquis of Bristol, was born Aug. 20, 1808, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge (M.A. 1830). Having held a country curacy for a year, in 1833 we find him appointed rector of Ickworth, a living in the gift of his father, to which was added in 1852 the adjacent living of Horningsheath, in the same patronage. In 1862 he was promoted to the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and in Nov., 1869, he was nominated by the Crown to the bishopric of Bath and Wells, vacant by the resignation of Lord Auckland. He is the author of "The Genealogies of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ reconciled;" "Four Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge on the Inspiration of Holy Scripture;" "Parochial Sermons," in 2 volumes; "Missionary Sermons, preached in Ely Cathedral;" "Thanksgiving Sermons for Indian Victories;" and "Hints on Infant Baptism."

HERVEY, Eleanora Louisa, daughter of George Conway Montague, Esq., of Lackham House, Wilts, born at Liverpool in 1811, was married to the late T. K. Hervey, the poet, in 1843. At an early age she contributed poems to the annuals, and her dramatic poem "The Landgrave" was published in 1839. This was followed at intervals by "Margaret Russell," an autobiographical sketch; "The Double Claim," a tale; "The Juvenile Calendar, or Zodiac of Flowers," a Christmas book, illustrated by Doyle; "The Pathway of the Fawn," illustrated by G. Thomas; and "The Feasts of Camelot," published in 1863. Mrs. T. K. Hervey is the authoress of numerous essays and tales in various periodicals.

HESSE-CASSEL, Elector of. (*See* Frederick William I.)

HESSE-DARMSTADT, Prince of. (*See* Louis.)

HESSEY, The Rev. James Augustus, D.C.L., eldest son of J. A. Hessey, Esq., born in London in 1814, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and went to St. John's College, Oxford, of which he was for some years a resident fellow and lecturer. He graduated B.A. in 1836, taking a first-class *in Literis Humanioribus;* was appointed Public Examiner in 1842, and Select Preacher in his University in 1849. In 1845 he was elected Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School, and in 1850 Preacher of Gray's Inn. In 1860 he preached the Bampton Lectures at Oxford, the subject being "Sunday, its Origin, History, and Present Obligation considered," of which three editions have been published. He has also written "Schemata Rhetorica," "A Scripture Argument against permitting Marriage with a Wife's Sister," "Biographies of the Kings of Judah," several small pamphlets and sermons, and some articles in Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible." In 1860 Dr. Hessey was appointed by the Bishop of London to the prebendal stall of Oxgate, in St. Paul's Cathedral; in 1865 was elected to the office of Grinfield Lecturer on the Septuagint by the University of Oxford, and, on the expiration of the two years' tenure, he was elected in 1867 for two years more. At Christmas, 1870, Dr. Hessey resigned the Head Mastership of Merchant Taylors' School, having, a few weeks previously been appointed by Dr. Jackson, Bishop of London, one of his lordship's examining chaplains. In Nov., 1870, he was nominated to preach the Boyle Lecture for 1871 and the two following years, his subject being "The Moral Treatment of Unbelief." His lectures for 1871 have been published under the title of "Moral Difficulties connected with the Bible."

HEURTLEY, The Rev. Charles Abel, D.D., born about 1806, was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which he was successively scholar and fellow; was presented by his college to the rectory of Fenny Compton, Warwickshire, in 1840; discharged the office of Bampton Lecturer in 1845; and was appointed to an Honorary Canonry in Worcester Cathedral in 1848. In 1853 he was elected Margaret Professor of Divinity, to which is attached a canonry in Christ Church Cathedral; and in 1864 a member of the Hebdomadal Council. Dr. Heurtley, who has been three times appointed one of the select preachers of the University of Oxford, is the author of several volumes of sermons, including his Bampton Lectures "On Justification," and of "Harmonia Symbolica, a Collection of Creeds belonging to the Ancient Western Church," 1858.

HEWITSON, William C., naturalist, was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Jan. 9, 1806. At an early age he showed the bent of his tastes by making collections of shells, birds' eggs, and insects, and on leaving school was articled to a land-surveyor at York. In 1831 he began "The British Oology," originally published by subscription, and explored the Shetland Islands and the coast of Norway, from Drontheim to the Arctic Circle, in search of materials for the work. In 1846 he joined Mr. E. Doubleday in publishing "The Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera," afterwards completed in conjunction with Mr. Westwood. In 1848 he settled at Oatlands, Surrey, having purchased a portion of the ancient park, and in 1852 began the "Exotic Butterflies," which has been continued quarterly up to the present time. In 1862 the trustees of the British Museum published the first part of the catalogue of Lycænidæ by this author, who, on their declining to proceed with it, commenced in the following year a new work, "Illustrations of Diurnal Lepidoptera." Since the commencement of his study of the subject, Mr. Hewitson has been unceasingly engaged in forming a collection of exotic butterflies. It is the best extant, and contains upwards of four thousand species.

HEYGATE, The Rev. William Edward, M.A., graduated B.A. at St. John's College, Oxford, in honours, in 1839, and having taken orders, held curacies in Essex, Cornwall, &c. He has written a number of tales, of which "Godfrey Davenant, or School Life," "William Blake," "The Scholar and Trooper," "Sir Henry Appleton," and "Ellen Meyrick, or False Excuses," are very popular. He has published "The Manual," "The Wedding Gift," "Probatio Clerica," "Catholic Antidotes," "The Good Shepherd," "Evening of Life," and is the author of the English part of Parker's Historical Series. He has lately published "The Fugitive and other Poems." In Nov., 1869, he was presented by the Queen to the incumbency of Brighstone, or Brixton, Isle of Wight, which had become void by the promotion of the Rev. Dr. Moberly to the bishopric of Salisbury.

HEYWOOD, James, F.R.S., fifth son of the late Mr. Nathaniel Heywood, banker, of Manchester, born May 28, 1810, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was a senior optime in 1833, but did not graduate B.A. till 1857, when enforced subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles was abolished by the Cambridge University Reform Bill, which he did much to promote. He was called to the bar in 1838, but did not practise; was one of the members for North Lancashire from 1847 till 1857, and whilst in the House of Commons took an active part in discussions on academical subjects. In April, 1850, he moved for an address to the Queen for a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the English Universities, and the prime minister (Lord J. Russell) intimated his intention of recommending her Majesty to issue a commission at some future day. In 1851 he made a motion against academical tests, but was counted out. On the order of the day (June 24, 1854) for the consideration of the Oxford University Bill as amended, Mr. Heywood moved and carried, by 252 votes against 161, the abolition of religious tests at matriculation, but was beaten the same evening in an attempt to abolish all tests on taking degrees, though eventually (June 29) he carried a clause by 233 against 79, in favour of their abolition for a bachelor's degree in arts, law, and medicine. A clause in the Cambridge University Reform Bill doing away with tests on taking degrees in arts, law, medicine, and music, was carried by 118 to 41 (June 20, 1856). Mr. Heywood published "History of University Subscription Tests," in 1853; translations of "The Early Cambridge Statutes," in 1855; "Academical Reform and University Representation," and "The State of Biblical Revision," in 1860; and "Cambridge University Transactions during the Puritan Controversies."

HICKOK, THE REV. LAURENS PERSEUS, D.D., LL.D., born at Danbury, Connecticut, Dec. 29, 1798, graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1820, was licensed as a Congregational Minister in 1822, and ordained soon after; was pastor successively at Kent and Litchfield, Connecticut, until 1836, when he was elected Professor of Theology in Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio. In 1844 he was called to a professorship in the Theological Seminary, Auburn, New York, and in 1852 chosen Professor of Mental and Moral Science, and Vice-President of Union College. In 1866 he was elected President of that college, but resigned in 1868. Dr. Hickok has published "Rational Psychology," 1848; "Moral Science," 1853; "Empirical Psychology on the Human Mind as given in Consciousness," 1854; and "Rational Cosmology," 1858.

HIGGINSON, SIR JAMES MACAULAY, K.C.B., son of the late Major James Higginson, of the 10th foot, born in 1805, was educated at Portora School, near Enniskillen, and Trinity College, Dublin. Joining the Bengal army in 1824, he served with the 58th regiment during the Bhurtpore campaign and successful assault of that fortress in 1826; was appointed to the staff of the army in 1828, and filled the posts of aide-de-camp to Lord William Bentinck, Governor-General of India; Presidency Paymaster, Private and Military Secretary to the Governor of Agra; Private Secretary to Sir Charles Metcalfe, Governor-General of Canada; Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, and Agent to the Governor-General at the court of Moorshedabad. On returning to Europe he accompanied Lord Metcalfe to Jamaica in 1839 as Secretary to the Governor; and in 1843 followed that distinguished statesman to Canada, where he filled the joint offices of Civil Secretary and Superintendent of Indian affairs; and, on the retirement of Lord Metcalfe, he was selected by his successor, the Earl Cathcart, to perform the duties of Private and Military Secretary. From 1846 to 1850 he held the appointment of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands, when he was transferred to the Governorship of Mauritius. He was created a Companion of the Bath in 1851, a Knight Commander in 1856, and retired in 1857, after thirty-three years of foreign service.

HILDYARD, THE REV. JAMES, B.D., eighth son of the late Rev. William Hildyard, born in 1809, was educated at Shrewsbury School under Dr. Butler, and at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1833 as Second Classic and Chancellor's Medallist, having previously gained six gold medals for Greek and Latin odes and epigrams, two prizes for Latin essays, and the Battie's University Scholarship. He became Fellow and Tutor of his College, and was one of the preachers at Whitehall in 1843–4. On the death of Dr. Arnold he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Head Mastership of Rugby School, and was appointed rector of Ingoldsby, Lincolnshire, in 1846. He has published some of the plays of Plautus, with Latin notes and a Glossary, several Sermons, and "Ingoldsby Letters on Liturgical Revision," 3rd edition, 1860-61, in which the arguments of the Episcopal Bench against a revision of the Book of Common Prayer are freely discussed. He is also the writer of several other treatises on subjects of the day, and monthly contributor of "Reflections after the manner of Boyle," to the *Parish Magazine*.

HILL, DAVID OCTAVUS, R.S.A., was born in 1802, at Perth, where his father, Mr. Thomas Hill, was a bookseller, who, on account of the boy's taste for art, sent him to Edinburgh, and he became a pupil of the late Mr. Andrew Wilson. He first exhibited at Edinburgh, in 1823, three pictures of Scotch scenery, which gave proofs of the artistic skill that has marked his more mature performances. He executed a series of sixty pictures, illustrative of "The Land of Burns," a work which he projected. Among his chief English subjects are large pictures of "Windsor Castle—Summer Evening," "Kenilworth," "Warwick," "Durham," and "Fotheringay;" among his Scottish pictures, "Old and New Edinburgh,—from the Castle," "Valley of the Nith," "The Ballachmyle Viaduct," "The River Tay,—from the Bridge at Perth;" and of Irish scenery, "Kenmare Bridge," in the collection of the Marquis of Lansdowne, is a favourable specimen. In 1830 Mr. Hill was appointed Secretary of the New Royal Scottish Academy of Painting, &c. He was the first to suggest the formation, and to aid in devising the constitution of the Royal Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland, which has proved the parent of numerous other art-unions in London, Dublin, Glasgow, and elsewhere. A controversy, commenced under his secretaryship, with the parties through whom Government had previously dispensed its patronage to art in Scotland, led to the appointment of a Government Commission, which returned a report so favourable to the claims of the Academy, that a public structure was erected in Edinburgh for a Scottish National Gallery and Royal Academy, at a cost of £50,000, on a site contributed by the city authorities, and valued at £30,000. Under Mr. Hill's directions, photography was greatly benefited, and its artistic capabilities more fully developed, soon after the discovery of the process in 1843. Mr. Hill was, in 1850, appointed by her Majesty one of the Commissioners of the Board of Manufactures in Scotland—a body which has under its direction the Government School of Art and the National Gallery of Scotland.

HILL, FRANK HARRISON, born at Boston, in Lincolnshire, Feb. 6, 1830, was educated at Manchester New College, and graduated B.A. in the London University in 1851. Mr. Hill was engaged for a few years as tutor in various private families, and at the same time occupied himself in literary work. In 1860 he acted as one of the secretaries of the Trades Union Committee of the Social Science Association, to the printed volumes of whose reports he furnished, among other contributions, a paper on Trade Combinations in Sheffield. In the same year he went to Ireland as editor of the *Northern Whig*. This post he held until the beginning of the year 1866, when he became one of the assistant-editors and political writers of the *Daily News*, of which journal Mr. Hill became, in 1870, editor-in-chief. Besides an essay on Ireland, published in the volume of "Questions for a Reformed Parliament," 1867, Mr. Hill is the author of a great number of articles on literary, philosophical, and political subjects, in the *National* and *Saturday Reviews*, and other periodicals.

HILL, MATTHEW DAVENPORT, Q.C., the eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas W. Hill, and brother of Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., was born in 1792, and his education was mainly conducted by his father. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1819, and went the Midland circuit. He was one of the members in the Liberal interest for Kingston-upon-Hull from 1832 till 1834. In the latter year he received a silk gown with a patent of precedence. He was appointed Recorder of Birmingham and Commissioner in Bankruptcy for the Bristol district. The latter office he held until its abolition at the close of the year 1869, but resigned the former in 1866. Mr. M. D. Hill is well known for his exertions in promoting the establishment of reformatories for juvenile criminals, and has published in a collected form, under the title of "Suggestions for the Repression of Crime," a large number of charges addressed by him to grand juries in his capacity of Recorder of Birmingham; besides various pamphlets; among which may be mentioned "Practical Suggestions to the Founders of Reformatory Schools," "Mettray," "Tuscan Jurisprudence," and Letter to the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, "On the Insufficiency of Punishments simply Deterrent." He has edited Biographies of men and women who have become benefactors of their country.

HILL, SIR ROWLAND, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., author of the penny postal system, third son of the late Mr. Thomas W. Hill, a schoolmaster near Birmingham, was born in 1795, and married, in 1827, Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Pearson, Esq., of Graisley, near Wolverhampton. In 1835 he was appointed Secretary to the Commissioners for the Colonization of South Australia. In 1837 Mr. Hill published a pamphlet developing his postal system; and the House of Commons appointed a committee upon the subject, which, in 1838, recommended Mr. Hill's plan for adoption, and reported that the evidence proved that injurious effects resulted from the old state of things to the commerce and industry of the country, and to the social habits and moral condition of the people. In 1839 more than two thousand petitions were presented to Parliament in favour of the plan; and early in 1840 the penny postage was carried into effect with the assistance of Mr. Hill, who, for this purpose, received an appointment in the Treasury. A change of government having taken place, Mr. Hill was, in 1842, removed from office, on the alleged ground that his services—the value of which Government fully acknowledged—were no longer required. The public, however, justly considered him ill-used, and he was rewarded in 1846 by a public testimonial of the value of £13,360. In 1843 he was engaged in the management of the London and Brighton Railway, of which company, in 1845, he became chairman; in 1846 was appointed Secretary to the Postmaster-General, and in 1854 Chief Secretary, in the room of Col. Maberly. He was made a K.C.B., Civil division, in 1860, in acknowledgment of his services at the Post Office. In March, 1864, his health having suffered seriously from the great labour he had undergone, he retired; and the Treasury, in a highly complimentary minute, declaring the entire success of his plans, awarded him, for life, his full salary of £2,000 a year. In the same year he received a Parliamentary grant of £20,000; the First Albert gold medal of the Society of Arts, and the honorary degree of D.C.L. (Oxon). In 1865 he was appointed a member of a Royal Commission on Railways, but as his views on the subject differed from those of the majority, he made a separate report.

HILL, Thomas, D.D., LL.D., a Unitarian clergyman and mathematician, born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, Jan. 7, 1818, graduated from Harvard College in 1843, and settled as pastor at Waltham, Massachusetts, in Dec., 1845. In 1843 he published a volume of poems, and from that time was a frequent contributor to periodical literature. He was an active member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and subsequently one of the original fifty members of the National Academy of Science. He published in 1845 a treatise on Arithmetic; in 1849 "Geometry and Faith;" in 1850 a treatise on "Curvatures;" in 1855 a treatise on Geometry, and in 1858 some essays on "Liberal Education." He wrote nearly all the mathematical articles for the "New American Cyclopædia." In 1859 he became President of Antioch College, and in 1862 President of Harvard University, which position he held till 1869.

HILLARD, George Stillman, born at Machias, Maine, Sept. 22, 1808, graduated from Harvard College in 1828 with high honours; studied law and obtained some success at the bar. In 1839 he published in the United States an edition of the works of the poet Spenser, with a preface, consisting of a critical dissertation of high merit. Having travelled in Europe in 1846 and in 1847, he published, in 1853, "Six Months in Italy," and the same year the "Memorial of Daniel Webster," for the city of Boston. He also published a memoir of the late James Brown, publisher, and a Life of Captain John Smith for Sparks's "American Biography," and a series of selections or reading-books for schools. Mr. Hillard has also translated Guizot's Essay on the character and influence of Washington, and edited selections from the writings of Walter Savage Landor. He was for some years editor of the *American Jurist* and of the *Boston Courier*, and a frequent contributor to the *North American Review* and the *Christian Examiner*. He delivered, in 1847, twelve lectures before the Lowell Institute at Boston, and is the author of an essay on the dangers and difficulties of commerce, and other works. Mr. Hillard has been a member of the Massachusetts Senate and House of Representatives.

HILLS, The Right Rev. George, D.D., Bishop of Columbia, son of the late Rear-Admiral Hills, born about 1817, was educated at the University of Durham, where he took the usual degrees. He was appointed, in 1848, perpetual curate of St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth; in 1850, honorary canon of Norwich Cathedral, and was chaplain to the union and gaol of Great Yarmouth until he was consecrated Bishop of British Columbia, in 1859.

HILTON, John, F.R.S., Surgeon-Extraordinary to the Queen, was born at Sible Hedingham, Essex, Sept. 22, 1807, and educated at the Grammar School, Chelmsford, and at Boulogne-sur-Mer. He was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy at Guy's Hospital in 1828, Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy, Anatomy and Physiology, and on Surgery; Assistant-Surgeon, then Surgeon, and now Consulting-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital. The museum at Guy's Hospital contains numerous models of his extremely minute dissections of various parts of the human body, especially of the nervous system. He has been President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and Professor of Anatomy at the College, where he delivered his lectures on Pain and Rest, which have contributed largely to the more scientific treatment of surgical diseases.

HINCKS, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G., C.B., a native of Cork, brother of the late Rev. E. Hincks, the archæologist, was born at Cork, in 1807, and after receiving his education at the Royal Belfast Institution, settled in Canada, where he became a member of the

Provincial Parliament. A strenuous advocate of "responsible government," he maintained, in opposition to what had been previously the recognized theory, that the Governor of Canada should govern through ministers possessing the confidence of the Provincial Parliament, and responsible to it. After a long struggle with the governor, Lord Sydenham, he obtained the complete recognition of this principle by the Home Government. Soon after he became Prime Minister, and held this office for some years under the late Lord Elgin. On ceasing to command a majority in Parliament, he retired. He was appointed Governor of Barbadoes, and Governor of British Guiana from 1862 to 1869, when he retired, and was made a Knight Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George. On October 11, 1869, he was sworn in as Finance Minister of the Dominion of Canada, in the place of the Hon. John Rose, resigned.

HIND, John Russell, astronomer, was the son of a lace-manufacturer, who was one of the first introducers of the Jacquard loom into Nottingham. He was born there May 12, 1823. From the age of six his mind was intent on the study of astronomy. In 1839-40 he contributed a number of astronomical notes to the *Nottingham Journal* and *Dearden's Miscellany*. As an assistant to a civil engineer, he was sent, in 1840, to London, but he sought an appointment more in accordance with his tastes. By the proposition of Professor Wheatstone to Mr. Airey, the Astronomer-Royal, he received a post as assistant to the Magnetical and Meteorological Department of the Royal Observatory. For a period of three months, in 1843, Mr. Hind was engaged in the Government expedition sent to ascertain chronologically the longitude of Valentia, in Ireland. He received the appointment of observer in the private observatory of Mr. G. Bishop, of Regent's Park, in June, 1844. In this year he was admitted a Fellow of the Astronomical Society. He published his first work—"Solar System"—in 1846. In 1847 he accepted the Foreign Secretaryship of the Royal Astronomical Society. During the following year he was elected a corresponding member of the Société Philomatique of Paris. For his discovery of a planet in February, 1847, he received a gold medal from the King of Denmark. He published his "Expected Return of the Great Comet of 1264 and 1556," in 1848. On September 13, 1850, he discovered "Victoria." In May of the same year he was chosen a corresponding member of the National Institute of France, to succeed the late Professor Schumacher. "Irene" he discovered May 19, 1851; "Melpomene," June 24, 1852; "Fortuna," August 22, 1852; "Calliope," November 16, 1852; and "Thalia," December 15, 1852. His "Astronomical Vocabulary" appeared in 1852. During the same year he was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society; was granted a pension of £200 per annum; published his "Replies to Questions on the Comet of 1556," and received for the third time the Lalande Medal, from the Academy of Sciences, Paris, and a prize of about 800 francs, for the discovery of four new planets in the short period of a year. His "Illustrated London Astronomy" appeared in 1853. In the same year he discovered, on the 8th November, "Euterpe," and "Urania" on July 22 of the following year. The "Elements of Algebra" was published in 1855, and his "Descriptive Treatise on Comets" in 1857. He has contributed his observations to the Transactions of the Royal Astronomical Society; the publications of the Paris Academy; the *Astronomische Nachrichten*; *Comptes Rendus*; *Nature*; the *Athenæum*; and other periodicals.

HINGESTON-RANDOLPH, The Rev. Francis Charles. (*See* Randolph.)

HINTON, The Rev. John Howard, M.A., was born at Oxford, March 24, 1791. Having graduated at Edinburgh, he commenced his career as a Baptist minister at Haverfordwest, whence he removed to Reading, and afterwards to London, where he ministered for some years to a congregation in Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate. Having returned to Reading, he endeavoured to form an additional congregation. He has taken an active part in advocating the voluntary principle in religion and education, and has written "Memoirs of William Knibb;" "A History of the United States of North America;" "Theology, or an Attempt towards a Consistent View of the Whole Counsel of God;" and "Elements of Natural History." A complete edition of his works has been published in seven volumes.

HOAR, Ebenezer Rockwood, LL.D., an American statesman and jurist, son of the Hon. Samuel Hoar, of Massachusetts, was born at Concord, Mass., in 1816, graduated from Harvard College in 1835, and after spending two years at the Cambridge Law School, practised in Middlesex and the neighbouring counties. After a few years he was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but he resigned, and returned to the practice of his profession, this time opening an office in Boston, where he acquired an extensive business. In 1859 he was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and he held that office for ten years. Judge Hoar was always a strong anti-slavery man. In 1869 he resigned his judgeship on being nominated by General Grant to the office of Attorney-General of the United States. Mr. Hoar organized the Attorney-General's Office as a distinct department of the Government. In 1870 he resigned, and was soon after nominated by the President as one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, but, owing to the large proportion of Eastern men in the higher Government positions, his nomination was not confirmed. Mr. Hoar's publications are mostly on legal subjects. He was a member of the High Commission which negotiated the Treaty of Washington in 1871.

HOBART, The Hon. Augustus Charles, generally known as Hobart Pasha, son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, was born in 1823. In 1836 he joined the Royal Navy, and was distinguished while a midshipman for his zeal in command of men-of-war's boats employed in the suppression of the slave trade in Brazilian waters. In reward for these services he was, in 1845, appointed to the Queen's yacht, where he served two years. During the Russian war he was in command of H.M.S. *Driver* in the Baltic, and was highly named in official despatches for his gallant conduct during the capture of Bomarsund and the attack on Abo. In 1862 he became a post captain, and in 1868 was appointed by the Turkish Government to a high command in the Ottoman navy. In 1869 he was sent, in command of the Turkish fleet, to Crete, with unlimited powers, and orders to stop the proceedings of the Greek blockade-runners. For this service, and for his conduct in a delicate negotiation off Syra, in the cause of general peace, he received high class decorations and honours from the Austrian, French, and Turkish Governments. On his return to Constantinople, he was promoted by the Sultan to the rank of Pasha, and created a full admiral. Admiral Hobart Pasha is still serving as Inspector-General of the Turkish navy. In June, 1871, the Queen granted him her royal license to accept and wear the insignia of the second class of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie, conferred upon him by the Sultan.

HODGE, The Rev. Charles, D.D., LL.D., was born at Philadelphia, Dec. 28, 1797. He graduated from Princeton College in 1815, and from the theological seminary there in 1817. In 1820 he was appointed Assistant Professor, and in 1822 full Professor of Oriental and Biblical Literature in the Princeton Seminary. In 1840 he was transferred to the Chair of Didactic and Exegetical Theology, to which, in 1852, Polemic Theology was added. This professorship he still holds. In 1825 Dr. Hodge established, and has edited almost continuously since that time, the *Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review.* Three volumes of his essays and contributions to this periodical have been published, under the title of "Princeton Theological Essays." His other published works are:—"Constitutional History of the Presbyterian Church," 1840–41; "Way of Life," 1842; "Commentary on the Romans," 1835–36; Commentaries on "Ephesians," "First Corinthians," and "Second Corinthians." Dr. Hodge was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (Old School branch) in 1846. In 1871 a movement was set on foot to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his full professorship (1872) by founding a memorial professorship of $50,000 (£10,000) by contributions from his pupils, to be called "The Charles Hodge Professorship of Didactic, Polemic, and Exegetical Theology" in the Princeton Theological Seminary.

HODGES, JAMES, civil engineer, son of the late Mr. Thomas Hodges, of Dalston, Middlesex, was born at Queenborough, Kent, in 1816. From 1839 till 1844 he acted as assistant engineer under the late Sir William Cubitt at Dover, where he had charge of the tunnels and cliff-works of the South-Eastern Railway, and of the great blast of the Roundown Cliff. From 1844 till 1848 he was resident engineer, in Norfolk, under Messrs. Stephenson and Bidder, when he constructed the new harbour at Lowestoft. In 1859 he proceeded to Canada as engineer for Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Betts, and constructed several hundred miles of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, including the Great Victoria Bridge across the river St. Lawrence at Montreal, which was opened by the Prince of Wales in 1860, and of which Mr. Hodges published an account in folio in the same year.

HODGSON, WILLIAM BALLANTYNE, LL.D., Professor of Political Economy in the University of Edinburgh, was born at Edinburgh in 1815, and educated in the High School and University of that city. Up to the year 1839 he was engaged in private study and instruction in Edinburgh, and from 1839 to 1847 he was first secretary and then Principal of the Liverpool Institute, one of the largest and most important educational establishments in the kingdom. In the three-day schools (two for boys and one for girls) and in the evening classes attached to it, about 1,700 pupils were regularly taught by from sixty to seventy male and female teachers; public evening lectures were delivered twice a week, for forty weeks in the year, to an audience of from 800 to 1,200 persons; and there were, besides, a large library, sculpture gallery, and museum. Over every part of this organization it was Mr. Hodgson's duty to exercise a general supervision, while he acted also as Head Master of the High School. In 1846 he received from the University of Glasgow the diploma of LL.D. From 1847 to 1851 he was Principal of the Chorlton High School, Manchester. In 1851 he went abroad, and resided for some time in France, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland. Several winters between 1854 and 1860 he spent in Edinburgh, endeavouring to extend and improve instruction in schools, chiefly by introducing the elements of economic and sanitary science. In 1858–59 he was engaged in the Royal Commission on Primary Schools, and his report on the London district is appended to the general Report of the Commission. From 1863 to 1870 Dr. Hodgson resided mainly in London; and from the former year to 1868 he acted as Examiner in Political Economy in the University of London. On July 17, 1871, he was elected to the Professorship of Political and Commerical Economy and Mercantile Law in the University of Edinburgh. His principal publications are a "Lecture on Education," 1837; a translation of Bastiat's "What is Seen and what is not Seen; or Political Economy in one Lesson," 1852; "Classical Instruction: its Use and Abuse," 1853; "The Conditions of Health and Wealth, educationally considered," two lectures, 1860; "Remarks on Report of Public School Commissioners," 1864; "Classical Instruction: Why; When; for Whom?" 1866; "Exaggerated Estimates of Reading and Writing as means of Education," 1867; a translation of Count Cavour's "Ireland," 1868; "What is Capital?" 1868; two lectures "On the Education of Girls and the Employment of Women of the Middle Classes," 1869; lecture on the "True Scope of Economic Science," 1870; lecture on "Competition," 1870; and two lectures on "Turgot; his Life, Times, and Opinions," 1870.

HOE, Richard Marsh, an inventor, born at New York, Sept. 12, 1812, is the son of an English machinist, and succeeded to his father's business in 1832. He has invented numerous improvements in mechanics' tools and machinists' instruments and machines; but the inventions by which he is most widely known are those connected with printing machines. These are very numerous, but the grandest of all is his mammoth type revolving printing press, which has created a revolution in the printing of the great daily newspapers.

HOFFMAN, Charles Fenno, was born in New York in 1806. He was induced, on account of harsh treatment, to run away from school, and when he was eleven years old met with an accident which caused the amputation of a leg. He left Columbia College before he had completed the course necessary to entitle him to a degree, but was so great a favourite with the authorities that soon after he was admitted to the M.A. degree. He practised three years at the bar, contributing to several periodicals. In 1830 he became part editor of the *New York American*. He is the author of "A Winter in the Far West," 1834; "Wild Scenes in the Forest and the Prairie," 1837; "Grey Slaves," 1840; and a volume of poems. He founded the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, and has edited the *American Monthly Magazine*, the *New York Mirror*, and the *Literary World*. On account of a mental disorder, he has of late years lived in retirement.

HOFFMAN, John Thompson, LL.D., born at Sing Sing, Westchester County, New York, Jan. 10, 1828. He was educated at the Sing Sing Academy, and at Union College, Schenectady, New York, graduating in 1846. He was admitted to the bar in 1849, and soon afterwards removed to New York. In 1860, and again in 1863, he was elected Recorder of New York. In Dec., 1865, he was elected mayor of the city, over three competitors, and in Dec., 1867, re-elected. In 1868 he was nominated by the Democratic party for Governor of the State of New York, and after an exciting contest, was elected by a majority of nearly 28,000. He was re-elected in 1870, by a majority of 33,000, although the State had generally been carried by the Republicans. Governor Hoffman has, in his administration, opposed with considerable success the numerous schemes of corruption and fraud which were brought before the legislature, and which too often succeeded, by some means, in obtaining a majority of votes. He vetoed in three sessions of the legislature, four hundred and two bills, mostly from a conviction of their injurious and fraudulent intent, or their liability to perversion for evil purposes. His vetoes have all been sustained by the legisture. His exercise of the pardoning power has been generally judicious. In July, 1871, he took an active part in suppressing the so-called Orange riots.

HOFFMANN VON FALLERSLEBEN, Augustus Henry, poet, born April 2, 1798, at Fallersleben, Hanover, where his father was a merchant and burgomaster; studied theology at Rome, but being fond of literature, associated himself with the brothers Grimm in philological pursuits. His first work, an edition of the "Fragments of Ottfried," appeared in 1820, and he has since published a number of successful works of a poetical character. In his travels he studied the languages of various peoples, made collections of their traditions and popular songs and ballads, and published several works on these subjects. He has contributed numerous articles on philology and literature to the principal journals of Germany. He took no part in the revolution of 1848, and has since been living quietly on the banks of the Rhine.

HOFMANN, Augustus William, F.R.S., chemist, the son of an architect, born at Giessen, in the grand duchy of Hesse, about 1817, received his early education at the university of his native place, where he studied philology and law, and afterwards devoted his attention to chemistry, under the eminent Liebig, whose assistant he became. Having held the Professorship of Chemistry at the University of Bonn, he became Manager and Director of the College of Chemistry which was founded in London through the influence of the late Prince Albert, Sir James Clark, &c., and which was afterwards united with the Government School of Mines. Dr. Hofmann, who has contributed to scientific journals, conjointly with Dr. Bence Jones, edited "Fowne's Manual of Chemistry," and wrote the Report on the Chemical Department of the Great Exhibition of 1862. In 1864 he was nominated to the Professorship of Chemistry in the University of Berlin.

HOGG, The Right Hon. Sir James Weir, Bart., the eldest son of the late Mr. William Hogg, of Lisburn, co. Antrim, was born in 1790. Having been called to the bar, he went to India at an early age, where he practised with much success, and became Registrar of the Supreme Court at Calcutta. Returning to England about 1832, he was elected to the House of Commons, as one of the members for Beverley, in Jan., 1835, and was returned in 1847 for the borough of Honiton, which he represented till 1857, when he was defeated by two votes. He was elected a Director of the old East-India Company in 1839, and was chairman of that body in 1846–7. He was created a baronet in July, 1846, and sworn of the Privy Council Feb. 5, 1872.

HOGG, Robert, LL.D, F.L.S., born at Dunse, North Britain, in 1818, was educated at a private school in his native town and at Edinburgh. Dr. Hogg has all through life been engaged in horticultural and botanical pursuits, and is best known by his works on the former subject, and the active part he has taken in promoting all objects tending to the advancement of horticulture. He was one of the promoters of and general secretary to the Great International Horticultural Exhibition held at South Kensington in 1866; was reporter on classes 71 and 85, at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867, and in 1869 was one of the delegates from the British Government to the Great Exhibition at St. Petersburg, when he received from the Emperor Alexander II. the presentation of a malachite table. Dr. Hogg is a Fellow of the Linnæn Society; Fellow and Pomological Director of the Royal Horticultural Society; one of the Examiners of the Society of Arts; and is associated with several other scientific societies. He is author of "The Vegetable Kingdom and its Products;" "British Pomology;" "The Fruit Manual;" "The Wild Flowers of Great Britain," and other works; and in conjunction with Mr. G. W. Johnson, is editor of the *Journal of Horticulture*.

HOHENZOLLERN, H.R.H. Leopold, Hereditary Prince of, the eldest son of Prince Charles Anthony of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, was born Sept. 22, 1835, and studied in the universities of Bonn and Berlin. His Royal Highness is well known in connection with his candidature for the throne of Spain, which ultimately gave occasion to the Franco-German war. On Sept. 12, 1861, the Prince married the Princess Antonia of Portugal, by whom he has a numerous family. He is said to be an excellent Spanish scholar.

HOLBROOK, John Edwards, M.D., naturalist, born at Beaufort, South Carolina, in 1795, graduated at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, in 1815, and, having studied medicine in Philadelphia, graduated M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1818. He then sailed for Europe for the further prosecution of his professional studies. He returned to the United States in 1822, and commenced practice in Charleston, South Carolina, the same year. He was chosen Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College of South Carolina in 1824. He is the author of "American Herpetology; or, a Description of the Reptiles inhabiting the United States," 5 vols.; and of "Ichthyology of South Carolina."

HOLDEN, The Rev. Hubert Ashton, LL.D., member of an old Staffordshire family, was born in 1822, educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, under the late Bishops of Peterborough and Manchester, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became Scholar and Fellow, 1847. After having obtained in his first year the Bell University Scholarship, he graduated B.A., and was Senior Classic in 1845. He continued to discharge the duties of Assistant-Tutor and Clasical Lecturer of his college until 1853, when he was appointed the first Vice-Principal of Cheltenham College. In 1858 he was promoted to the Head Mastership of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar-school at Ipswich. Dr. Holden has edited Aristophanes with notes (vol. i. 3rd ed. 1868; vol. ii., part only published, 1869); collections of English Poetry and Prose, for translation into Greek and Latin, in four parts, entitled "Foliorum Silvula" (part I. ed. 5, 1868; parts II. and III. ed. 3, 1864), and "Foliorum Centuriæ" (ed. 4, 1864); select translations of the same, entitled "Folia Silvulæ" (vol. i. 1865, vol. ii. 1870); Cicero "De Officiis" (ed. 2, 1869); and Minucius Felix, with other works, for the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press.

HOLLAND, King of. (*See* William III.)

HOLLAND, Sir Henry, Bart., M.D., D.C.L., Oxon, F.R.S., author and physician, eldest son of the late Peter Holland, Esq., was born at Knutsford, Cheshire, Oct. 27, 1788, and educated for the medical profession at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1811. Dr. Holland was appointed Physician in Ordinary to the late Prince Albert in 1840; Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in 1852; and was created a baronet April 18, 1853. Sir Henry Holland has written "Medical Notes and Reflections," "Mental Physiology," "Travels in Albania, Thessaly, &c.", and "Recollections of Past Life," 1871. His wife, a daughter of the late Rev. Sydney Smith, published the life of her father in 1855. She died Nov. 2, 1866.

HOLLAND, Josiah Gilbert, M.D., was born at Belchertown, Massachusetts, July 24, 1819, and early became a contributor to literary periodicals. He commenced the study of medicine in 1842, and graduated M.D. at the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1845. He practised his profession for a year or two at Springfield, Massachusetts, and in 1847 became an associate editor of the *Springfield Republican*, with which paper he was connected till 1869. Meantime, his "History of Western Massachusetts" was published in two vols., 1855, and "The Bay Path," his first novel, in 1857. About this time he commenced in the *Republican* a series of letters and essays under the *nom de plume* of "Timothy Titcomb," which, when subsequently collected and published in volumes, were widely popular. The first of the series, "Timothy Titcomb's Letters to the Young," first published in 1858, had a very large sale. It was followed by

"Bitter Sweet," a dramatic poem. Then followed, in successive years, "Gold Foil, hammered from Popular Proverbs;" "Lessons in Life;" "Letters to the Joneses;" "Plain Talks on Familiar Subjects," a volume of his lectures; "Miss Gilbert's Career," a novel; "Kathrina: Her Life and Mine, in a Poem," 1868. In 1869 Dr. Holland visited Europe with his family, and soon after his return, in 1870, took editorial charge of *Scribner's Monthly Magazine*.

HOLLINGSHEAD, John, son of Mr. Henry R. Hollingshead, of the Irish Chamber, whose family have long been connected with business in London, born in London, Sept. 9, 1827, was educated at Homerton, and entered business early; but preferring journalism, became connected with several leading daily and weekly newspapers, as well as magazines. He joined the staff of *Household Words* in 1857, was a constant contributor to that periodical and to *All the Year Round*, the *Cornhill Magazine*, *Good Words*, *Once a Week*, &c. In 1859 he published a volume of contributions, chiefly upon city life, from *Household Words*, called "Under Bow Bells;" in 1860 another collection of papers, bearing on politics or political economy, called "Rubbing the Gilt Off;" and a collection of home travels (originally contributed to *All the Year Round*), under the title of "Odd Journeys;" in 1861 a volume of papers from several magazines, under the title of "Ways of Life;" and a work called "Ragged London in 1861," upon the homes of the metropolitan poor. These were followed by "Underground London," describing the sewers, gas and water system of the metropolis; a collection of stories called "Rough Diamonds;" the Official History of the International Exhibition, prepared for the Royal Commissioners; and in 1864 by "To-day," a series of miscellaneous essays. He has written one or two original dramatic pieces, is the dramatic critic of the *Daily News*, and a member of the Dramatic Authors' Society. Mr. Hollingshead has always been a devoted free-trader. When the agitation for the repeal of the paper duties was in existence, he helped it in every possible way; and when a crusade was made against the music-halls by theatrical managers, to stop the infringement of the so-called dramatic privileges, he did all he could to promote free trade in theatres and dramatic representation. In conjunction with Mr. Dion Boucicault, he organized a powerful agitation, which resulted in a Parliamentary committee being appointed in 1866, before which Mr. Hollingshead was examined. The committee reported in favour of dramatic free-trade. The result of this agitation was to draw the attention of capitalists to the deficient first-class theatrical accommodation in London, and ten new metropolitan theatres have since been built. One of these —the Gaiety Theatre, in the Strand— Mr. Hollingshead had the courage to take and open himself in December, 1868, and he still continues its lessee and manager.

HOLMES, Oliver Wendell, M.D., son of the Rev. Abiel Holmes, author of the "Annals of America," was born at Cambridge, Mass., August 29, 1809. After receiving the usual preliminary training, he entered Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1829, and devoted himself to the study of the law, which he exchanged for medicine. Having attended the hospitals in Paris and other foreign capitals, he commenced practice in Boston in 1835, and the next year received the degree of M.D.; in 1838 was elected Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Dartmouth College, which position he resigned two years later; in 1847 was appointed to a similar professorship in Harvard College, and in 1849 retired from general practice to devote himself to authorship. As early as 1836 his contributions in verse appeared in various periodicals, and his reputation as a poet was established by the delivery of a metrical essay, entitled "Poetry," before the Phi-Beta-Kappa Society. "Terpsichore," and "Urania," recited before the same body, met with similar success. His prose works, "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" and "The Professor," have been extensively read in this country, and the tale "Elsie Venner" has been republished here. In 1868 he published a second novel, entitled "The Guardian Angel." His latest work is a small volume of essays entitled "Mechanism in Thought and Morals" (1870). His poems were first collected and published as early as 1836; a second and considerably enlarged edition appeared in 1848; and new editions have been brought out every year or two since, in which have been included the poems from time to time published separately. The greater part of his poems are humorous and satirical. While engaged in literary avocations, Dr. Holmes has not forgotten those questions upon which his former position as a physician and as a professor entitle him to be regarded as a competent authority. In addition to the results of various investigations in auscultation and microscopy, he has published several medical works; among which the most important are "Lectures on Homœopathy and its kindred Delusions," which appeared in 1842; "Report on Medical Literature," in 1848; a pamphlet "Upon Puerperal Fever;" and an edition of Marshall Hall's "Principles of the Theory and Practice of Medicine," in conjunction with Dr. Jacob Bigelow.

HOLYOAKE, George Jacob, born at Birmingham, April 13, 1817, was educated at the Mechanics' Institution in that town. He was appointed Superintendent of Assistants of the first Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures held at Birmingham in 1839; Teacher of Mathematics to the Mechanics' Institution there; one of the Lecturers to explain the Social System of Robert Owen (1841); Acting Secretary of the British Legion sent out to Garibaldi; and Secretary of the Hyde Park Demonstration Committee against Lord Palmerston's Conspiracy Bill. Mr. Holyoake claims to be the founder of "Secularism," a system which bases organized action on moral and scientific agreements apart from atheism and theology. He is the author of numerous works on working-class education, theological criticism, politics and co-operation; "Uses of Euclid;" a "Logic of Facts;" "Public Speaking and Debate;" "Trial of Theism;" "History of Middlesborough-on-Tees;" "Letters to Lord John Russell on an Intelligence Franchise," "The Political Situation," "The History of Co-operation in Rochdale," which caused upwards of 250 co-operative societies to be founded in two years, and has been translated into the chief European and Indian languages; "History of the Co-operative and Social Institutions of Halifax;" and "A New Defence of the Ballot." He is the editor of the *Reasoner*. Mr. Holyoake was the last person imprisoned in England for alleged atheism, and the last person against whom an indictment was issued by the Court af Exchequer for publishing unstamped papers in support of the Society for Repealing the Taxes upon Knowledge, Mr. Holyoake having incurred upwards of £600,000 of fines (which he was under the necessity of asking the Chancellor of the Exchequer to take weekly). The repeal of the Newspaper Stamp Act, however, caused the prosecution to be abandoned. He was chiefly instrumental in causing the Evidence Amendment Bill to be passed, which legalised purely secular affirmations, Mr. Holyoake having incurred loss and public outrage through refusing all his life to take an oath. He suggested and furnished the scheme of the last Blue Book issued by Lord Clarendon, the first of a series now preparing by the Foreign Office on the "Condition of the Industrial Classes in Foreign Countries."

HOME, Daniel Dunglas, known for several years in connection with spiritual manifestations, comes of a Scottish family, and was born in

1833, near Edinburgh. He has visited nearly every country in Europe, and is understood to have been extensively consulted by crowned heads. In 1864 he was ordered to quit Rome, the authorities being naturally unwilling to allow such a person to remain in the Pope's dominions. In an autobiographical sketch, "Incidents in my Life," published in 1863, in which he enters into the *rationale* of spiritualism, he says, "The only good I have ever derived from 'the gift' is the knowledge that many who had never believed in a future existence are now happy, through me, in the certitude of the 'life to come.'" A second series of "Incidents in my Life" was published in 1872. In 1858 he married the daughter of a Russian nobleman, god-daughter of the Emperor Nicholas. She died in 1862, leaving a son. In 1871 Mr. Home married again a Russian lady of noble birth.

HONE, THE VENERABLE RICHARD BRINDLEY, M.A., born in 1805, was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1827, and proceeded M.A. in 1831. He was ordained to the Curacy of Upton St. Leonards, near Gloucester, in 1828; was appointed to the Curacy of Portsmouth in 1829; Vicar (now Rector) of Halesowen, near Birmingham, in 1836; Honorary Canon of Worcester in 1845; and Archdeacon of Worcester in 1849. He is the author of "Lives of Eminent Christians," published by the S.P.C.K., of several Charges and Sermons, and of "The Future Life of Blessedness," which appeared in 1865.

HONOLULU, BISHOP OF. (*See* WILLIS.)

HONOLULU, KING OF. (*See* KAMÉHAMÉHA V.)

HOOD, THE REV. EDWIN PAXTON, son of an old English sailor, who served under Nelson in the *Téméraire*, born at Westminster in 1820, was educated privately. He has been for many years a minister of the Congregational Independent denomination, and preaches at Brighton. He was for many years the editor of the *Eclectic Review*, and now edits the *Preacher's Lantern*. He has written "Wordsworth, a Biography," "The Age and its Architects," "A Life of Swedenborg," "Self-Formation," "The Peerage of Poverty," "The Dark Days of Queen Mary," "The Golden Times of Queen Bess," "Dream Land and Ghost Land," "Genius and Industry," "Literature of Labour," "Old England," "Mental and Moral Philosophy of Laughter," "Self-Education," "The Uses of Biography, Romantic, Philosophic, and Didactic," "Dark Sayings on a Harp," and "The Earnest Minister." He is the author also of a large volume entitled "Lamps, Pitchers, and Trumpets," Lectures on the vocation of the preacher, "Blind Amos," "Bye-Path Meadows," besides editing two bulky volumes, "The World of Anecdote" and "The World of Religious Anecdote."

HOOD, TOM, son of the late Thomas Hood, the well-known poet and author, born at Lake House, Wanstead, Essex, Jan. 19, 1835, was educated at University College School and Louth Grammar School; entered as a commoner at Pembroke College, Oxford, in 1853, where he passed all the examinations for the degree, but did not put on the gown of B.A. His first work, "Pen and Pencil Pictures," written at Oxford, was published in 1854–5. It was followed by "Quips and Cranks," and "Daughters of King Daher, and other Poems," in 1861; "Loves of Tom Tucker and Little Bo Peep, Rhyming Rigmarole," in 1862; "Vere Vereker's Vengeance: a Sensation," in 1864; "Captain Masters's Children: a Novel," and "Jingles and Jokes for the Little Folks," in 1865. "A Disputed Inheritance," "Golden Heart," "Money's Worth," and "Love and Valour," 1871, are amongst other novels he has written. He is also author of "Rules of Rhyme," a guide to versification. He has written several books for juveniles, and illustrated his father's comic verses, "Precocious Peggy," having on other occasions wielded pencil as well as pen, and was appointed editor of *Fun*, which had passed into the hands of a new proprietor, in May, 1865. Tom Hood is a contributor to many magazines and periodicals, has edited various editions of his father's works, and has had some experience as a journalist.

HOOK, James Clarke, R.A., son of James Hook, Judge Arbitrator in the Mixed Commission Courts, Sierra Leone, and grandson of the celebrated Dr. Adam Clarke, was born Nov. 21, 1819, and at an early age entered the schools of the Royal Academy, where in 1843 he gained two silver medals. In 1846 he obtained the gold medal for the best historical painting in oils; the subject being "The Finding of the Body of Harold," and was successful in a competition for the travelling studentship for three years. His best-known works are: a series of Pictures from Venetian History, in 1849–54; "Times of the Persecution of the Reformers in Paris," in 1854; and more recently "Market Morning," and "The Gratitude of the Mother of Moses for her Child's safety." Of late years Mr. Hook has devoted himself to marine subjects, of which the best known and most popular are "Luff, Boy!" in 1859, which has been engraved; "The Trawlers," "Breton Fishwives," "Scotch Salmon Fisheries," 1862–6, and some Dutch and Norwegian subjects, 1870–1. He became an A.R.A. in 1854, and attained the full honours of the Academy in 1859.

HOOK, The Very Rev. Walter Farquhar, D.D., F.R.S., son of the late Rev. Dr. James Hook, Dean of Worcester, and a relative of the late Theodore Hook, born in 1798, was educated at Winchester College, and proceeded as student to Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1821. He was curate at Whippingham, Isle of Wight; was appointed curate at St. Philip's, Birmingham, in 1827, and Vicar of Trinity Church, Coventry, in 1829, where he remained till 1837, when he was elected to the Vicarage of Leeds. In the year 1827 he was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to George IV., and has continued in that office under William IV. and Queen Victoria. On the accession of her Majesty, Dr. Hook preached in the Chapel Royal a sermon on the text, "Hear the Church," of which more than one hundred thousand copies were sold within a month; but the sermon gave offence in high quarters. During his incumbency of twenty-two years at Leeds, twenty-one new churches, in addition to the parish church, which was rebuilt at a cost of forty thousand pounds, thirty-two parsonages, and more than sixty schools, were erected in his parish. Notwithstanding these clerical labours, he found leisure for the production of numerous valuable books. The "Church Dictionary," "Ecclesiastical Biography," and "Devotional Library," have gone through many editions, and he has published several volumes of sermons, and many pamphlets on topics of the day. "On the Means of Rendering more Efficient the Education of the People," attracted great attention for the boldness and liberality of its views. In the late educational movement it was alluded to by Mr. Forster and Mr. Gladstone, the latter remarking on the "sagacious forethought it displayed." In 1859 he was nominated by Lord Derby to the Deanery of Chichester. In 1862 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He is writing a biographical history of the English Church, under the title of "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," of which nine volumes have appeared. When the Queen visited Leeds, Dr. Hook was unanimously elected to present to her Majesty an address from twenty thousand persons belonging to the various benefit societies; and when, at one time, there was a strike, the working men, having agreed to a compromise with their employers, appointed Dr. Hook their referee.

HOOKER, Major-Gen. Joseph,

born in 1819, at Hadley, Massachusetts, graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1837. He served in the Mexican war, rising to the rank of Captain of Artillery, and the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel in the staff. After the close of the Mexican war, he was on duty on the Pacific coast for two years, and from 1851 to 1853 on leave of absence. He resigned in Feb., 1853, remaining in California, where he was engaged as Superintendent of the construction of the National road, and as a farmer. From 1859 to 1861 he was a Colonel in the California Militia. When the civil war broke out in 1861, he returned to the East, and was present, as a spectator, at the battle of Bull Run. He was made Brigadier-Gen. of Volunteers, and put in command of the defences of Washington, Aug. 12, 1861, but his commission was dated back to May 17, 1861. When General McClellan moved to the Peninsula, General Hooker's brigade was added to the command, and for gallant service at Williamsburg he was promoted to be Major-General of Volunteers, May 5, 1862. During General Pope's operations before Washington, General Hooker was very active, and at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, was wounded, and was soon after promoted to the rank of Brig.-General of the regular army. At the disastrous repulse of Burnside at Fredericksburg, in Dec., 1862, he commanded the centre of the army. In Jan., 1863, he was appointed to the command of the Army of the Potomac. After several feints he crossed the Rappahannock some distance above Fredericksburg. Reaching Chancellorsville, May 2nd, he was attacked on the night of that day, on the right flank, by "Stonewall" Jackson, with a large force, and the 11th army-corps driven back upon the centre in confusion. In the fighting which followed General Jackson was fatally wounded, and the Army of the Potomac, which was for some time in considerable peril, regaining its confidence, held the position, but two days later withdrew to the north bank of the Rappahannock. The army of Northern Virginia, under command of General Robert E. Lee, soon after attempted to carry the war into Pennsylvania, but General Hooker followed closely, and compelled a battle in the vicinity of Gettysburg. He was relieved of his command on the 28th of June, and General Meade, his successor, commanded at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863. General Hooker remained in Baltimore waiting orders till Sept. 24, 1863, when he was put in command of the 20th army-corps (consolidated from the 11th and 12th), and sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee. He distinguished himself at Lookout Valley, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Runggold, Oct. 27–Nov. 27, 1863; was actively engaged in the march to Atlanta; again relieved of command, July 30, 1864; in command successively of the Northern, Eastern, and Lake departments, and of the Retiring Board till Sept. 1, 1866. He was breveted Major-Gen. U.S. Army in March, 1865, and, in consequence of disability, put upon the retired list, with full rank of Major-General, in 1869.

HOOKER, Joseph Dalton, M.D., C.B., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., D.C.L. (Oxon), LL.D. (Cantab.), and member of various foreign societies, the only surviving son of the late Sir W. J. Hooker, D.C.L., F.R.S., director of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, was born in 1817, and took his degree in medicine, which profession he relinquished for botany. In 1839, when the expedition to the Antarctic Ocean under Sir James Ross was being fitted out, Dr. Hooker was appointed assistant-surgeon on board the *Erebus*, his real object being to investigate the botany of the districts through which the expedition passed. He published on his return the "Flora Antarctica," in which he figured and described a number of new plants, and by a comparison of these with the species of other parts of the world, succeeded in advancing our knowledge of the laws which govern the distribution of plants over the surface of the earth. In 1847 Dr. Hooker undertook a journey to the Himalayas for the purpose of investigating the plants of tropical countries. In the course of his travels in these remote districts, he was for some time kept prisoner by one of the border rajahs. He returned in 1851, and published two very interesting volumes of "Himalayan Journals," and a number of scientific works on the botany of India. In 1850, while in India, he published some beautiful sketches of rhododendrons from the Sikkim Himalaya, several of which have since been introduced into England. These expeditions, though partly at his own expense, were conducted under the authority of Government, which supplied some of the funds. Before going to India he held the situation of botanist to the Geological Survey of Great Britain, under Sir H. De la Beche, and contributed a valuable paper to the second volume of the "Transactions" of that institution on the vegetation of the Carboniferous period as compared with that of the present day; and another on the structure of coal-fossils. He was appointed, in 1855, Assistant-Director of Kew Gardens; and, on his father's death, in 1865, succeeded to the Directorship. He was some time Examiner in Natural Science of candidates for medical appointments in the Royal Army and late East-India Company's service, and Examiner in Botany to the London University and Apothecaries' Company. Dr. Hooker was President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1868, and was appointed a Companion of the Bath (Civil Division) in 1869. In April, 1871, Dr. Hooker left England for Morocco, his purpose being to collect the plants of that comparatively unexplored country. On the 16th of May he and his companions made the ascent of the Great Atlas, the summit of which mountain had never before been trodden by a European; and at the close of June he returned to Kew, bringing a large collection of plants. His last published work is "The Student's Flora of the British Islands," 1870.

HOPE, Alexander James Beresford Beresford, M.P., LL.D., youngest son of the late Thomas Hope, Esq., of Deepdene, Surrey (author of "Anastasius"), by Louisa Beresford, daughter of Lord Decies, Archbishop of Tuam, who married as her second husband the late Viscount Beresford, G.C.B.; born in 1820, was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1841. He was one of the earliest members and president of the Cambridge Camden, afterwards the Ecclesiological, Society, and has taken an active part in the Church movement, and in artistic and architectural questions as an avowed partisan of the Gothic side. He purchased in 1844 the ancient buildings of St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, as a college for missionary clergy, and was President of the Royal Institute of British Architects from 1865 to 1867. He was one of the members for Maidstone from 1841 till 1852, when he retired, but was re-elected for that borough in March, 1857. In 1859 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the University of Cambridge, was defeated at Stoke-upon-Trent in 1862, and was elected for that borough in July, 1865. In 1868 he was elected for the University of Cambridge, which he still represents. He has always acted as an independent Conservative. Mr. Beresford Hope is the author of "Letters on Church Matters, by D. C. L.;" "The English Cathedral of the 'Nineteenth Century,'" and of numerous pamphlets, papers, and articles. He married, in 1842, the Lady Mildred Cecil, daughter of James, second Marquis of Salisbury.

HOPE, Admiral Sir James, G.C.B., the only son of the late Admiral Sir George Johnstone Hope, K.C.B., and a relative of the Earl of Hopetoun, was born at Edinburgh in 1808. At the age of twelve he entered the

Royal Naval College, became a midshipman in 1822, attained the rank of captain in 1838, and saw some active service in the expedition to the river Plate in 1844–5, and in the Baltic Fleet during the Russian war, in 1854–6. He held the chief command of our naval forces on the East-Indian station, and on the Chinese coast in 1859–60, and was nominated a K.C.B. for his ability and skill in that capacity, especially in the operations which led to the capture of Pekin. In 1863 he was transferred to the chief command of the West Indian station. He was promoted to the rank of Admiral in 1870. Sir James is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for co. Linlithgow.

HOPKINS, Edward John, musician, born in 1818, received his early musical education in the choir of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. James's, from 1826 till 1833, and was a pupil of the late Mr. T. F. Walmisley. He became organist of Mitcham church, Surrey, in 1834, and was appointed organist to the Honourable Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple in 1843. He has composed several chants, services, and anthems, which are performed in cathedral and collegiate choirs, of which the best known are the services in F, A, and the Unison Service in B flat, and the anthems "Let us now go even unto Bethlehem," "I will wash my hands in innocency, O Lord," "Why seek ye the living among the dead?" and the anthem written for the occasion on which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was elected a Bencher of the Middle Temple, "The King shall rejoice in Thy strength, O Lord." Mr. Hopkins is also the editor of the music portion of the volume entitled "The Temple Church Choral Service."

HOPKINS, John Larkin, Mus. Bac., cousin of Mr. Edward John Hopkins, born in 1820, was educated as a chorister in Westminster Abbey, and having been organist of Rochester Cathedral, was appointed to succeed the late Dr. Walmisley as organist of Trinity College, Cambridge. He is the author of a great number of chants, services, &c., of which the best are his services in C and in E flat.

HOPKINS, Mark, M.D., D.D., LL.D., born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, Feb. 4, 1802, was educated at Lenox and Clinton Academies, and at Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, graduating in 1824. Having received his medical degree in 1828, he commenced the practice of medicine at New York. He was recalled to Williams College as Professor of Rhetoric and Moral Philosophy in 1830; was licensed as a preacher in the Congregational Church in 1833, and in 1836 was elected President of Williams College. He is also Professor of Anatomy, Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, and Metaphysics, and of Christian Theology, the last being added to his duties in 1858. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by both Dartmouth College and Harvard University, and that of LL.D. by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. He has been since 1857 President of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. His principal works are "Lowell Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity," 1846; "Miscellaneous Essays and Reviews," 1847; "Lectures on Moral Philosophy," 1858; "The Law of Love, and Love as a Law: or, Christian Ethics," 1869; numerous Sermons, and Addresses.

HORN, Ignatius, whose real name is Einhorn, a publicist and statistician, born at Ujhely Vagh, in Hungary, in 1825, took part in the Hungarian revolution of 1849, and on its suppression sought refuge in Germany, and next in Belgium, where he lived from 1852 to 1855, when he fixed his abode in Paris. He is the author of various publications relating to political and social economy; amongst which may be mentioned "La Hongrie et la Crise Européene," "La Hongrie devant l'Autriche," "Liberté et Nationalité," all of which were published in 1860; "Crise Cotonnière et les Textiles indigènes," in

1863; "Du Progrès Économique en Égypte," in 1864; "La Liberté des Banques," in 1866; and "L'Économie Politique avant les Physiocrates," in 1867. In 1859 he commenced an annual publication entitled "L'Annuaire International du Crédit Public." M. Horn has contributed articles on political economy to various publications, especially to the *Journal des Économistes.*

HORNBY, THE REV. JOHN JAMES, D.D., born at Winwick, in 1826, was educated at Eton under the Rev. Dr. Goodford, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where, in 1849, he took a first-class in classics, besides distinguishing himself in aquatic sports and in all athletic exercises. In 1849 he became a Fellow of Brasenose College, and in 1854 Tutor and Principal of Bishop Cosen's Hall in the University of Durham. Returning to Oxford in 1864, he became Classical Lecturer at Brasenose, and in 1866 was Senior Proctor of the University. At the close of the latter year he was elected Second Master of Winchester School, which post he retained till his appointment as Head Master of Eton in Jan., 1868.

HORNE, RICHARD HENRY, poet and critic, born early in the present century, was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, entered the Mexican navy as a midshipman, and was in active service until the close of the war between Mexico and Spain. He returned to England, devoted himself to literature, and published "The Death of Marlowe," "Cosmo de Medici," "The Death Fetch," "Gregory VII.," and "Orion," in poetry, besides a volume of ballad romances. His prose writings are very numerous, the larger portion having appeared in periodical publications, to which he has been a constant contributor. Among his complete works are "An Exposition of the False Medium between Men of Letters and the Public," and the "New Spirit of the Age." For some time he was editor of *The Monthly Repository.* In "Judas Iscariot," a miracle play, he adopts an idea, derived from the early theologians, that the arch-traitor, in delivering up the Saviour to the chief priest, was anxious only to precipitate the triumphant vindication of his Master. Mr. Horne's "Orion" was published for a *farthing*, an odd device intended as a sarcasm upon the low estimation into which the author thought epic poetry had fallen. He is the author of the text of an illustrated life of Napoleon the Great. In 1852 he went to seek his fortune in the gold-fields of Australia, and was appointed Commander of the Gold Escort at Melbourne. A year or two ago he returned to England.

HORSLEY, JOHN CALLCOTT, R.A., son of the late William Horsley, the well-known musician, and grand-nephew of the late Sir Augustus Callcott, the eminent painter, was born in London, Jan. 29, 1817. His first exhibited picture, painted while he was a youth,—"Rent-Day at Haddon Hall in the Sixteenth Century,"—was spoken of in high terms by Wilkie. "The Chess-Players," "The Rival Musicians," "Waiting for an Answer," &c.,—were first seen in the British Institution, and he exhibited, for the first time at the Academy, the "Pride of the Village" (in the Vernon Gallery). This was followed by "The Contrast: Youth and Age," in 1840; "Leaving the Ball," another "Contrast,"—gay pleasure-seekers on the one hand, the homeless outcast on the other; and "The Pedlar," both in 1841; "Winning Gloves," in 1842; and "The Father's Grave," in 1843. In the latter year Mr. Horsley's cartoon of "St. Augustine Preaching" gained at Westminster Hall one of the three prizes in the second rank, of £200, and in the trial of skill of 1844 he obtained by his two small frescoes a place among the six painters commissioned to execute further samples for the Palace at Westminster. That of 1845, for "Religion," was approved, and the subject executed at large in the House of Lords. In 1847, his colossal oil-painting, "Henry V., believing the King dead, assumes the Crown," secured a premium of the third class. Another fresco, which he has been employed to execute, "Satan surprised at the Ear of Eve," is to be seen in a portion of the New Palace, called Poets' Hall. His later works are "Malvolio i' the Sun practising to his own Shadow;" "Hospitality;" "The Madrigal—'Keep your time;'" "The Pet of the Common;" "L'Allegro and Il Penseroso" (painted for the late Prince Albert); "Lady Jane Grey and Roger Ascham;" "A Scene from Don Quixote;" "Flower Girls,—Town and Country;" "The Holy Communion;" "The Lost Found;" "A Jealous Eye;" "The Duenna's Return;" "The New Dress;" and "Under the Mistletoe;" "Attack and Defence;" "Detected;" "The Gaoler's Daughter;" "Caught Napping;" "The Banker's Private Room,—Negotiating a Loan;" and "Old Folk and Young Folk." Mr. Horsley was elected R.A. in Dec., 1864.

HORSMAN, The Right Honourable Edward, M.P., son of William Horsman, Esq., and nephew of the late Earl of Stair, born in 1807, was educated at Rugby School. In 1831 he was admitted an Advocate at the Scottish bar, and acted as one of the Commissioners to inquire into the state of the Kirk of Scotland. In 1836 he was elected member for Cockermouth, which he represented in the Liberal interest till the general election in July, 1852, when he was rejected. He was returned for Stroud early in 1853, and was one of the members of that constituency till Dec., 1868. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1855, on being appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, a post which he resigned in 1857 on the ground that the work of the office was too light. His political career since that time has been that of an independent Liberal. In May, 1869, he was returned for Liskeard, which borough he still represents.

HOSMER, Harriet G., a sculptor, born at Watertown, Massachusetts, Oct. 9, 1830, being the daughter of an eminent physician. She had at sixteen a very small amount of book-knowledge, but was skilful in modelling in clay and plaster, and was an adept in the uses and construction of machinery. In 1846 she was placed in the school of Mrs. Sedgwick, at Lenox, Massachusetts, where she underwent a three years' course of training. She had already determined to devote her life to sculpture, and entered the studio of Mr. Stephenson, in Boston, for that purpose. Desiring to perfect herself in the knowledge of anatomy by dissection, she went to St. Louis, and from the Medical College of St. Louis obtained the requisite facilities. While there she was a member of the family of Mr. Wayman Crow, a wealthy and eminent citizen of St. Louis, who was and is her warm friend, and has been her liberal patron. On her return from St. Louis she produced her first work in marble—a reduced copy of Canova's bust of Napoleon—for her father, and soon after her first ideal work,—"Hesper, or the Evening Star." In 1852 she went to Rome, and became a pupil of Gibson. After two years of severe study and modelling from the antique, she produced the busts of "Daphne" and "Medusa," which were highly commended. Her first full-length figure in marble was Œnone, completed in 1855, and this was followed, two years later, by "Beatrice Cenci sleeping in her cell." In the summer of 1865 she modelled "Puck," a unique impersonation of humour in marble, of which nearly thirty copies have been made. This was followed by "Will-o'-the-Wisp." A colossal statue of Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, was her next important work, followed by a statue of Thomas N. Benton, the "Sleeping" and the "Waking Faun," and by a design of a memorial monument to Abraham Lincoln.

HOUGHTON (Baron), Richard Monckton Milnes, F.S.A., D.C.L., born June 19, 1809, is the eldest son of the late Robert Pemberton Milnes, Esq., of Fryston Hall and Bawtry Hall, Yorkshire, by the Hon. Henrietta Maria, fourth daughter of

Viscount Galway. Lord Houghton, who graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1831, has published "The Memorials of a Tour in Greece," and some volumes of poems, after the manner of Wordsworth: the "Flight of Time," "Lay of the Humble," "Long Ago," "Man of Old," "Palm Leaves," &c. He was, in 1837, elected one of the members for Pontefract, which he continued to represent till his elevation to the peerage, Aug. 20, 1863. In 1846 he proposed the retention of a low duty on foreign corn; but he would not consent to restore the old Corn-laws. He is a warm advocate of liberty of conscience, and "considers religious equality the birthright of every Briton."

HOUSSAYE (also spelt **Housset**), **Arsène**, poet, author, and art-critic, was born at Bruyères, a small town in the department of Aisne, March 28, 1815. The French Revolution of 1830 having roused the dormant military spirit of France, Houssaye, without consulting his parents, joined the army, a part of which was then besieging Antwerp. He repaired to Paris in 1832, and for the next four years was doomed to contend against poverty. In 1836 he published his first work, the "Couronne de Bluets," a romance; in 1838 he became connected with the *Revue de Paris*, in which he commenced the publication of his "Men and Women of the Eighteenth Century," afterwards collected in two volumes; and in 1846 he published his "History of Dutch and Flemish Painting." On the accession of Louis Napoleon, Houssaye was appointed to the direction of the Théâtre Français, then at a very low ebb, into which he infused new life, and having in 1856 resigned the directorship, was succeeded by M. Empis. His latest works are "L'Histoire du Quarante-et-unième Fauteuil de l'Académie Française," published in 1855; "Le Roi Voltaire" in 1858; "Histoire de l'Art Français" in 1860; "Mademoiselle Cléopatre" and "Blanche et Marguerite" in 1864; "Le Repentir de Marion," "Le Roman de la Duchesse," "Les Légendes de la Jeunesse," and "Notre Dame de Thermidor," a history of Madame Tallien, in 1865; four romances, under the general title of "Nos Grandes Dames," in 1868; and another series under the title of "Parisiennes," in 1869. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour May 6, 1846, and promoted Grand Officer July 30, 1858.

HOVEY, Alvah, D.D., born at Greene, Chenango county, New York, in 1820, graduated from Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1843, and afterwards entered the Baptist Theological Seminary at Newton, Mass., from which he graduated in 1848. He was next for two years in the pastorate, and in 1850 was recalled to Newton as instructor in Biblical Literature, being elected Professor of Ecclesiastical History in 1853, and transferred to the chair of Christian Theology in 1855. In 1856 Brown University conferred on him the degree of D.D. Dr. Hovey has published a translation of Perthes's "Life of Chrysostom," 1854; "The Christian Pastor," 1857; "Life and Times of the Rev. Isaac Backus," 1858; "The State of the Impenitent Dead," 1859; "Close Communion," 1860. In 1871 he published an elaborate treatise on State Aid to Religious Organizations, in which he maintained that Voluntaryism, in its broadest sense, was the true policy of all religious bodies.

HOWARD, Sir Henry Francis, K.C.B., second son of the late Henry Howard, Esq., of Corby Castle, Cumberland, born in 1809, educated at Stonyhurst and the University of Edinburgh, was attached to the mission at Munich in 1828, was several times Chargé d'Affaires, was appointed paid Attaché at Berlin in 1832, Secretary of Legation at the Hague in 1845, having been transferred to Berlin in 1846, and was Chargé d'Affaires several times during the succeeding years. He was appointed Envoy-Extraordinary and

Minister-Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil in 1853, was transferred to Lisbon in 1855, and to Hanover in 1859, when he was appointed Minister-Plenipotentiary to Brunswick and to Oldenburg, and was made a K.C.B. in 1863. Whilst at Berlin, in 1850–52, the task of negotiating the famous treaty of 1852 mainly devolved upon him. He was appointed Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary to the King of Bavaria, Jan. 19, 1866.

HOWARD, MAJOR-GENERAL OLIVER OTIS, U.S.V. and Brevet-Major-Gen. U.S. Army, born at Leeds, Maine, Nov. 8, 1830, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1850, entered West Point Academy, where he graduated in 1854, and was appointed to the Ordnance Department. In July, 1857, he was made First Lieutenant, and was attached to the West Point Academic Class as Acting Assistant-Professor of Mathematics, in which capacity he continued until 1861. Upon the breaking out of the war Lieut. Howard resigned his commission in the Ordnance Department, and accepted the colonelcy of a regiment of volunteers. He commanded a brigade in the first battle of Bull Run, and for his gallant conduct was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Sept. 3, 1861. His brigade formed part of Gen. McClellan's army of the Potomac, and in the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, he lost his right arm. After the battle of Antietam, he took Gen. Sedgwick's division, in Sumner's corps, which formed part of the right wing of the army of the Potomac. Howard was made Major-Gen. of Volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862, and his division, with Newton's, was the first to cross the Rappahannock, at the time of Burnside's battle at Fredericksburg, in Dec., 1862. He was promoted, April 1, 1863, to the command of the 11th Army Corps, and at the battle of Chancellorsville, his corps, small and partially demoralized by the loss of their previous commander, was the first to receive the shock of the sudden flank attack of "Stonewall" Jackson, were panic-stricken and routed in spite of the almost superhuman efforts of their commander. They retrieved their reputation at Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863, and received the thanks of both the President and Congress for their gallantry. After the pursuit of the enemy to the Rapidan, Gen. Howard's corps and the 12th were detached to go to Chattanooga to reinforce the army of the West. He was conspicuous for bravery in the assault on Fort Buchan, Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863, in the pursuit of the enemy on the day following, and in the march to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville. In the Atlantic campaign he was a most efficient officer, and on July 21, 1864, was promoted to the command of the army of the Tennessee. On Aug. 29–31, his army fought two of the severest battles of the campaign, and opened the way to the occupation of Atlanta. In the "march to the sea," which followed, General Howard led the right wing of the grand army, and bore an active part in the whole campaign. He was also actively engaged in the battles of the campaign through the Carolinas. On Dec. 21, 1864, he was promoted to be a Brigadier-General in the regular army, and in March, 1865, received the brevet rank of Major-General in that army. On the organization of the "Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands," General Howard was nominated Commissioner of it, and took charge May 12, 1865. The Bureau having fulfilled its purpose, most of its duties and funds were transferred to other departments in 1869, but General Howard had charge of its final winding up. General Howard has founded the Howard University at Washington, for coloured students.

HOWARD OF GLOSSOP (BARON), THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD GEORGE FITZALAN HOWARD, the second son of Henry Charles, thirteenth Duke of Norfolk, by Lady Charlotte Sophia Leveson-Gower, eldest daughter of George, first Duke of Sutherland, was born Jan. 20, 1818, and educated at

Trinity College, Cambridge. Lord Edward Howard, as he was then called, was Vice-Chamberlain of her Majesty's household from 1846 to 1852, and Deputy Earl-Marshal of England from 1861 to 1863. He unsuccessfully contested Shoreham in 1847, and Horsham in 1848, but on petition was seated in the same year for the latter borough. He continued to represent it in the Liberal interest till 1852, when he was returned for Arundel, which constituency he represented till 1868. During the twenty years in which he sat in the House of Commons, Lord Edward Howard was regarded as the mouthpiece of the English Roman Catholics, whose claims, especially in the matter of education for the poor, he unflinchingly supported, as he has since done in the House of Peers, to which assembly he was summoned in Nov., 1869, by the title of Baron Howard of Glossop, in the county of Derby. In 1870 Lord Howard unsuccessfully contested Westminster for the London School Board.

HOWDEN (BARON), SIR JOHN HOBART CARADOC, G.C.B., only son of the late lord, was born in Dublin, Oct. 16, 1799, and entered the army at an early age, succeeding to his father's title in July, 1839. As Col. Caradoc, he was present at Navarino, having been sent thither on a special mission, and in a similar capacity at the siege of Antwerp. In 1847 he went on a special mission to Rio Janeiro, and from 1850 till 1852 held the post of Ambassador at the Court of Madrid. He is a Lieut.-General in the army, and was created a G.C.B., civil division, in 1858. He sat in the House of Commons for Dundalk for a short time, just before the passing of the Reform Act.

HOWE, JOSEPH, born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1804, was apprenticed to a printer, and in 1828 became sole editor and proprietor of the *Nova Scotian*. Mr. Howe advocated the right of the cities of the British colonies to municipal privileges, and though tried for a libel on the local government (when he was acquitted) and compelled to fight a duel with the younger Haliburton, he became in 1840 a member of the Provincial Government, and after a wearisome correspondence with the Home authorities, succeeded in exposing the abuses of the old system and in obtaining a municipal charter for Halifax. Mr. Howe has officiated several times as colonial agent in Great Britain, and only resigned his office of Provincial Secretary to superintend the construction of the railway from Halifax to Quebec. He is considered one of the originators of the idea of responsible government in the British colonies. Haliburton's "History of Nova Scotia" was published by him in 1828. He has identified himself with the question of responsible government in the British colonies, and in 1858 published on this subject "Speeches and Public Letters," in which were included several addressed to Lord John Russell. In 1870 he was appointed Secretary of State for the Provinces in the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

HOWE, MRS. JULIA WARD, wife of Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, was born at New York, May 27, 1819, and married to Dr. Howe, in 1843. She was educated by her father, a wealthy New York banker. Her first volume of poems, "Passion Flowers," was published in 1854; it was followed in 1856 by "Words for the Hour." She next wrote two dramas, "The World's Own," and "Hippolytas," in 1857 and 1858; and in 1860 a prose volume, "A Trip to Cuba." She now devoted herself to philosophical studies, and published numerous metaphysical and theological essays and papers. In 1866 appeared her "Later Lyrics," universally pronounced to be her best volume of poems. One of the poems in it, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," had already been recognized as the *Marseillaise* of the civil war. On her return from a visit to Crete in 1867, she published "From the Oak to the Olive: a Plain Record of a Pleasant Journey." Mrs.

Howe has within the past two years taken a prominent part in the so-called "Woman's Rights Movement." She is a member of the Boston Radical Club, and avows herself one of the most advanced of the Radical Unitarians.

HOWE, SAMUEL GRIDLEY, M.D., born at Boston, Mass., Nov. 10, 1801, graduated at Brown University in 1821, and qualified himself for the medical profession. In 1824 he joined the Greek army as military surgeon, and on the erection of Greece into a separate kingdom, he was employed to organize a regular surgical service. During the famine which visited that country at the close of the war, Dr. Howe procured large supplies from the charitable in the United States, and established depôts in different spots for the distribution, which he superintended in person. An attack of malaria in 1830 compelled him to leave the country, and he witnessed the revolution of July in Paris, and that which broke out at Brussels. Returning to the United States, in the autumn of 1831 he accepted the charge of the new Institution for the Blind, which has since acquired a European reputation. With characteristic zeal, he returned to Europe to acquire, in the schools of England and France, the necessary information for the post. He became President of the Polish Committee at Paris, and most rashly undertook to convey funds for the relief of the Polish detachment which had crossed into Prussia. While thus engaged, he was arrested and thrown into prison by the Prussian authorities, who released him at the end of six weeks, when he returned to his new post at Boston, where in 1832 he opened the Perkins Institution for the Blind, invented an alphabet of raised letters for them, and educated Laura Bridgman, the deaf and blind mute, whose history is known all over the world. His reports and papers on the education of the blind have given him great celebrity. In 1848 he took an active part in founding the experimental school for the training of idiots, which resulted in the organization, in 1851, of the "Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth," of which he has been ever since nominal principal. In 1850 he again visited Europe with his wife, and in 1858 the island of Cuba. Identified very early with the Anti-slavery and Free-soil parties, he edited the *Commonwealth*, an anti-slavery paper, in 1851–3, and took an active part in the organization of the Republican party in 1855. At the commencement of the war, he was earnest and eloquent in his appeals for the support of the north. He was identified with all the sanitary movements for soldiers, and rendered excellent service to them. In 1867 he was again the bearer of supplies to the Cretans, who were struggling for their independence against the Turks. In 1871 he was one of the members of the Commission appointed by President Grant to explore Santo Domingo, and report on the question of its annexation. Dr. Howe has published "Historical Sketch of the Greek Revolution," 1828; numerous pamphlets, addresses, and appeals, on a variety of subjects; a "Reader for the Blind;" and an account of the education of Laura Bridgman.

HOWITT, MRS. MARY, the daughter of Mr. Botham, a member of the Society of Friends, was born at Uttoxeter early in the present century. Her early love of poetry was such, that she composed almost as soon as she could write; and after becoming the wife of Mr. William Howitt, published various works in conjunction with her husband. Mrs. Howitt, who is the authoress of a volume of ballads and other poetry; of "The Seven Temptations," a series of dramatic sketches; of "Wood Leighton," a novel; and of a great number of volumes, in prose and verse, for children, and has translated into English the whole of Miss Bremer's works, and H. C. Andersen's "Improvisatore;" edited for three years the "Drawing-Room Scrap-Book," and illustrated by biographical vignettes a series of portraits of the Queens of England. To one of the popular libraries she contributed an original story, entitled the "Heir of West Wayland;" and among her numerous writings for the young, may be mentioned, "The Children's Year," "Our Cousins in Ohio," and "The Dial of Love," a series of stories in thirteen volumes. Her latest works are "Lilieslea," "A Treasury of Tales for the Young," edited and partly written by herself; "Stories of Stapleford," and a work of fiction entitled "The Cost of Caergwyn," 1864. Her eldest daughter has appeared before the public as an artist of several successful paintings and authoress of "The Art-Student in Munich," and of "The School of Life." Her younger sister published, in 1866, "Twelve Months with Frederika Bremer in Sweden," a work which has been favourably received by the public.

HOWITT, William, was born in 1795, at Heanor, in Derbyshire. His father having married into the Society of Friends, joined this sect, and brought up his family in their principles. William Howitt, who received his earlier education at various schools connected with the Society, afterwards studied chemistry, natural and moral philosophy, and literature. In 1823 he married Miss Mary Botham, of Uttoxeter, and their first work, "The Forest Minstrel," published in 1823, bore their joint names upon its title-page. Mr. and Mrs. Howitt soon became known to a wider circle by their contributions to the "Literary Souvenir," the "Amulet," and other annual publications. In 1826 they published a poem founded on the desolation of Eyam by the plague; accompanied by poetical contributions to periodical works, and some original poems. In 1831 Mr. Howitt produced his "Book of the Seasons;" in 1833 the "History of Priestcraft;" in 1837 "The Rural Life of England," and about the same time "Colonization and Christianity," "The Boy's Country-Book," and two series of "Visits to Remarkable Places, Old Halls, and Battle-Fields." In 1840 Mr. and Mrs. Howitt took up their abode at Heidelberg, and Mr. Howitt published in 1841 his "Student Life in Germany," containing translations of some of the most popular German songs. During their sojourn in Germany they learned the Swedish language, which induced Mary Howitt to translate the novels of Miss Bremer, and a more extended acquaintance with the Northern languages enabled them to produce in 1852 the "History of Scandinavian Literature." Mr. Howitt published, in 1842, "The Rural and Domestic Life of Germany;" and, after quitting that country, "German Experiences," a satirical work on German social life. He has written "The Aristocracy of England," published in 1846; "Haunts and Homes of British Poets," and "The Hall and the Hamlet," in 1847; "Madame Dorrington of the Dene," in 1851; "Talangetta, or the Squatter's Home," in 1857; "The Man of the People," in 1860, and a variety of other works. In 1846 Mr. Howitt became joint-proprietor and one of the managers of the *People's Journal*. *Howitt's Journal* appeared in 1847, and was afterwards amalgamated with the *People's Journal*, but both are now extinct. In 1852 Mr. Howitt set sail for Australia. "Land, Labour, and Gold, or Two Years in Victoria; with Visits to Sydney and Van Diemen's Land," contains an account of his experience. He returned home in Dec., 1854, and wrote the "Illustrated History of England," the sixth and last volume of which was completed in 1861. His more recent works are "The Ruined Castles and Abbeys of Great Britain and Ireland," published in 1861; "History of the Supernatural in all Ages and Nations," and "Letters on Transportation," in 1863; "Discovery in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand," in 1865; and "The Mad War Planet, and other Poems," in 1871.

HOWLAND, William Pearce, C.B., was born in the State of New York, May 29, 1811. At an early age he removed to Canada, engaged in mercantile pursuits, became a member of a wealthy firm, and one of the leading merchants of Upper Canada. He was elected to Parliament for the West Riding of York (Canada), in Jan., 1858, and has continued to represent that constituency to the present time. In May, 1862, he was appointed a member of the Executive Council and Minister of Finance, which office he held till May, 1863, when he was appointed Receiver-General, and resigned with his colleagues in March, 1864. In Nov. of that year he joined the coalition which had been formed in June, as Postmaster-General, which office he continued to hold until Oct., 1866, when, on the resignation of the Hon. A. Galt, Mr. Howland again became Minister of Finance. He was one of the delegates sent to England in 1866 to settle the question of the union of the North American provinces, and is a Liberal in politics; and on the organization of the Dominion Government, was made a C.B., and appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

HOWSON, The Very Rev. John Saul, D.D., born in 1816, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in double first-class honours in 1837; obtained, in 1837 and 1838, the Members' Prize, and in 1840 the Norrisian Prize Essay. Having taken Orders in 1845, he became Senior Classical Master, and in 1849 Principal of the Liverpool College, which post he held till the close of 1865, and was appointed Vicar of Wisbeach in 1866. He is Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Ely, and was made Dean of Chester in 1867. Dr. Howson is the author of various lectures and sermons, of an Essay on Deaconesses, and of Hulsean Lectures on the Character of St. Paul; joint author with the late Rev. W. J. Conybeare of "The Life and Epistles of St. Paul," with Notes and Essays on the Geography, Voyages, &c.; and has contributed to "Smith's Dictionary of the Bible," the *Quarterly Review*, and other periodicals.

HUBBARD, John Gellibrand, eldest son of the late John Hubbard, Esq., born in 1805, early devoted himself to commercial pursuits, and is the head of the firm of Hubbard & Co., Russia merchants, in London. Mr. Hubbard is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Buckinghamshire, a Director of the Bank of England, and Chairman of the "Public Works Exchequer Loan Commission." He was elected, in May, 1859, for the borough of Buckingham, which he represented in the Conservative interest until the Reform Act of 1868 deprived Buckingham of one of its members. He has written able pamphlets on monetary questions, a "Vindication of a Fixed Duty on Corn," published in 1842, and "The Currency of the Country," in 1843, which the late Mr. M'Culloch called a valuable tract in favour of a single bank of issue. Mr. Hubbard carried in the House of Commons, in 1861, a motion against the Government for a Committee to Inquire into the Working of the Income-tax, and has strenuously advocated in Parliament a modification of the most obnoxious features of that impost. He took a prominent part as a defender of the Established Church in respect of church-rates, and has always insisted upon the maintenance of religious instruction as a basis of all education. Throughout the coinage controversy carried on in 1869 in the columns of the *Times*, Mr. Hubbard conducted a resolute and successful resistance to the debasement of the standard of value or reduction in the intrinsic worth of the gold coin, which had been proposed with the object of equalizing the English sovereign and a French twenty-five franc gold piece as international coins.

HÜBNER, Baron Joseph Alexander, diplomatist, was born at Vienna, Nov. 26, 1811. After completing his studies at Vienna, he travelled for some time in Italy, and on his return in 1833 received from the late Prince Metternich a post in the state Chancellerie. In 1837 he accompanied Count Apponyi's embassy to Paris, but in 1838 was recalled by his patron, Prince Metternich. In 1840 he was made Secretary to the Austrian Embassy sent to the late Queen Maria da Gloria, the relations between Austria and Portugal having been for a long time suspended. He was appointed Chargé d'Affaires at Leipsic in 1844, and was shortly afterwards Consul-General of Austria. During the troubles of 1848, Baron Hübner was intrusted with the conduct of the Archduke Regnier's correspondence as the Viceroy of Lombardy; and when the populace got the upper hand, he was detained at Milan as a hostage, but was soon exchanged. He joined the Emperor of Austria at Olmutz, was sent in 1849 on a special mission to Paris, and shortly afterwards became Austrian Ambassador at that capital. In 1856 he signed the treaty of Paris, having, during the Crimean war, been instrumental, it is supposed, in preventing his sovereign from taking part with Russia, and in ensuring his neutrality. It was to Baron Hübner that the Emperor of the French made the memorable declaration, Jan 1, 1859, that his Government was dissatisfied with that of Austria. Baron Hübner was recalled from Paris in 1859, and after being employed in several delicate diplomatic missions, especially at Naples and Rome, he was recalled from the latter city in Aug., 1859, in order to enter as Minister of Police the new Cabinet which had just been formed at Vienna. The latter post, however, he only held a few months, and he then lived in retirement for several years. In Jan., 1866, he was again placed at the head of the Austrian Embassy in Rome, and in Oct., 1867, he was entrusted with the conduct of the negotiations with the Holy See in reference to the repudiation of the Concordat. He was soon afterwards recalled. Baron Hübner is Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

HUDSON, Sir James, G.C.B., son of a Yorkshire gentleman, and grandson of the first Marquis Townshend, born in 1810, was educated at Rugby and Westminster. Having acted as page, and Private Secretary, to William IV., he entered the diplomatic service in 1838, was appointed Secretary of Legation at Washington, whence he was transferred in the same capacity successively to the Hague and to Rio Janeiro. He was Minister at the latter place in 1850–1, was transferred to Florence in 1851, and was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Turin in 1852, in which capacity he heartily sympathized with the cause of Italian liberty and unity. He was created a K.C.B. May 2, 1855, for his services in inducing the Sardinian government to co-operate with Great Britain and France by sending an army to the Crimea; and was promoted a G.C.B. Aug. 11, 1863, on his retirement from his diplomatic post at Turin.

HUGGINS, William, F.R.S., D.C.L. (Oxon), LL.D. (Cantab. et Edin.), was born in London, Feb. 7, 1824, and received his early education at the City of London School. He afterwards continued his studies in mathematics, classics, and modern languages with the assistance of private masters. Much of his time was given to experiments in natural philosophy, and he collected apparatus by the use of which he gained considerable practical knowledge of the elements of chemistry, electricity, magnetism, and other branches of physical science. He became early attached to the science of astronomy, and, under great difficulties, he observed the planets and some of the double stars between the chimneys of London, where he then resided with his parents. In 1852 he was elected a member of the Microscopical Society, and for some years he applied himself with much assiduity to the study, with the aid of the microscope, of animal and vegetable physiology. In 1855 Mr. Huggins erected an observatory at his residence at Upper Tulse Hill, furnished with a good transit instrument, and an equatorial by Dollond, of five inches aperture. This instrument was replaced in 1858 by a larger telescope of eight inches aperture, by Alvan Clarke, and mounted equatorially by Cooke & Sons, of York. Mr. Huggins occupied himself for some time with observation of double stars, and with careful drawings of the planets Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn. From the first establishment of his observatory it was his desire not to continue in the beaten track of astronomical observation, but, if possible, to bring to bear upon the science of astronomy the practical knowledge he had obtained of general physics. The foundation by Kirchhoff of the method of the chemical analysis of distant bodies by means of the prism applied to their light, appeared at once, to Mr. Huggins, to furnish him with the means of carrying out his desire. From various causes, however, it was not until the beginning of 1862 that the extension of Kirchhoff's mode of analysis (which had been already applied by the discoverer to the sun) to the planets, the stars, the nebulæ, and comets, was seriously undertaken. For many months he applied himself to the arduous, but necessary preliminary task of mapping the spectra of about twenty-six of the chemical elements. These researches are printed in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1864. During part of his prismatic observation of the stars, he worked with his friend the late Dr. William Allen Miller. Mr. Huggins and Dr. Miller compared the spectra of about fifty stars directly in the instrument with the spectra of several terrestrial elements. They found that the stars are hot bodies, similarly constituted to our sun, and that they contain many of the substances found on the earth. One of the most remarkable of Mr. Huggins's subsequent discoveries was that of the nature of some of the nebulæ. He found that some of these bodies gave a spectrum of a few bright lines only, which showed that the light had emanated from heated matter in the state of gas; and further, that the principal constituents of the gaseous nebulæ are nitrogen and hydrogen. These objects are not, therefore, as was previously supposed, clusters of stars too distant to be separately distinguished. For these researches, Mr. Huggins received, in Nov., 1866, one of the Royal Medals placed at the disposal of the Royal Society, of which he had previously, on June 1, 1865, been elected a Fellow. In 1867 the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society was awarded to Mr. Huggins and Dr. Miller for their conjoint researches. Mr. Huggins has since continued his prismatic researches by a re-examination of the nebulæ with a more powerful spectroscope, by which his former results have been confirmed. He has also examined the spectra of four comets, and has found that the greater part of the light of these objects is different from solar light. The spectrum of Winnecke's comet he found to be identical with the spectrum of carbon. Mr. Huggins has shown that the proper motion of the stars in the line of sight can be determined from any small shift of position which the lines of their spectra may have suffered, and that Sirius is moving from the earth with a velocity of twenty-seven miles per second. Mr. Huggins has made observations of the spectra of the solar prominences, and shown how the forms of these objects may be seen. He has also succeeded in detecting the heat received at the earth from some of the fixed stars. Mr. Huggins delivered the Rede Lecture at the University of Cambridge in 1869, when he gave an account of his researches in astronomy by means of the spectroscope. In May, 1870, he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge; and at the Commemoration at Oxford the same year, the degree of D.C.L. On the occasion of the meeting of the British Association at Edinburgh, in 1871, he was created honorary LL.D. of that university. A large telescope of fifteen inches aperture, by Messrs. Grubb, of Dublin, constructed at the expense of the Royal Society, was placed, in 1871, in Mr. Huggins's hands, and fixed in an observatory erected by him at Upper Tulse Hill.

HUGHES, The Right Rev. Joshua, D.D., Bishop of St. Asaph, born at Newport, Pembrokeshire, in 1807, was educated at Cardigan and Ystramenrig schools, and subsequently at St. David's College, Lampeter, under Dr. Ollivant, the present Bishop of Llandaff. Having taken orders, he began his career in the Church as curate to the late Archdeacon Hughes, of Aberystwith. Subsequently he was promoted to the incumbency of St. David's, Carmarthen, and soon afterwards to that of Abergwili (1837) in which parish the Bishop of St. David's resides. His popularity there, and the zeal and energy with which he laboured, induced the bishop to present him to the vicarage of Llandingat, near Llandovery, in 1846. He also became rural dean, surrogate, and proctor in convocation for the diocese of St. David's. In March, 1870, he was nominated by Mr. Gladstone to the see of St. Asaph. Bishop Hughes is said to be an effective preacher both in English and Welsh.

HUGHES, Thomas, M.P., Q.C., second son of John Hughes, Esq., of Donington Priory, near Newbury, Berks, born Oct. 20, 1823, was educated at Rugby under Dr. Arnold, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1845. Entering as a student at Lincoln's Inn, he was called to the bar in Jan., 1848. He published "Tom Brown's School-days," in 1856; the "Scouring of the White Horse," in 1858; "Tom Brown at Oxford," in 1861; "Alfred the Great," in 1869; is the author of several tracts; and has contributed some articles in reviews and papers, and prefaces to the "Biglow Papers" and "Whitmore's Poems." He was one of the members for Lambeth from 1865 to 1868, when he was returned for the borough of Frome. Mr. Hughes was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1869, and in the following year he made a tour in the United States.

HUGO, The Rev. Thomas, M.A., F.S.A., son of the late Dr. Charles Hugo, born at Taunton, in 1820, was educated at Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1842. Having held a living in Lancashire, he became in 1851 senior curate of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, whence he was preferred in 1858 to the Rectory of All Saints, Skinner Street; and in 1868 to the suburban rectory of West Hackney, Stoke Newington. He is an active member of the Society of Antiquaries, on the Council and Executive Committee of which he served for a number of years; of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, of which he is the reputed founder; of the Royal Society of Literature; and of the Genealogical Society of Great Britain. His province is especially that of our national and ecclesiastical records, and of mediæval history, literature, and art. He has contributed many papers to the transactions and journals of literary societies; is the author of a "Memoir of Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester," 1853; of several volumes of sermons, and of other religious publications; and is well known to monastic archæologists as the historian of a number of the religious houses of the west of England, whose annals were previously but little understood; among which are the Abbeys of Athelney, Muchelney, and Cleeve, and the Priories of Taunton, Mynchin-Buckland, Cannington, Mynchin-Barrow, and Ilchester. These works have been followed by "The Mediæval Nunneries of the Diocese of Bath and Wells, and County of Somerset," containing a very detailed account of these establishments and their appropriated benefices. He has also contributed to archæology a history of the curious House of the Knights Hospitallers at Moor Hall, Harefield, in Middlesex, and of the religious houses in London of St. Helen's, Austinfriars, Halliwell, &c. To the illustration of modern art Mr. Hugo contributed in 1866 a Catalogue, critical and descriptive, of the works of the brothers Bewick, of Newcastle, of which he possesses the finest collection ever formed, including many of the original wood blocks. A supplement followed in 1868, and in 1870 a volume containing two thousand impressions from the blocks just mentioned. Mr. Hugo is one of the best-known preachers of the High Church party, and a popular lecturer on historical, literary, and artistic subjects.

HUGO, Comte Victor Marie, was born at Besançon, Feb. 26, 1802, his father being a colonel in the French army. From Besançon he was carried to Elba, to Paris, to Rome, and to Naples, before he was five years of age. In 1809 he returned to France and received a classical instruction at a religious house. The first volume of his "Odes and Ballads" appeared in 1822, and his tales "Hans of Iceland," and "Bug-Jargal," were written about this time. In 1826 he published a second volume of "Odes and Ballads," which exhibited a change in his political and literary opinions, and in 1827 he composed his drama "Cromwell." In 1829 he published his "Last Days of a Condemned Criminal," the terrific interest of which secured it an immense success. M. Hugo prepared a further attack on the stiff and unnatural style of French dramatic literature in his "Hernani," first played at the Théâtre Français, Feb. 26, 1830, and it caused a scene of riotous confusion. The Academy went so far as to lay a complaint against his attempted innovations at the foot of the throne. Charles X. sensibly replied, that "in matters of art he was no more than a private person." Shortly after the Revolution of July, 1830, his "Marion de Lorme," which had been suppressed by the censorship under the Restoration, was brought ont with success. "Le Roi s'amuse" was performed at the Théâtre Français in Jan., 1832, and the day after its production was interdicted by the Government. M. Victor Hugo, who published a number of dramatic pieces of various merit, after many struggles, was admitted into the Academy in 1841, and was created a peer of France by Louis-Philippe. In 1849 he was chosen President of the Peace Congress, of which he had been a leading member. After 1852, M. Victor Hugo resided in exile in Jersey, Guernsey, and elsewhere, and refused to avail himself of the general amnesty issued Aug. 15, 1859. On the fall of the empire, however, he hastened back to his native country, entered heartily into the Republican movement, and was returned to the National Assembly at Bordeaux, which he soon quitted in disgust, sending, on March 9, 1871, the following characteristic letter to the President, M. Grévy:—"Three weeks ago the Assembly refused to hear Garibaldi; to-day it refuses to hear me. I resign my seat." M. Hugo then repaired to Brussels, but the Belgian Government, alarmed by his violent writings, and his avowed sympathy with the Communists, expelled him from the country. He then sought refuge in the seclusion of the little town of Vianden, in Luxemburg, where he composed "L'Année Terrible." Returning to Paris in July, 1871, he pleaded earnestly for the lives of Rossel, Ferré, and the other Communists, to no effect. He accepted the *mandat impératif* in the following elections, but M. Vautrian defeated him. M. Victor Hugo has given an account of this period of his career in "Actes et Paroles, 1870–71–72," published at Paris in 1872. He wrote much after he quitted France in 1852. His satire, "Napoléon le Petit," appeared at Brussels in 1852, "Les Châtiments," at the same place, in 1853; and "Contemplations," at Paris, in 1853. His fame rests principally on his "Notre-Dame de Paris," which has been translated into most European languages, and is known in England under the title of the "Hunchback of Notre-Dame." His semi-historical and social romance, "Les Misérables," translated into nine languages, was issued at Paris, Brussels, London, New York, Madrid, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Turin, the same day, April 3, 1862. This was followed in 1864 by a rhapsodical work on Shakspere—not likely to add to his reputation. His last novel, "L'Homme qui Rit," appeared in 1869. M. Victor Hugo has been a prolific writer, and a list of his works would exceed our limits. Amongst those best known in England are "Claude Gueux," a tale; "Lucrèce Borgia;" "Marie Tudor;" "Ruy Blas," and "Les Burgraves," plays; and "Le Rhin," a book of travels.

HULL, Edward, B.A., F.G.S., son of the Rev. J. D. Hull, was born in Antrim in 1829. He has been extensively employed upon the Geological Survey of Great Britain, under the late Sir H. de la Beche and Sir R. I. Murchison, and has published an elaborate work upon one interesting portion of the chief subject of his attention, the "History, Structure, and Resources of the Coalfields of Great Britain." He has contributed "Geology of Parts of Wilts and Gloucestershire," "Geology of the Country around Cheltenham," "Geology of the Country around Woodstock," "Geology of the Leicestershire Coal-Field," "Geology of the Country around Wigan," "Geology of the Country around Prescot," and "Geology of the Country around Manchester and Oldham," to the "Memoirs of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom." Mr. Hull is a contributor to the *Quarterly Journal of Science*, to the *Popular Science Review*, and to the *Transactions of the Geological Society of London*.

HULLAH, John, teacher of singing, born in 1812, is a native of Worcester. In 1829 he became a pupil of the late Mr. Horsley, and in 1832 studied under Crevelli at the Royal Academy of Music. He first became known as the composer of the music to Mr. C. Dickens's opera "The Village Coquettes." In 1840 he established his well-known system of singing, and has done much to popularize the study of music among the middle classes. St. Martin's Hall, built for him in 1847, was unfortunately burned down in 1860, on which occasion Mr. Hullah's friends and pupils presented him with a handsome testimonial, as a mark of gratitude for his teaching, and sympathy with his misfortune. He is Professor of Vocal Music and of Harmony in King's College, Queen's College, and Bedford College, London, organist of Charterhouse, and conductor of the orchestra and chorus in the Royal Academy of Music. Mr. Hullah was appointed Musical Inspector for the United Kingdom by the Committee of Council on Education in March, 1872. He is the author of "A Grammar of Harmony," a "Grammar of Counterpoint," of "The History of Modern Music," and "The Transition Period of Musical History," (courses of lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain), and of a large number of detached essays on the history and science of music.

HUMBERT, Prince (Humbert Rénier Charles Emmanuel Jean Marie Ferdinand Eugène), Crown Prince of Italy, and Prince of Piedmont, the eldest son of King Victor Emmanuel, was born March 14, 1844. At an early age he obtained an insight into political and military life under the guidance of his father, whom he attended during the war of Italian Independence, although he was then too young to take an active part in the struggle. The youthful heir to the throne was more closely connected with the movement for the unification of Italy which followed the events of 1859. In particular he took part in the work of reorganizing the ancient Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and in July, 1862, he visited Naples and Palermo, where he shared the popularity of Garibaldi. When the war between Prussia and Austria was imminent Prince Humbert was despatched to Paris to ascertain the sentiments of the French Government in reference to the alliance between Italy and Prussia. On the outbreak of hostilities he hastened to take the field; obtained the command of a division of General Cialdini's army with the title of Lieutenant-General; and was present at the disastrous battle of Custozza, (June 23, 1866,) where, it is said, he performed prodigies of valour. On April 22, 1868, he married, at Turin, his cousin the Princess Marguerite Marie Thérèse Jeanne of Savoy, daughter of the late Duke Ferdinand of Genoa, brother of King Victor Emmanuel. This union resulted in the birth of a son at Naples, Nov. 11, 1869, who received the names of Victor Emmanuel Ferdinand Marie Januarius, and the title of Prince of Naples. After the seizure of Rome by the Italian troops in 1870, Prince Humbert and the Princess Marguerite took up their residence in the Eternal City.

HUME, THE REV. ABRAHAM, D.C.L., LL.D., of Scottish extraction, born about 1815, was educated at the Royal Belfast College, at Glasgow University, and afterwards at Trinity College, Dublin, in all which he succeeded in obtaining honours. Having taught mathematics and the English language and literature in the Belfast Royal Institution and Academy, and the Institute and College at Liverpool, he was ordained in 1843, and the hon. degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Glasgow. In 1847 he was appointed to a new parish, of which he is Vicar, in Liverpool; and his minute statistical inquiries connected with this and other portions of the town threw great light upon its moral and spiritual condition. The publication of a summary of the previous year's work from his diary in Jan., 1857 and 1858, under the signature of "A Lancashire Incumbent," had the effect of modifying public opinion on the subject of the idleness imputed to the clergy, in letters printed in the *Times*. In 1858 he gave evidence before a Select Committee of the House of Lords on the "Means of Divine Worship in Populous Districts," which led to the formation of the Liverpool Church Aid Society; and in 1859 gave evidence before another Select Committee of the Lords on the subject of "Church Rates." Of several maps which he produced, one was published with the Report. It showed the proportion of non-worshippers and of worshippers in each of the three great classes in England and Wales, and in seventy-three of the large towns. This evidence has been frequently quoted in parliamentary debates. He has paid great attention to the promotion of education, and to the advancement of useful learning among all classes in Liverpool. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, and of the Society of Antiquaries, London, President of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, of which he was one of the three founders, and an honorary or corresponding member of other learned societies. Most of his writings have appeared in the Transactions of learned societies and in periodical publications. Among his writings are "The Learned Societies and Printing Clubs of the United Kingdom," published in 1847; "Sir Hugh of Lincoln, or an Examination of a Curious Tradition respecting the Jews," 1849; "Philosophy of Geographical Names," 1851; "Geographical Terms, as illustrating and enriching the English Language," 1859; "Topographical, Historical, and Philological Essays, reprinted from the Ulster Journal of Archæology;" various pamphlets in defence of the Established Church; Essays on Elementary Education; and single sermons. A large illustrated archæological work, descriptive of an extinct town or settlement, called Meols, on the Cheshire coast, appeared in 1863; and "Results of the Irish Census, with a special Reference to the Church in Ireland," in 1864. In 1867, he was sent on a surveying tour by the South American Missionary Society, and explored the west coast, especially in Peru and Chili. He is the author of two pamphlets, respectively on the moral condition and commercial prospects of that country, and of a third on some of its curious antiquities.

HUME, Hamilton, born June 18, 1797, at Paramatta, New South Wales, in Aug., 1814, when only seventeen years of age discovered the now populous district of Berrima. In 1824 he led a party across the Blue Mountains, and, accompanied by Mr. Hovell, accomplished the first overland journey from New South Wales to what is now known as Victoria, crossing and giving his name to the Hume river, the principal tributary of the Murray. In 1826 he accompanied Sturt on his first exploring expedition, and his services in guiding the party in unknown districts were gratefully recognized by the Government and by Sturt himself. In July, 1858, a marble column in his honour was erected, by public subscription, on the northern bank of the river Hume, near the town of Albury, 2,000 miles from the sea. In 1858 the river was navigated by ten steamers and as many barges; and in the third year of its navigation the value of the merchandise transported was upwards of a million sterling. Some difference of opinion having occurred, as to the precedency of Mr. Hume or Mr. Hovell in the exploration of 1826, he published, in 1855, "A Brief Statement of Facts in connection with an Overland Expedition from Lake George to Port Phillip, in the year 1824." A township and electoral district were named after him, also a beautiful bridge erected over the Yass. Though never in England, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society on the recommendation of two of its council, and he is a Colonial Magistrate for the district of Yass, near which he resides.

HUMPHREYS, Miss C. F. (*See* Alexander, Dr., Bishop of Derry.)

HUMPHREYS, Henry Noel, born at Birmingham in 1810, was educated at King Edward's Grammar School and on the Continent. After a residence in Rome, he, in 1840, published his first work, the descriptions to "Views in Rome," by Mr. W. B. Cooke. He is joint author, with Mr. J. O. Westwood of "British Butterflies and their Transformations," published in 1840; of "British Moths and their Transformations;" and author of "Illuminated Illustrations of Froissart's Chronicles," in 1843; of "The Parables of our Lord" (illuminated), in 1846; of "The Illuminated Books of the Middle Ages" (folio), and "The Art of Illumination," in 1849; of "Ancient Coins and Medals," illustrated with fac-similes of Greek and Roman Coins, in relief, in 1850; of "The Collector's Manual," in 1853; of "The Coinage of the British Empire," in 1854; of "Stories by an Archæologist and his Friends," in 1856; of "Ocean Gardens," in 1857; of "Butterfly Vivarium, or Insect Home," in 1858; of "Goethe in Strasburg, a Dramatic Novelette," in 1860; of "Holbein and the Dance of Death," in 1868; of "A History of the Art of Printing," in 1867; of "Masterpieces of the early Printers and Engravers," published in 1870; of "Rembrandt and his Etchings," 1871; of several novels published anonymously; and of tales, magazine articles, and other works.

HUMPHRY, The Rev. William Gilson, M.A., born about 1815, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1837, and of which he was elected Fellow. He was Hulsean lecturer at Cambridge in 1849–50. Having been chaplain to the late Bishop of London for some years, he was nominated by him in 1855 to the vicarage of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and was made prebendary of St. Paul's. He has written "A Commentary on the Book of the Acts of the Apostles;" "The Doctrine of a Future State" (the Hulsean Lecture for 1849); "The Early Progress of the Gospel" (the Hulsean Lecture for 1850); "An Historical and Explanatory Treatise on the Book of Common Prayer;" "The Miracles" (the Boyle Lecture for 1857); "The Character of St. Paul" (the Boyle Lecture for 1858);

"Theophilus of Antioch;" and "Theophylact on St. Matthew." He edited and is one of the authors of "A Revised Version of St. John's Gospel, and the Epistles to the Romans and Corinthians."

HUNT, The Right Hon. George Ward, M.P., only surviving son of the late Rev. George Hunt, of Buckhurst, Berkshire, and Wadenhoe House, Oundle, Northamptonshire, by Emma, daughter of Mr. Samuel Gardiner, of Coombe Lodge, Oxfordshire, was born at Buckhurst, July 30, 1825, and educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1848; M.A. 1851; Hon. D.C.L. 1870). Mr. Hunt was called to the bar in 1851, and went the Oxford circuit, but he relinquished practice before entering Parliament. In 1852 and 1857 he unsuccessfully contested the borough of Northampton in the Conservative interest, but in Dec., 1857, on the death of Mr. Augustus Stafford, he was returned for the northern division of the county of Northampton, which he has represented ever since. Always an active and business member of the House of Commons, Mr. Hunt took, in 1866, a very prominent position, by introducing a bill for dealing with the cattle plague, and by pressing it on with indomitable energy, *pari passu* with the measure of the Government. On the accession of Lord Derby to power in June, 1866, Mr. Hunt was nominated Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and he was Chancellor of the Exchequer from Feb. to Dec., 1868. He was sworn of the Privy Council on being appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Hunt is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Northamptonshire, and was elected Chairman of Quarter Sessions for that county in April, 1866. He married, in 1857, Alice, third daughter of the Right Rev. Robert Eden, Bishop of Moray and Ross.

HUNT, Robert, born Sept. 6, 1807, at Devonport, a self-educated man, is the Keeper of Mining Records at the Museum of Practical Geology, and was the first-appointed Professor of Mechanical Science to the Government School of Mines. He is best known by "Researches on Light," "The Poetry of Science," and "Panthea, or the Spirit of Nature," 1849; "Elementary Physics," 1851; and "Manual of Photography," 1857; and is the editor of the new and voluminous edition of "Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines." He has devoted special attention to the chemical influences of the solar rays, is the discoverer of several important photographic processes, and has contributed to a more perfect knowledge of the influences of light, heat, and actinism (the chemical principle of the solar rays), on the growth of plants. These researches have been published in the "Transactions of the British Association." Having taken up his residence in Cornwall, he was for five years Secretary to the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, during which period he was very actively engaged in investigating the phenomena of mineral veins and of metalliferous deposits in general. Mr. Hunt, who is the author of the "Synopsis," and of the "Handbook" of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and of the International Exhibition of 1862, was the first to originate the publication of statistical returns of the mineral produce of the United Kingdom. His "Mineral Statistics," published annually by order of the Treasury, are so much valued by those engaged in metallurgical and mineral industries, that in 1860 a very handsome testimonial of the value of 500 guineas was presented to him. He originated the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devonshire, the object of which is to give the practical miner a better education than he has hitherto received. Mr. R. Hunt was appointed in 1866 one of the Royal Commissioners to inquire into the quantity of coal remaining unworked in the British coal-fields.

HUNT, Thomas Sterry, Ph.D., F.R.S., was born at Norwich, Connecticut, Sept. 5, 1826. After passing through an academical course of study, he commenced the study of medicine and chemistry, devoted himself entirely to the latter, became chemical assistant to Professor Silliman, in Yale College; was appointed Chemist and Mineralogist to the expedition for the survey of Canada, under Sir W. E. Logan, after declining a similar position in the survey of Vermont. The services that he has rendered to science in this undertaking are well known, but his fame rests on his labours as an interpreter and writer on the researches of Liebig, Laurent, and Gerhardt, as exhibited by his papers contributed to the *American Journal of Science*, 1848–71, and his essays on "Solution," "Chemical Changes," and "Atomic Volumes," contributed to the *American Journal*, and republished in England and Germany. Mr. Hunt has been engaged in several mineralogical investigations of importance to the scientific world. One of the most important of these is the discovery—since verified by the recent experiments of Daubrée—that the wide-spread alteration and crystallization of the sedimentary rocks, constituting what is known as normal metamorphism, have been produced by the intervention of alkaline waters. Mr. Hunt, who was a member of the International Jury at the Paris Exhibition of 1855, and addressed some valuable papers to the Geological Society of France, is Professor of Chemistry in the University of Quebec, which bestowed upon him the degree of Doctor of Science in 1857. Harvard College presented him with the degree of M.A. in 1854; and he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1859. He is also a member of the National Academy of Science.

HUNT, Thornton, the eldest son of the late Mr. Leigh Hunt, born Sept. 10, 1810, was educated to be a painter, but the inactivity of life in the studio induced him to devote himself to literature, and to become a critic on works of art; in which, following the early Italian critics, he sought to give a more matter-of-fact manner to the treatment of the subject in the periodical press. Through the late Mr. Laman Blanchard he was introduced to a short-lived morning paper, the *Constitutional*, of the political department of which he was for a time sole conductor. On the breakdown of the *Constitutional* he became editor of the *North Cheshire Reformer*, and then of the *Glasgow Argus*, and with the experience he had gained of the local workings of our institutions, our trade, and the condition of the people, he returned to London in 1840, and formed a connection with the *Spectator*, which lasted until 1860. In that interval he had relations with some of the chief daily papers and other periodicals. In addition to a few pamphlets, chiefly on practical subjects, he has produced no work under his own name, except the "Foster-Brother," an historical romance, published in 1845, and suggested by his early residence in Italy, his political studies, and his admiration for the patriotic statesman, Carlo Zeno. He edited his father's "Autobiography," published in 1850, and his "Correspondence," published in 1862. At present he devotes his attention exclusively to political affairs.

HUNT, William Holman, painter, one of the most prominent members of the Pre-Raphaelite movement, born in London in 1827, exhibited his first picture at the Academy in 1846. The earlier works were adopted from poetry and fiction, such as "Dr. Rochecliffe performing Divine Service in the Cottage of Joceline Joliffe at Woodstock," in 1847; "The Flight of Madeline and Porphyro," from Keats's "St. Agnes," in 1848; and "Rienzi vowing to obtain Justice for the Death of his young Brother," in 1849. He commenced that choice of religious and mystical subjects, whereby he has since made himself best known, with "A Converted British Family sheltering a Christian Missionary from the Persecution of the Druids," in 1850, followed by the symbolical "Hireling Shepherd," in 1852. His picture of

1851 was in a different class of sentiment,—"Valentine receiving Sylvia from Proteus;" that of 1853, "Claudio and Isabella," and "Our English Coasts," a beautiful study of the Downs at Hastings. Three of these pictures were awarded £50 and £60 prizes at Liverpool and Birmingham. The occult meaning of his "Light of the World" and of the "Awakening Conscience," of 1854, was explained by Mr. Ruskin in some letters to the *Times*. "The Scapegoat," of which the scene was painted upon the margin of the salt-encrusted shallows of the Red Sea, was exhibited in 1856. The "Finding of the Saviour in the Temple," exhibited in 1860, was perhaps the painting which attracted the most exclusive notice of any modern effort. His more recent pictures are "London Bridge on the Night of the Marriage of the Prince of Wales;" "The After-Glow;" and "The Festival of St. Swithin." The last-mentioned was in the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1868. Mr. Hunt is now residing at Jerusalem.

HUNTER, Robert Mercer Taliaferro, born in Essex county, Virginia, April 21, 1809, graduated at the University of Virginia, and commenced practice as a barrister in 1830. He was returned to the House of Delegates in 1832, to Congress in 1837, and in the succeeding Congress was elected to the Speakership. Beaten at the election for Congress in 1843, he was more successful in 1845, was the first public man of note who urged the annexation of Texas, and was an energetic supporter of President Polk. In 1847 he was returned to the Senate, and supported the "Clayton Compromise," which was afterwards lost in the Lower House, and in 1850 became chairman of the Finance Committee. In the Presidential canvass of 1852 he delivered addresses on behalf of General Pierce, and subsequently supported the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and took an active part in the election of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency. In 1858 he was returned for the third time to the Senate, and advocated the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. In 1860 he delivered an extravagant speech in favour of slavery, which he declared to have received the sanction of all nations and of all ages, while free society was yet only an experiment. In July, 1861, he was expelled from the Senate of the United States for taking part in the Rebellion, and the same month was chosen Secretary of State to the Southern Confederacy. His term of office expired in Feb., 1862, and he was one of the two senators who represented Virginia in the Confederate Senate at Richmond, from February, 1862 to April, 1865. He was arrested as a prisoner of state after the close of the war, but was released on his parole, and was pardoned by President Johnson in 1867. He has since remained in retirement.

HUNTINGTON, Daniel, was born at New York, Oct. 14, 1816. He entered Yale before he was fifteen, but transferred himself the next year to Hamilton College, Clinton, New York. While yet a child he had a strong taste for drawing, and especially for portrait-drawing. This was discouraged by the painter Trumbull, a relative of his mother, but the boy persisted. While in Hamilton College, Elliott, the celebrated portrait painter, came to Clinton, and painted several portraits. From his intercourse with him Huntington's enthusiasm for art increased, and he was so successful in his portraits and fancy sketches that the Faculty advised him, after graduation, to enter Professor S. F. B. Morse's studio in New York, which he did in 1835, and after an interval produced the "Toper Asleep," and the "Bar-room Politician." In 1836 he devoted himself to landscape painting, and produced several clever pictures of American scenery; in 1839 he proceeded to study at Florence, and afterwards at Rome, where he painted his "Sibyl," his "Shepherd Boy of the Campagna," and other subjects. His return to New York was signalized by the appearance of "Mercy's Dream," and "Christiana and her Children." A disorder of the eyes in 1842 compelled him to lay aside his brush for two years. In 1844 he revisited Rome, and in 1845 painted the "Roman Penitents," "Italy," "The Communion of the Sick," and a few landscapes. His later works are "Lady Jane Grey and Feckenham in the Tower," "Henry VIII. and Queen Catherine Parr," "Queen Mary signing the Death-warrant of Lady Jane Grey," "The Good Samaritan," "The Sketcher," "Ichabod Crane and Katima van Tassel," "The Counterfeit Note," another "Mercy's Dream," "The Republican Court," a number of Shaksperian subjects, "Chocurna Peak," an immense landscape, "Philosophy and Christian Art," "Sowing the Word," and a historical picture representing an incident in the life of Charles V. He visited England in 1851, and painted the portraits of several celebrated personages. Mr. Huntington was elected President of the National Academy of Design in 1862, and resigned in 1870.

HUNTINGTON, THE RIGHT REV. FREDERIC DAN., D.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Central New York, born at Hadley, Mass., May 28, 1819, graduated from Amhurst College, Mass., in 1839, and, after three years' study in the Cambridge Divinity School, settled as pastor of the South Congregational (Unitarian) Church in Boston, in 1842. He remained there till 1855, when he was elected preacher to Harvard University, and Plummer Professor of Christian Morals in Harvard College. He had, about this time, withdrawn himself from the Unitarian body, and came to the university occupying an independent position. Soon after his appointment as preacher he relinquished the afternoon sermon in the college chapel, and substituted for it a service formed from those in use in the principal branches of the Christian church, with some original and peculiar additions of his own. He resigned his double office at the university in 1864, and soon afterwards united with the Protestant Episcopal Church. After receiving orders, he was rector for some years of a city church, and in April, 1869, was elected bishop of the diocese of Central New York. Dr. Huntington's principal works are:—"Lessons on the Parables of our Saviour;" "Sermons for the People," 1856; an edition of the Rev. William Mountford's works, 1846; an edition of Whately's "Christian Morals," 1856; "Sermons on Christian Living and Believing," 1860; and a course of lectures delivered before the Graham and the Lowell Institutes, entitled "Human Society as Illustrating the Wisdom, Power, and Goodness of God," 1860. He was for some years editor of the *Monthly Religious Magazine*.

HURON, BISHOP OF. (*See* HELLMUTH, DR.)

HUTCHINSON, THOMAS JOSEPH, F.R.G.S., a traveller, was brought up to the medical profession, and in 1854–55 acted as senior surgeon on board the *Pleiad* on the expedition to the rivers Niger, Tshadda, and Binuë. He was appointed British Consul in the territories on the west coast of Africa comprised within the Bight of Biafra, and lying between Cape Formosa and Cape St. John, in 1855; was Consul at Fernando Po from Nov. 1855 to June, 1861; was transferred as Consul to Rosario, in the Argentine Republic, in 1861; and was removed in the same capacity to Callao in 1870. He is the author of "Narrative of the Niger, Tshadda, and Binuë Exploration, including a Report on the Position and Prospects of Trade up those Rivers, with Remarks on the Malaria and Fevers of Western Africa," 1855; "Impressions of Western Africa: with Remarks on the Diseases of the Climate, and a Report on the Peculiarities of Trade up the Rivers in the Bight of Biafra," 1858; "Ten Years' Wanderings among the Ethiopians: with Sketches of the Manners and Customs of the Civilized and Uncivilized Tribes from Senegal to Gaboon," 1861; "Buenos Ayres and

Argentine Gleanings: with Extracts from a Diary of Salado Exploration in 1862 and 1863," London, 8vo., 1865; "The Paraná: with Incidents of the Paraguayan War, and South American Recollections from 1861 to 1868," London, 8vo., 1868; and "Up the Rivers and through some Territories of the Rio de la Plata Districts," London, 8vo., 1868, being a paper read at the meeting of the British Association in Norwich.

HUTT, THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM, K.C.B., son of the late R. Hutt, Esq., of Appleby, in the Isle of Wight, and nephew of Capt. Hutt, who was killed in Lord Howe's great naval victory, June 1, 1794, was born in 1803, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. and M.A. In 1832 he entered Parliament as one of the members in the Liberal interest, for Kingston-upon-Hull, which he represented till 1841, when he was chosen for Gateshead, which place he continues to represent in the House of Commons. He has always paid the greatest attention to measures relating to the shipping and commercial interests; was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade in 1860, when he was sworn a Member of the Privy Council. He went to Vienna to negotiate a commercial treaty in 1865; retired from the vice-presidency of the Board of Trade in Nov., and was made a K.C.B.

HUXLEY, THOMAS HENRY, LL.D., Ph.D., F.R.S., Professor of Natural History in the Royal School of Mines, Jermyn Street, London, and Hunterian Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology to the Royal College of Surgeons of England, born at Ealing, Middlesex, in 1825, was educated at Ealing School, and studied medicine at the Medical School of the Charing-Cross Hospital. He was appointed Assistant-Surgeon to H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* in 1846, remained with that vessel during the surveying cruise in the South Pacific and Torres Straits, returned to England in 1850, and succeeded Mr. Edward Forbes at the School of Mines in 1854. Professor Huxley's name came prominently before the general public in connection with the London School Board, to which he was elected in 1870. He took a very active part in the deliberations of that body, having rendered himself particularly conspicuous by his opposition to denominational teaching, and by fierce denunciation, in 1871, of the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. Professor Huxley retired from the board in Jan., 1872. He is well known as a writer on natural science, being the author of numerous papers published in the Transactions and Journals of the Royal, the Linnæan, the Geological, and the Zoological Societies, and in the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain. He has written "Oceanic Hydrozoa;" "Man's Place in Nature," 1863; "Lectures on Comparative Anatomy," 1864; "Lessons in Elementary Physiology," 1866, 2nd edit. 1868; "An Introduction to the Classification of Animals," 1869; and "Lay Sermons, Addresses, and Reviews," 1870, 2nd edit. 1871.

HYACINTHE, FATHER. (*See* LOYSON.)

HYMERS, THE REV. JOHN, D.D., F.R.S., born about 1803, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as second Wrangler in 1826, was elected Fellow and appointed Tutor of his College; and, having been elected Lady Margaret's Preacher in 1841, and discharged several other university offices, was appointed to the rectory of Brandesburton, Yorkshire, in 1852. Dr. Hymers, who is a Fellow of the Royal and Geological Societies, has written several Cambridge text-books, including "The Elements of the Theory of Astronomy," "Treatise on the Theory of Algebraical Equations," "Treatise on Analytical Geometry of Three Dimensions," "Treatise on Differential Equations and the Calculus of Finite Differences," "Treatise on Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical," "Treatise on the Integral Calculus," and a "Treatise on Conic

Sections." He published, in 1840, with notes and an appendix, "Bishop Fisher's Funeral Sermons on Lady Margaret and her Son, Henry VII."

I.

INGELOW, Miss Jean, daughter of Mr. William Ingelow, late of Ipswich, Suffolk, born about 1830, has written a volume of stories, called "Tales of Orris," 1860, and the "Round of Days," a volume of poems, which has gone through several editions both in England and the United States. This authoress contributed some poems to a collection of original poetical pieces, entitled "Home Thoughts and Home Scenes," 1864; and has written for various periodicals. She published "A Story of Doom, and other Poems" in 1867; and Mopsa the Fairy," in 1869.

INGLEBY, Clement Mansfield, LL.D., metaphysician and critic, born Oct. 29, 1823, at Edgbaston, Birmingham, being the only son of a most eminent solicitor of that town; was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., with mathematical honours, in 1847; M.A., in 1850; and LL.D., in 1858. He was appointed to the chair of Logic and Metaphysics at the Midland Institute in 1855, which he resigned in 1858. In the spring of 1870, Dr. Ingleby became foreign secretary to the Royal Society of Literature, which office he still holds. He is the author of "Outlines of Theoretical Logic," 1856; "The Shakspere Fabrications," 1859; "A Complete View of the Shakspere Controversy," 1861; "The Still Lion," 1867; "Was Thomas Lodge an Actor?" 1867; "An Introduction to Metaphysics," 1869; and "The Revival of Philosophy at Cambridge," 1870.

INGLIS, The Right Hon. John, of Glencorse, son of the Rev. Dr. Inglis, minister of the old Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, born in 1810, was educated at Glasgow and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834; M.A. in 1837; and Hon. D.C.L. in 1859. Having been called to the Scottish bar in 1835, he rose rapidly in his profession, was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, and a few months afterwards was made Lord-Advocate, a post which he resumed in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858, in which year he was raised to the bench as Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland. He represented Stamford from Feb. to July, 1858, and was for many years Dean of Faculty. In 1859 he was sworn a member of the Privy Council, and was made Lord Justice General and President of the Court of Session in Feb., 1867. He was installed as Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, April 12, 1869, and in the same year he received from the University of Glasgow the degree of LL.D.

INVERNESS (Duchess of), Cecilia Letitia Underwood, eldest surviving daughter of the second Earl of Arran, born about 1788, was married May 14, 1815, to Sir George Buggin, who died April 2, 1825. The lady soon after contracted a marriage with his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex (resuming by royal licence her mother's maiden name of Underwood), but the alliance, though binding in conscience, was not recognised by the law. She was raised to the peerage as Duchess of Inverness (one of the titles which had belonged to the Duke of Sussex), April 10, 1840.

IRONS, The Rev. William Josiah, D.D., born Sept. 12, 1812, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1833. Having held a curacy and afterwards an incumbency in the southern suburbs of London, he was appointed vicar of Barkway, Herts, in 1838, and vicar of Brompton, Middlesex, in 1842. He has written "An Epitome of the Bampton Lectures of Dr. Hampden;" three "Series" of "Parochial Lectures," the first on "Apostolical Succession," published in 1837; the second on "The Holy Catholic

Church," in 1838; and the third on "Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction," in 1847; "The Whole Doctrine of Final Causes;" "A Reply to Dr. Newman on Development," and a large number of sermons, prayers, and controversial pamphlets. In 1860 Dr. Irons was made Prebendary of St. Paul's, and selected to write one of the replies to "Essays and Reviews," in the volume edited by the Bishop of Oxford, and has since published two volumes of sermons on the Parables and Miracles, a work entitled "The Bible and its Interpreters," and a volume of Hymns and Translations from the Hebrew Psalms and the Hymni Ecclesiæ, &c. In 1870 he was appointed Bampton Lecturer by the University of Oxford; rector of the Crown living of Wadingham, Lincolnshire, and rural dean. His Bampton Lectures were published under the title of "Christianity as taught by St. Paul," and his latest work is a sermon on "Indifference," preached in 1871.

IRVING, John Henry Brodribb, actor, was born Feb. 6, 1838, at Keinton, near Glastonbury, and educated at private schools. He made his first appearance on the boards of the Sunderland Theatre, Sept. 29, 1856, and came out next at Edinburgh, Feb. 9, 1857, remaining there for rather more than two years and a half. On Sept. 25, 1859, he appeared at the Princess's Theatre, where he remained about three months. About this period he gave two dramatic readings at Crosby Hall, on the plays of "Virginius" and "The Lady of Lyons." He proceeded in April, 1860, to Glasgow, the theatre of which town was then under the management of Edward Glover, and remained there until the 29th of the following September. After this he went to Manchester Theatre Royal, and continued to play there up to April 1, 1865. It was in this year that, in conjunction with Mr. Maccabe, he appeared in a performance which was undertaken to expose the so-called "spiritual séances" of the Davenport Brothers. On leaving Manchester he took a farewell benefit at the Free-Trade Hall. From Jan., 1866, to July in that year he was engaged at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Liverpool, and on July 30 was engaged to play with Miss Kate Terry at Manchester by Mr. Dion Boucicault in an original play of his, entitled "Hunted Down." This led to a London engagement, when he came out at the St. James's Theatre as Doricourt in the "Belle's Stratagem." In Dec., 1867, he proceeded to the Queen's Theatre, and subsequently acted in the provinces from time to time, as well as at various London houses. In May, 1870, he transferred his services to the Vaudeville Theatre, when he appeared as Digby Grant in Mr. Albery's comedy of the "Two Roses," which character he sustained for 300 consecutive nights. His subsequent appearance, Nov. 20, 1871, was at the Lyceum Theatre, in the "Bells," founded on MM. Erckmann-Chatrian's popular novel of the "Polish Jew."

IRVING, Theodore, LL.D., was born at New York in 1809, and spent some years in Europe with his uncle, Washington Irving. He was professor of history and belles lettres in Geneva College from 1836 to 1849, and afterwards for three years filled the same professorship in the Free Academy (now the college of the city of New York). In 1854 he entered the ministry in the Episcopal Church. He is the author of "The Conquest of Florida, by Hernando de Soto," 2 vols., 1835; and "The Fountain of Living Waters," 1854.

ISABELLA II. (Maria Isabella Louisa) ex-Queen of Spain, was born at Madrid, Oct. 30, 1830. Her father, Ferdinand VII., had been induced, by the influence of his wife, to issue the Pragmatic Decree, revoking the Salic law; and at his death, Sept. 29, 1833, his eldest daughter, then a child, was proclaimed Queen, under the regency of her mother, Maria-Christina. This event proved the signal for civil warfare, as the claims of the late king's brother were warmly supported by certain classes of the people. The war of succession lasted seven years, and the country was desolated by the struggle between the contending Carlist and Christina parties, until the Cortes confirmed the claims of Isabella by pronouncing sentence of exile on Don Carlos and his adherents. In 1840, the Queen-regnant, finding it impossible to carry on the government without making concessions to public feeling for which she was indisposed, retired to France, resigning her power into the hands of Espartero, whom she had been previously compelled to summon to the head of affairs. For the following three years, whilst that constitutional leader was able in great measure to direct her education and training, the young Queen was subjected to purer and better influences than she had before experienced. She was declared by a decree of the Cortes to have attained her majority, Oct. 15, 1843, and took her place among the reigning sovereigns of Europe. Maria-Christina returned to Madrid in 1845, and her restoration to influence was marked by the marriage of Isabella II. to her cousin, Don Francisco d'Assis, the elder son of her maternal uncle, Don Francisco de Paula, which took place Oct. 10, 1846. Sacrificed to the intrigues of a party whose interests were based on this uncongenial union, Isabella II. never knew the beneficial influence of domestic happiness, estrangements and reconciliations having succeeded each other alternately in her married life. It deserves special mention, however, that during her reign Spain rose to take rank among the great powers of Europe, while her internal progress advanced with rapid strides. On Sept. 16, 1868, a great revolution broke out in Spain, commencing with the fleet off Cadiz, and gradually spreading over the whole peninsula. The speedy result was the formation of a Republican Provisional Government under Prim, Serrano, and others, at Madrid, and the flight of Queen Isabella to France. On Nov. 6 her Majesty took up her residence in Paris, where she has since remained, with the exception of an interval spent at Geneva during the Franco-Prussian war. On June, 25, 1870, she renounced her claims to the Spanish throne in favour of her eldest son, the Prince of the Asturias. Queen Isabella has five children:—1. Infanta Marie-Isabel-Françoise-d'Assise-Christine-de-Paule-Dominga, born Dec. 20, 1851. 2. Alfonso, Prince of Asturias, born Nov. 28, 1857. 3. Infanta Marie del Pilar, born June 4, 1861. 4. Infanta Maria della Paz, born June 23, 1862; and 5. Infanta Maria Eulalie, born Feb. 12, 1864.

ISMAIL-PASHA, Viceroy or Khedive of Egypt, son of Ibrahim Pasha, and grandson of the celebrated Mehemet Ali, was born at Cairo in 1830, and succeeded his brother Said Pasha, Jan. 18, 1863. He was educated in Paris, and on his return to Egypt, in 1849, he opposed the policy of Abbas Pasha, the Viceroy, who, as it was supposed for political purposes, made, in 1853, a criminal charge against him, which was not, however, proceeded with. In 1855 he visited France on a confidential mission, and proceeded thence to Rome, where he conveyed some magnificent Oriental presents for the Pope's acceptance. The present Viceroy's policy in Egypt is said to be in accordance with that of his predecessor, namely, the development of the resources of his country; but he had much trouble in his transactions with M. Lesseps in relation to the Suez Canal. These difficulties were, however, arranged in July, 1864, by the arbitration of the Emperor Napoleon, whose decision was accepted by the Viceroy. From this period the Viceroy took a warm interest in the undertaking, and in 1869, when the works were approaching completion, he visited most of the capitals of Europe, including London, in order to invite the Sovereigns to be present at the opening of the canal. The Viceroy gave serious offence to the Sultan by the airs of sovereignty he assumed during this journey, and by the language of independence which he employed in his invitations; but the year in which the quarrel arose saw its amicable termination. The Khedive gave way upon the matters of form, which were those upon which the Porte laid the most stress, and a new firman, maintaining, confirming, and defining the privileges of the Pasha, was read to him with all due formality.

ISRAELS, Josef, a Dutch painter, born at Groningen in 1824. He studied at Amsterdam under Kruseman, and next at Paris under Picot; and received gold medals of honour at Paris, Brussels, and Rotterdam. He also had conferred upon him the Belgian Order of Leopold, and was nominated a member of the French Legion of Honour. His principal paintings are, "The Tranquil House" (in the possession of M. de Broucker, Brussels); "The Shipwrecked" and "The Cradle" (both in the possession of Mr. Arthur Lewis, London); "Interior of the Orphans' Home at Katwyk;" "The True Support" (in the possession of the Count de Flandres); "The Mother" (in the possession of Mr. Forbes, London); and "The Children of the Sea" (in the Queen of Holland's collection). Mr. Israels has resided in Amsterdam for many years. His brother, Mr. Lehman Israels, born at Groningen in 1833, went at an early age to the United States, where he acquired a considerable reputation as a journalist. He is at the present time foreign editor of the *New York World*.

ISTURITZ, Don Xavier De, politician, son of a Basque merchant, known for his patriotism during the French invasion, born at Cadiz in 1790, was, with his brother Thomas, elected to the Cortes of 1812–14. Ferdinand, on his restoration, having rewarded his most devoted servants with exile or imprisonment, Isturitz offered his house to the malcontents, and presided at the famous rising of Riego, Jan. 1, 1820. After the establishment of the Constitution, Isturitz went to Madrid, where he founded several liberal clubs, and contributed, perhaps involuntarily, to the excesses which followed the triumph of the Revolution. In 1823 he was President of the Cortes, and at the restoration fled to London, where he obtained mercantile employment. Having in exile been condemned to death, he was amnestied by Maria Christina, and in 1834 returned to Spain, again entered the Cortes, and by his ultra-democratic zeal excited the rising of the National Guard, which overthrew the Torreno administration. Under the Ministry of Mendizabal, Isturitz held the office of President of the Chamber of *Procuradores*, a kind of Council of State. After the fall of Mendizabal, Isturitz, who became Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and President of the Council, May 15, 1836, offended all parties by his violence. The outbreak of La Granja, of August, in consequence of which the Constitution of 1812 was re-established, obliged him once more to take refuge in England. He received a second amnesty in 1837, was sent to the Cortes in 1838, and was nominated President of the Congress of 1839. During the regency of Espartero, Isturitz plotted to enable the queen-mother, Maria Christina, to return to Spain, and she gave him her confidence in the negotiations for the Spanish marriages. He succeeded Narvaez as Minister in Feb., 1846, was replaced by Narvaez in March of that year, returning to power in the following April, and was dismissed by a vote of want of confidence carried in the Cortes in December. Don Isturitz, who was three times ambassador in England, signed, with M. de Flahault and Lord Russell, the convention of Oct. 31, 1861, for intervention in Mexico. He was appointed ambassador for Spain to the French Court, March 2, 1863, and retired in Oct., 1864.

ITALY, King of. (*See* Victor Emmanuel).

J.

JACKSON, Charles Thomas, M.D., was born at Plymouth, Mass., June 21, 1805. Left an orphan when a boy, he was for three years sent to school at Duxbury, Mass., where he developed a fondness for chemical and philosophical pursuits; he was subsequently placed by his guardian in a mercantile house in Boston, but showing no aptitude for trade, he resumed his studies at the end of a year intending to enter Harvard College. His health failing, he made an excursion on foot through New York and New Jersey, in company with several naturalists, and on his return applied himself to the study of medicine, graduated M.D. at Harvard University in 1829, and was engaged on the survey of Nova Scotia, in company with Dr. Francis Alger, of Boston. In 1829 he attended the hospitals in Paris, went on a tour through Switzerland, Italy, and Austria, and spent the summer of 1832 in schools of surgery in Paris. It was on his return voyage in Oct., 1832, that he claims to have pointed out to Professor Morse, the possibility of telegraphic communication by means of electricity which was substantially what the professor subsequently adopted. It is but just to say, that Dr. Jackson's claims to the honour of Morse's discovery, have not been recognised by his countrymen. Dr. Jackson commenced, in 1833, the practice of medicine in Boston, relinquished it for geology, and was engaged in 1836, 1839, and 1840 in geological surveys of Maine, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire. In 1845 he examined and reported on the copper-mines and the mineral deposits about Lake Superior. In 1849 he received the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and in 1852 a prize of 2,500 francs from the French Academy of Sciences, for his discoveries in the employment of anæsthetics; rewards to which an impartial investigation has shown that he had no just claim. King Oscar of Sweden awarded him a gold medal, and he is decorated with the Red Eagle of Prussia and other European orders. He has published, "Mineralogy and Geology of Nova Scotia," in collaboration with Francis Alger, 1832; "Reports on the Geology of the State of Maine," 3 vols., 1837–9; "Reports on the Geology of the Public Lands in the State of Maine," 1837–8; "Report of Geological and Agricultural Survey of Rhode Island," 1840; "Report on the Geology of New Hampshire," 1841; and numerous pamphlets on the Telegraph and Anæsthetic controversies.

JACKSON, The Right Rev. John, D.D., Bishop of London, son of Henry Jackson, Esq., merchant, of London, born Feb. 22, 1811, was educated at Reading School under Dr. Valpy, whence he proceeded to Pembroke College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1833, taking first-class honours, and gained the Denyer Theological Prize. From 1836 till 1846 he was Head-Master of the Proprietary Grammar-school at Islington, and during part of that time Incumbent of St. James's, Muswell Hill, in the parish of Hornsey. He was appointed Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly, in 1846, Chaplain to the Queen in 1847, and Canon of Bristol in 1852; was a Select Preacher before the University of Oxford in 1845, 1850, 1862, and 1866; preached the Boyle Lectures in London in 1853, and on the death of Dr. Kaye, in that year, was made Bishop of Lincoln. On Jan. 4, 1869, he was translated to the see of London.

JACKSON, The Rev. Thomas, M.A., born at Preston in 1812, was educated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834. Having held some parochial cures and educational appointments, he succeeded Sir James Kay Shuttleworth as Principal of the Normal College at Battersea, and shortly after was preferred by Dr. Blomfield, late Bishop of London, to a prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral. He was nominated in 1849 to a bishopric in New Zealand, and proceeded thither with the intention of being consecrated by Bishop Selwyn, but difficulties arose, and Mr. Jackson returned to England; shortly after which he was preferred to the rectory of St. Mary, Stoke Newington, where he has been instrumental in building one of the most splendid churches in the metropolis. He has written "A Manual of Logic;" "Examination Questions and Papers for Theological Students;" "Questions on Adams's Roman Antiquities;" "Questions on Ancient Geography;" "Sermons preached chiefly on Public Occasions;" "The Mourning Mother Comforted," being passages in prose and verse on the death of children; "Our Dumb Companions, or Conversations of a Father with his Children on Horses and Donkeys, Dogs and Cats," "Our Dumb Neighbours," "Our Feathered Companions," and "The Narrative of the Fire of London, freely handled on the principles of modern Rationalism, by Pieter Maritzburg. With an introductory Essay on the use of Irony, and some account of Ironical publications." He has contributed biographical articles to serial publications, and was for some time editor of *The English Journal of Education.*

JACKSON, The Right Rev. William Walrond, D.D., Bishop of Antigua, born in Barbadoes about 1810, received his education at Codrington College, Barbadoes, of which he was a Licentiate in Theology. He was formerly Chaplain to the Forces in Barbadoes, and was consecrated Bishop of Antigua in 1860. His episcopal jurisdiction includes the islands of Antigua, Nevis, St. Christopher, Montserrat, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica; and the gross income of the see is £2,000, paid out of the Consolidated Fund.

JACOB, The Rev. George Andrew, D.D., born at Exmouth, Dec. 16, 1807, was educated at the Grammar School, Exeter, and at Oxford, where he took a first class in classics in 1829. He was appointed Head-Master of the Grammar School of King Edward VI., Bromsgrove, in 1832; to the Principalship of the Collegiate School, Sheffield, in 1843; and to the Head-Mastership of Christ's Hospital, London, in 1853, which he resigned in Oct., 1868. Dr. Jacob has written "A Letter to Sir R. Peel on National Education," 1839; "Sermons preached before the University of Oxford as Select Preacher," 1855; Greek and Latin Grammars; and a course of Lectures, entitled "The Ecclesiastical Polity of the New Testament, a Study for the Church of England," 1871.

JACOBSON, The Right Rev. William, D.D., Bishop of Chester, born in Norfolk in 1803, was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he graduated in high honours in 1827. In 1829 he was elected to a Fellowship at Exeter College, and held the Vice-Principalship of Magdalen Hall from 1832 to 1848, when, having been nominated Regius Professor of Divinity (an office to which was attached a canonry in Christ-Church Cathedral and the rectory of Ewelme, Oxon), he was created D.D. by decree of Convocation. Dr. Jacobson, who held the university offices of Select Preacher, Public Orator, &c., and the incumbency of Iffley, near Oxford, from 1839 to 1840, has edited for the University Press, "The Remains of the Apostolic Fathers," "The Oxford Paraphrase and Annotations on the Epistles of St. Paul," the "Collected Works of Bishop Sanderson," "Nowell's Catechism," &c. In 1865 he was appointed to the bishopric of Chester, and on the death of Dr. Wigram, Bishop of Rochester, in April, 1867, obtained a seat in the House of Lords. The see is of the annual value of £4,500, with the patronage of fifty livings, and the diocese includes the county of Chester, with part of Lancashire.

JAMES, Col. Sir Henry, F.R.S., born in Cornwall in 1803, was educated at the Grammar School, Exeter, and at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He entered the corps of Engineers in 1825, and rising by successive steps, became Col. in 1857. Whilst performing his military duties, Sir Henry has been Director of the Geological Survey in Ireland, of the Admiralty Engineering Works at Portsmouth, of the Ordnance Survey of the United Kingdom, and of the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office; has written several works on geology, engineering, meteorology, &c., and superintended the execution and publication of the operations described in the "Account of the principal Triangulation of the United Kingdom, with the Figure, Dimensions, and mean specific Gravity of the Earth derived therefrom." He received the honour of knighthood in 1860, and discovered the art of photo-zincography, by means of which he has produced a fac-simile of the whole of "Domesday-Book," in 32 volumes.

JAMES, Henry, was born in Albany, New York, June 3, 1811. He spent one year in Union College, and another in the study of theology at the Princeton Theological Seminary, New Jersey, but being unable to accept any of the religious creeds placed before him, he did not apply for a licence to preach. He subsequently visited Europe, and became interested in the views of Robert Sandeman, whose "Letters on Theron and Aspasio" he subsequently (1839) edited. In 1843, on a second visit to Europe, he became acquainted with the works of Swedenborg, and though not accepting all his views, he has ever since been much influenced by them. In 1840 he published "Remarks on the Apostolic Gospel;" in 1846, a Lecture delivered in Albany, "What is the State?" in 1847, "A Letter to a Swedenborgian;" in 1852, a volume of Lectures, entitled "Moralism and Christianity;" and the same year a volume of "Lectures and Miscellanies." These were followed by "The Church of Christ not an Ecclesiasticism," 1854; "The Nature of Evil," 1855; "Christianity the Logic of Creation," 1857; another volume of Miscellanies; and "The Secret of Swedenborg; being an Elucidation of his Doctrine of the Divine Natural Humanity," 1869.

JAMES, The Right Hon. Sir William Milbourne, son of Mr. Christopher James, of Swansea, born in 1807, received his academical education at Glasgow, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1831, and appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel in 1853. He held the office of Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster from 1853 to Jan. 1869, when he was appointed one of the Vice-Chancellors of England, being knighted on the 4th of the following month. In June, 1870, he was nominated one of the Lords Justices of the Court of Appeal in Chancery, and sworn of the Privy Council.

JANIN, Jules-Gabriel, critic, born Dec. 24, 1804, at St. Étienne (Loire), where his father was an avocat, commenced his studies in the college of his native town, and completed them in Paris, at the College of Louis-le-Grand. Having neither profession nor fortune, he took up his quarters in a garret in the Rue du Dragon, in the Quartier Latin, and there assisted young genletmen in "cramming" for their degrees. Jules, who has vividly sketched this humble period of his life, soon renounced this occupation for journalism. Having obtained employment upon a theatrical paper, he became one of the editors of the *Figaro*, and afterwards of the *Quotidienne*. Severing his connection with the latter, he founded, in company with some other writers of mark, the *Revue de Paris*, and the *Journal des Enfants*. Shortly afterwards he published his first romance, "L'Ane mort et la Femme guillotinée." But his most successful productions are his tales, essays, and sketches. Jules Janin married a rich heiress, and on the occasion wrote a singular article in the *feuilleton* of the *Débats*, entitled "Le Mariage du Critique," which gained him for a long time in the public journals the name of the "married critic." During the last forty years he has produced an almost incredible number of articles for the journals, besides having written and edited a number of works of a less ephemeral character. In 1846 he published an abridged translation of Richardson's "Clarissa Harlowe." He was elected a member of the French Academy in April, 1870.

JAPAN, TYCOON OF. (*See* STOTS BASHI.)

JARDINE, SIR WILLIAM, Bart., LL.D., F.R.S., son of the late Sir A. Jardine, Bart., of Applegirth, Jardine Hall, co. Dumfries, born in 1800, and educated at Edinburgh, succeeded to the title on his father's decease in 1821. He is a magistrate of the county, Vice-Lieutenant for Dumfriesshire, President of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society, and a member of the Royal Linnæan and other learned societies. He published, jointly with Mr. Prideaux J. Selby, the late Sir Stamford Raffles, Dr. Horsfield, and other ornithologists, "Illustrations of Ornithology," and edited an edition of Wilson's "North American Ornithology," and the "Naturalist's Library," in forty volumes, which included the four branches, Mammalia, Ornithology, Ichthyology, and Entomology. Sir William is joint editor of the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, and has written "British Salmonidæ," "Ichnology of Annandale," "Memoirs of the late Hugh Strickland," "Contributions to Ornithology," "Ornithological Synonyms," and various papers in scientific transactions and periodicals. He has edited White's "Natural History of Selborne."

JARRETT, THE REV. THOMAS, M.A., born about 1805, graduated B.A. at St. Catherine's Hall, Cambridge, in 1827, as a wrangler, and first class in classical honours, and was elected Fellow. He was appointed by his college to the rectory of Trunch, Norfolk, in 1832; became Professor of Arabic at Cambridge in 1831; and succeeded Dr. Mill, in 1854, as Regius Professor of Hebrew, a post to which a canonry in Ely cathedral is attached. Professor Jarrett has compiled "A Grammatical Index to the Hebrew text of the Book of Genesis; "A New Hebrew Lexicon;" an "Essay on Algebraic Development;" "A New Way of Marking the Sounds of English Words;" and "The Gospels and Acts of the Apostles," so printed as to show the sound of each word without change of spelling.

JARVES, JAMES JACKSON, born at Boston, Mass., Aug. 20, 1818, received his early education in the Boston Schools, but an affection of the eyes compelled him to discontinue his college studies before graduating. In 1838 he sailed for the Sandwich Islands, and resided for some years in Honolulu, where he published the *Polynesian*, the first newspaper printed there. During this period he travelled extensively in California, Mexico, and Central America. After his return to the United States, he published "History of the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands," 1843; "Scenes and Scenery of the Sandwich Islands," 1844; and "Scenes and Scenery in California," 1844. A year or two later he sailed for Europe, where he resided for about twenty years, mostly in Florence and Paris, engaged in the study of art and in making a collection of pictures to form the nucleus of an American Art Gallery. During this period he published "Parisian Sights and French Principles," two series, 1855–6; "Italian Sights and Papal Principles," 1856; "Kiana, a Tradition of Hawaii," 1857; "Confessions of an Inquirer, in three parts: Part I. Heart Experience," 1857; and on the special topics of his studies, "Art Hints," 1855; and "The Art-Idea: Sculpture, Painting, and Architecture in America," 1865. Mr. Jarves has made a large collection of works by the old masters, which are now deposited in the Fine Art Gallery of Yale College.

JEAFFRESON, JOHN CORDY, B.A., eldest son of William Jeaffreson, F.R.C.S., was born at Framlingham, Suffolk, in Jan., 1831. Having received his early education at a grammar school, he for some years studied medicine, and relinquishing this pursuit, matriculated at Pembroke College, Oxford. Whilst an undergraduate, he became a writer in magazines and newspapers. He took his B.A. degree in 1852, entered as a law-student at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar in 1859. His first novel, "Crewe Rise," was published in 1854; "Hinchbrook" appeared in *Fraser's Magazine* in 1855. "Isabel: the Young Wife and the Old Love," "Novels and Novelists, from Elizabeth to Victoria," and "Miriam Copley." In 1860 "Sir Everard's Daughter," and "Book about Doctors." "Olive Blake's Good Work" was published in 1862, and "Live It Down," in 1863. The former was translated into French, and the latter into German. His latest works are "Not Dead Yet;" the "Life of Robert Stephenson, C.E.;" "A Book about Lawyers," 1866; "A Book about the Clergy," 2 vols. 1870; "Annals of Oxford," 2 vols. 1870; and "A Woman in Spite of Herself," 1872.

JEBB, The Rev. John, D.D., nephew of the late Dr. Jebb, some time Bishop of Limerick, born in Dublin in 1805, was educated at Winchester, and Trinity College, Dublin. Having held a rectory and a prebendal stall in the diocese of Limerick, in 1843 he was presented to the rectory of Peterstow, Herefordshire, was in 1860 appointed a Prebendary, and in 1870, a Canon Residentiary of Hereford Cathedral. He has written "The Divine Economy of the Church;" "The Choral Service of the Church of England;" has edited the Choral Responses and Litanies of the Church," with preface; has also written, "Six Letters on the Present State of the Church;" "Lectures on the Cathedral Service;" "A New Translation of the Book of Psalms, with Dissertations;" and has published several single sermons. He is now a Proctor in Convocation for the Clergy of Hereford.

JELF, The Rev. William Edward, son of the late Sir James Jelf, of Oaklands, Gloucestershire, and younger brother of the late Dr. R. W. Jelf, Principal of King's College, London, was born at Gloucester in 1811, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1833, taking first-class honours in the classical schools. Having been Tutor and Censor of his college, Public Examiner, and Proctor of the University, he was appointed, in 1846–8, one of the preachers at Whitehall, and preached the Bampton Lectures before the University in 1857. He compiled a "Greek Grammar" based on that of Kühner, and edited "Aristotle's Ethics, with English Notes," a text-book in use at Oxford. He has published Sermons preached at Whitehall, and an answer to Dr. Temple's essay on "The Education of the World."

JELLETT, The Rev. John Hewitt, born at Cashel, Ireland, Dec. 25, 1817, received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1840. He was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Dublin, in 1848; a Commissioner of National Education in 1868; and President of the Royal Irish Academy in 1869. Mr. Jellett, who is one of the ablest mathematicians of the day, has written a "Treatise on the Calculus of Variations," published at Dublin in 1850; besides various papers on Pure and Applied Mathematics, and Experimental Optics, with their application to Chemistry, published in the Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, Lionville, *Journal de Mathématiques*, and the Proceedings of the British Association; also a "Treatise on the Theory of Friction," and an Essay on some of the Moral Difficulties of the Old Testament, Dublin, 1867; besides various sermons.

JENKINS, Joseph John, painter in water-colours, born in London in 1811, was instructed by his father in portrait engraving, which he was compelled to relinquish in 1839 on account of a chest complaint. He was then employed in designing for illustrated books, and in 1842 joined the new Society of Painters in Water-colours, and sent pictures to its exhibitions for several seasons. In consequence of some disagreement respecting the management, Mr. Jenkins and several members withdrew from the Society. In 1846 he visited France, remained some time in Lower Britanny, and on his return to England produced "Going with the Stream," and its companion picture, "Going against the Stream," which were engraved, and had a large sale in France and Germany as well as in this country. They were followed by "Both Sides of the Channel;" "The Happy Time;" "Sleeping Companions;" "Come Along;" "Hopes and Fears;" and "In Sight of Home." Mr. Jenkins was elected an associate of the Old Society of Painters in Water-colours in 1849, a member in 1850, and in 1853 secretary, which office he resigned in 1863. For many years this artist was known as an exhibitor of subjects relating to the peasant life of our continental neighbours, but latterly he has devoted his attention to English landscape and scenery. Among his more recent works are "Studies in Knole Park;" "Among the Yorkshire Becks;" "Cheddingfold, Surrey;" "On the Thames at Mill End;" and "Wargrave."

JENKYNS, The Rev. Henry, D.D., youngest son of a former vicar of Evercreech, Somerset, and brother of the late Dr. Richard Jenkyns, many years Master of Balliol College, Oxford, and Dean of Wells, born in 1795, was educated at Eton and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. as a double first-class in 1816, and was elected Fellow of Oriel College in 1818. In 1833 he was appointed Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in the University of Durham, in 1839 was collated to a canonry in Durham Cathedral, and in 1841 was appointed Professor of Divinity in the same University. He resigned his professorship in 1864. He edited "Cranmer's Remains," for the Oxford University Press in 1833.

JENNER, The Right Rev. Henry Lascelles, D.D., son of the late Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, born at Chislehurst, Kent, in 1820, was educated at Harrow School, whence he proceeded to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, of which his father was master. He graduated LL.B. in 1841, and was created D.D. in 1867. He was presented to the vicarage of Preston-next-Wingham, near Sandwich, in 1854, and was consecrated the first Bishop of Dunedin, New Zealand, in 1866, but he returned to his living at Preston in 1870, and finally resigned his bishopric in 1871.

JENNER, Sir William, Bart., K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S., born at Chatham in 1815, was educated at University College, London, and commenced his professional career as a general practitioner, his first public appointment being that of Surgeon-Accoucheur to the Royal Maternity Charity. He graduated M.D., London, in 1844, when he retired from general practice. In 1848 he became a Member of the Royal College of Physicians, and in the same year was appointed Professor of Pathological Anatomy in University College, and Assistant-Physician to University College Hospital. He was elected Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and appointed to deliver the Gulstonian Lectures before the College in 1852, was nominated Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children on its establishment in that year, Assistant-Physician to the London Fever Hospital in 1853, Physician to the University College Hospital in 1854, and Professor of Clinical Medicine in 1857. On the death of the lamented Dr. Baly, in 1861, Dr. Jenner was appointed to succeed him as Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, and in 1862 was gazetted Physician in Ordinary to her Majesty. In 1862 he became Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine at University College, and, in 1863, Physician in Ordinary to the Prince of Wales. On his appointment as Physician to the Queen, he resigned his connection with the London Fever Hospital, and in 1862 resigned the post of Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children. In 1864 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He has written several series of papers on Fever, the acute Specific Diseases, Diphtheria, Diseases of Children, Diseases of the Heart, Lungs, Skin, &c. Dr. Jenner was one of the physicians who attended the late Prince Consort in his last illness. He is well known, not only to the profession, but to the public at large, as having been the first to establish beyond dispute the difference in kind between typhus and typhoid fevers. He was created a Baronet in 1868, and made a K.C.B. Jan. 20, 1872, in recognition of services rendered during the severe illness of the Prince of Wales.

JEREMIE, THE VERY REV. JAMES AMIRAUX, D.D., Hon. D.C.L. Oxford, born in 1800, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1824. He obtained the Norrisian prize in 1823 and 1825, the Hulsean prize in 1824, and the Members' prize in 1826. Having in 1830 been ordained by Dr. Kaye, Bishop of Lincoln, being then a Fellow of Trinity College, he was appointed Professor of Classical Literature in the East India College at Haileybury, a post which he occupied for twenty years. In 1833 he was elected Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge; in 1848 was appointed subdean and canon residentiary of Lincoln Cathedral; in 1849, on the elevation of Dr. A. Ollivant to the bishopric of Llandaff, he was elected to the Regius Professorship of Divinity at Cambridge; and in 1864 became Dean of Lincoln. He resigned the Regius Professorship of Divinity Sept. 30, 1870. Dr. Jeremie has written "History of Rome from Constantine to the Death of Julian;" "History of the Church in the Second and Third Centuries," in the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana;" and many sermons and pamphlets on theological and ecclesiastical questions. He preached the Latin sermon at St. Paul's at the assembly of the new Convocation of the Province of Canterbury in 1852, and again in 1868, and at the last Exhibition of 1862 he preached in French, in the nave of Westminster Abbey, to a congregation composed chiefly of foreigners. In 1870 Dr. Jeremie gave to the University of Cambridge the sum of £1,000 to found two annual prizes for the encouragement of a critical study of the LXX. version of the Old Testament, and such other Hellenistic literature as may serve to illustrate the New Testament.

JERMYN, THE RIGHT REV. HUGH WILLOUGHBY, D.D., Bishop of Colombo, was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge (B.A. 1841; M.A. 1847). Having accepted an appointment in the West Indies, he was made archdeacon of St. Christopher. In 1858 he became rector of Nettlecombe, Somersetshire, and in 1871 was appointed Bishop of Colombo, being consecrated in the chapel of Lambeth Palace, Oct. 28, 1871. His diocese includes the island of Ceylon. The annual value is £2,000.

JERROLD, WILLIAM BLANCHARD, eldest son of the late Douglas Jerrold, born in London in 1826, was educated at Brompton Grammar School and in France, studied at the St. Martin's-lane Life Academy as an artist, and illustrated some of his father's articles in the *Illuminated Magazine*. In 1849 he married the only daughter of his godfather, Laman Blanchard. When the *Daily News* started, he was engaged upon it, and became the special commissioner for that journal to the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855. For *Douglas Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper* he wrote a series of papers on Emigration, entitled "An Old Woman who lived in a Shoe;" in 1847 he published, in parts, a story called "The Disgrace to the Family;" in 1848 wrote a story in the *Illustrated News* entitled "The Progress of a

Bill," and supplied leading articles to the *Daily News*, the *Morning Post*, *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*, *Household Words*, and the *Athenæum*. In 1850 he produced a farce, "As Cool as a Cucumber;" in 1859, "The Chatterbox," a comedy in two acts; in 1858, a comedy in two acts called "Beau Brummell;" in 1852, having travelled through Sweden as Commissioner for the Crystal Palace Company, he published a book of "Swedish Sketches;" and in 1855, "Imperial Paris." In 1857, on the death of his father, Mr. Jerrold became editor of *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*. He wrote "Life and Remains of Douglas Jerrold," published in 1858; "The French under Arms," and "The Chronicles of a Crutch," in 1860; a series of articles on the Poor of London, which appeared in the *Morning Post* in 1862; and in 1863 went to Paris as the Commissioner of the same paper, to make a study of the French institutions for the poor. This study is embodied in "The Children of Lutetia." In 1869 he made a journey through the Netherlands, for the purpose of examining and reporting on the various modes of Poor Law Administration. "At Home in Paris" and "A Trip through the Vineyards to Spain" appeared in 1864; "Passing the Time" in 1865; "On the Boulevards, or Memorable Men and Things, drawn on the Spot, 1853–1866, together with Trips to Normandy and Brittany," in 1867; "At Home in Paris: at Peace and at War," 2 vols., "The Story of Madge and the Fairy Content," and "The Cockaynes; or 'Gone Abroad,'" in 1871. A three-act comedy, by Mr. Jerrold, called "Cupid in Waiting," was produced at the Royalty Theatre, July 22, 1871.

JERUSALEM, Bishop of. (*See* Gobat, Dr.)

JERVISWOODE (Lord), The Hon. Charles Baillie, F.R.S.E., brother of the Earl of Haddington, born in 1804, was called to the Scottish bar in 1830, and was appointed successively Advocate Depute and Sheriff of Stirlingshire, and, in 1858, Solicitor-General for Scotland; having been in the same year promoted to the office of Lord Advocate. In 1859 he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court in Scotland, when he took the courtesy title by which he is known. He represented Linlithgowshire from Feb., 1859, until the dissolution of Parliament in April of that year. He is a member of the University Court of the University of St. Andrew's, as Assessor of the General Council; and, under appointment by the Crown, one of Her Majesty's sole and only Printers in Scotland (Bible Board); one of the Trustees of the Board of Manufactures; and a Commissioner of the Board of the Herring Fishery.

JERVOIS, Lieut.-Col. William Francis Drummond, C.B., eldest son of the late General Jervois, Colonel of the 76th Regiment, was born in 1821, and having passed at Woolwich, entered the Royal Engineers in 1839. Having completed the usual course of study at Chatham, he was ordered to the Cape of Good Hope in 1841, and was actively employed in that colony upwards of seven years in various capacities. In 1842 he acted as brigade major in an expedition against the Boers, and during the three following years was professionally engaged at various frontier stations, making roads, building bridges, and establishing military posts. In 1845, having been appointed Acting Adjutant to the Royal Engineers, he accompanied the Chief Engineer over the whole frontier of the Cape Colony and the settlement of Natal, and in the early part of 1846 he was major of brigade to the garrison of Cape Town, until the arrival of Sir H. Pottinger as governor, and Sir G. Berkeley as commander-in-chief, with whom he proceeded to the frontier against the Kafirs. During the Kafir war he made a military survey and map of Kafraria, a work of great difficulty ably executed. From 1848 till 1852 he commanded a company of Sappers at Woolwich and Chatham; in the latter year was ordered to the island of Alderney, for the purpose of designing plans for the fortifications, and the superintendence of their execution, and in 1854 was promoted to the rank of major. In 1855 Major Jervois was transferred to the London district, as Commanding Royal Engineer, and was nominated by Lord Panmure a member of a Committee on Barrack Accommodation, whose labours contributed much to the improvements which have of late years taken place in the construction of barracks, as well as in the sanitary condition of our troops. In 1856 he was appointed to the post of Assistant Inspector-General of Fortifications, under Sir John Burgoyne, and on the appointment of a Royal Commission to report upon the defences of the country, he was selected by the Government to be secretary. He was a member of the Special Committee on the Application of Iron to Ships and Fortifications. In 1861 he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, in 1862 was appointed Deputy Director of Fortifications under Sir John Burgoyne, and in 1863 was nominated a Companion of the Bath, and was sent on a Special Commission to report on the Defences of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, on which occasion he visited the fortifications at the principal ports on the sea board of the United States. In 1864 he was again sent on a special mission to Canada to confer with the Canadian Government on the question of the defence of that province. On his return to England his report was laid before Parliament, and the Imperial Government undertook to carry out the defences of Quebec on the plan recommended by him. In addition to his post at the War Office, Colonel Jervois is Secretary to the Permanent Defence Committee, under the presidency of the Duke of Cambridge.

JESSE, John Heneage, son of the late Mr. Edward Jesse, the well-known author of "Anecdotes of Dogs," and other popular works, was born about 1815, and inherited the literary tastes of his father. For many years he has held a post in the civil employ of the crown. His first work, "Memoirs of the Court of England during the Reign of the Stuarts," drawn chiefly from contemporary memoirs, English and French, appeared in 1839–40, and was followed by "Memoirs of the Court of London from the Revolution in 1688 to the death of George II.;" "George Selwyn and his Contemporaries," published in 1843; "Memoirs of the Pretenders and their Adherents," in 1845; "Literary and Historical Memoirs of London," in 1847; and a second series of the same book under the title of "London and its Celebrities," in 1850. "London, a Fragmentary Poem," appeared in 1847; and "Richard the Third and his Contemporaries," in 1861. This work throws considerable light upon the unfair treatment which that king's character has received from most writers of English history. His latest works are "Memoirs of the Life and Reign of King George the Third, with Original Letters of the King and other unpublished MSS.," 1867; and "London: its celebrated Characters and Places," 3 vols., 1870.

JESSEL, Sir George, M.P., Q.C., is of Jewish extraction, being the youngest son of the late Mr. Zacariah Nathaniel Jessel, a merchant of Putney, by Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Harris. He was born in London in 1824, and educated at University College, London, where he graduated B.A., in 1843, as a University Scholar in Mathematics, and proceeded M.A. in the following year, obtaining a gold medal in mathematics. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn in May, 1847, and was made a Queen's Counsel and a Bencher of his Inn in 1865. He is a Senator of the University of London, and at the general election of 1868 he was returned in the Liberal interest as one of the representatives of the borough of Dover. He was appointed Solicitor-General in Mr. Gladstone's administration in Nov., 1871, and received the honour of knighthood, Feb. 21, 1872.

JEVONS, William Stanley, M.A., grandson of William Roscoe, of Liverpool, where he was born in 1835. He was educated at University College, London; held an appointment at the Australian Royal Mint, Sydney, from 1854 till 1859; took the M.A. degree at the University of London in 1862, and was made Fellow of his college in 1864. He was appointed Professor of Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Cobden Lecturer in Political Economy, in Owens' College, Manchester, in June, 1866. He wrote a pamphlet on the "Value of Gold," published in 1863; "The Coal Question, an Inquiry concerning the Progress of the Nation and the probable Exhaustion of our Coal-mines," in 1865; "The substitution of Similars, the True Principles of Reasoning, devised from a Modification of Aristotle's Dictum," a logical work published in 1869; a paper on "The Mechanical Performance of Logical Inference," read at the Royal Society in 1870; and "Elementary Lessons in Logic," 1870.

JEWSBURY, Miss Geraldine, a younger sister of the late Mrs. Fletcher, born at Measham, Warwickshire, about 1820, was brought up at Manchester, whither her father had removed with his family, and repaired to London in 1854. Her first work, "Zoe, or the History of Two Lives," a novel, 1845, was followed by "The Half-Sisters," 1848; "Marian Withers," 1851; "Constance Herbert," 1855; "The History of an Adopted Child," 1856; "The Sorrows of Gentility," 1856; and "Right or Wrong," a novel founded on a remarkable French *cause célèbre,* 1859. She is also the authoress of a story for children, called "Angelo, or the Pine Forest in the Alps," 1855.

JOACHIM, Joseph, a celebrated German violinist, born at Kitsee, near Presburg, in Hungary, of Jewish parents, July 15, 1831, entered while very young the Conservatory of Music at Vienna, where he studied under Joseph Böhm. From the age of twelve years he attracted much attention at Leipsic by his rare skill on his instrument, and obtained an engagement, which he held for seven years, in the orchestra of the Gewandhaus. Meanwhile, however, he assiduously pursued his studies under the guidance of Ferdinand David, and also received lessons in the theory of music from Moritz Hauptmann. In 1850 he paid his first visit to Paris, and in the same year he was appointed Director of the Concerts at Weimar. In 1853 he became Master of the Chapel Royal at Hanover. After this period he appeared in most of the capitals of Europe, and paid annual visits to London, where he gave several series of concerts. In 1869 he became a member of the Senate of the Berlin Academy, and was nominated Director of the School of Instrumental Music in the Conservatory of Music then recently established in the Prussian capital. Herr Joachim's fame rests mainly on his extraordinary skill as an instrumentalist. As a composer he belongs to the school of Schumann, which seeks to reconcile the classical traditions with originality. His "Concert à la Hongroise," is one of his chief compositions for violin and orchestra.

JOBSON, The Rev. Frederick James, D.D., was born at Lincoln in 1812, and articled to Mr. Willson, F.S.A., an architect of that city. Mr. Jobson received much literary instruction from the Catholic clergy who frequented Mr. Willson's house, but he remained a Protestant, and in 1834 entered the Wesleyan ministry. He was stationed in some of the most important circuits in the Methodist connection, including the First London, First Leeds, Fifth Manchester, and Bradford circuits. He was also appointed by the Conference to visit the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, in company with Dr. Hannah. Dr. Jobson has filled some of the most important posts in the Methodist body, having been officially connected with chapel-building and schools for ministers' sons, the Theological Institution, the Relief and Extension Funds, and day-school education, and having acted as Clerical Treasurer for the Foreign Missionary Society. In 1869 he was elected President of the Wesleyan Conference for the ensuing year. In addition to several devotional works which attained success in Methodist literature, Dr. Jobson has published "Chapel and School Architecture as appropriate to the Buildings of Nonconformists," 1850; "America and American Methodism," 1857; and "Australia, with Notes by the Way on Egypt, Ceylon, Bombay, and the Holy Land," 1862.

JOHN (**John Nepomucenes Marie Joseph**), King of Saxony, son of Maximilian, Duke of Saxony, was born Dec. 12, 1801, and succeeded his brother, the late King Frederick Augustus II., Aug. 9, 1854. At the age of twenty he entered the ministry of finance at Dresden, in which he attained the highest post, retired, in 1831, to command the National Guard, and as member of the Saxon Parliament took an active part in political matters. His tastes, however, led him to devote the chief part of his time to archæological and philological studies. He twice visited Italy, and, under the name of "Philalethes," published, in 1849, a German edition of the "Divina Commedia" of Dante, with critical notes. He has been president of the Society of Antiquaries of Saxony since 1824, and presided in 1852–3 over the German Historical and Antiquarian Society. On his accession he adopted a policy hostile to the Western Powers in regard to the affairs of the East, and indentified himself with the lesser German monarchies acting in conjunction with Austria, and in opposition to all schemes of national reform and German unity. At a later period he approved and authorized certain wise ameliorations in the internal government of his kingdom. The Prussians invaded his kingdom in June, 1866, and by a treaty signed Oct. 21, the King of Saxony agreed to pay about a million and a half sterling, and to cede the fortress of Kŏnigstein. Subsequently, however, Saxony entered the North German Confederation, and her troops took part in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870–1. His Majesty married Nov. 21, 1822, the Princess Amelia Augusta, daughter of the late Maximilian I., King of Bavaria, by whom he has two sons and three daughters, the elder of the former, the Crown Prince Frederick Augustus Albert, Duke of Saxony and heir apparent, was born April 23, 1828.

JOHNS, The Rev. Bennet George, M.A., born in 1820, ordained in 1846, was appointed Chaplain of the Blind School in St. George's in the Fields in 1851. He has written a variety of useful books, including "Plain Sermons to the Blind," "The Lands of Darkness and Silence," "Blind People, their Works and Ways," a "History of Spain," a "History of the Jews between the Old and the New Testament," a "History of England," and other educational works; and has contributed to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*, *Fraser's Magazine*, and *Good Words*.

JOHNS, The Rev. Charles Alexander, B.A., F.L.S., born in 1811, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he gained four Vice-Chancellor's Prizes in Greek and Latin verse, and graduated B.A. in 1841. Having held a country curacy for a short time, and a responsible office in the National Society's Central Schools, Westminster, he was appointed, in 1843, Head Master of Helston Grammar-school, Cornwall. On resigning, in 1847, he established and conducted with success a preparatory school for Eton, Harrow, &c. Mr. Johns, who is a Fellow of the Linnæan Society, and an accomplished botanist, has written "Botanical Rambles," "The Forest Trees of Britain," "A Week at the Lizard Point," "Bird's Nests," "Flowers of the Field," Gardening for Children," and "British Birds in their Haunts," "Home Walks and Holiday Rambles." Mr. Johns was elected in 1869, the first President of the Hampshire and Winchester Scientific and Literary Society.

JOHNSON, ANDREW, ex-President of the United States, born at Raleigh, North Carolina, Dec. 29, 1808, lost his father when only four years of age, and at ten was apprenticed to a tailor in his native place, with whom he served seven years. His mother was unable to afford him any educational advantages, and he was not at school a day in his life. While learning his trade he resolved to make an effort to educate himself, and having acquired a knowledge of the letters, he borrowed a book which he had often heard read aloud. By perseverance he learned to read, and on completing his apprenticeship, in 1824, went to Laurens Courthouse, South Carolina, where he was employed as a journeyman for nearly two years. After working again for a short time at Raleigh, in 1826, he set out to seek his fortune in the West, taking with him his mother, who was dependent upon him for support. He obtained work at Greenville, Tennessee; remained there about twelve months, married, afterwards went further westwards, eventually settling at Greenville, where he commenced business. Up to this time he had merely acquired a knowledge of reading, but, under the instructions of his wife he learned writing and ciphering, &c., after the labours for the day were over. The first office which he held was that of Alderman of the village, to which he was elected in 1828; re-elected in 1829; and in 1830 was chosen Mayor, which position he held for three years. In 1835 he was elected to the Legislature, when he took decided ground against a scheme of internal improvements, which he contended would not only fail, but entail upon the State a burdensome debt; and on account of the course he adopted was defeated at the next election, in 1837. He again became a candidate in 1839, when many of the evils he had predicted having been fully demonstrated, he was elected by a large majority. In 1840 he served as Presidential elector for the State at large on the Democratic ticket, canvassing a large portion of the State, and confronting upon the stump several of the leading Whig orators; in 1841 was elected to the State Senate, and in 1843 to Congress, in which, by successive elections, he served until 1853. During this period he was conspicuous and active in advocating the annexation of Texas, the tariff of 1846, and the war measures of Mr. Polk's Administration. In 1853 he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and re-elected in 1855, after a severe contest. At the expiration of his second tenure of office as Governor, in 1857, he was elected United States Senator for a full term, ending March 3, 1863. On the re-election of Mr. Lincoln as President, in the autumn of 1864, Mr. Johnson was elected Vice-President, and after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, April 14, was sworn in as President April 15, 1865. On his accession to the Presidency, Mr. Johnson at first manifested great severity against those who had participated in the late insurrection, or sympathized with the insurgents; refusing to listen to any pleas for the commutation of the sentence of death passed on Mrs. Surratt, and declaring that "rebels, even if repentant, must take the back seats;" but very soon he changed his policy entirely, and while proclaiming successive amnesties for those who had been engaged in the war, he pursued the policy of reducing to a condition but little better than slavery again, the lately liberated freedmen. Congress interposed in their behalf; the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution were passed and ratified by the requisite majority of two-thirds of the States. Measures of reconstruction having for their object the protection of the freedmen, and the granting of suffrage to them, were passed by Congress, and, though vetoed by Mr. Johnson, were passed over his vetoes. From the summer of 1866 the hostility between Mr. Johnson and the party which had elected him and its representatives in Congress, grew daily more bitter. In a tour made through the Northern States in the autumn of 1866, this bitterness was intensified by Mr. Johnson's denunciation of Congress, and of some of the senators by name. His subsequent measures, such as opposing impartial suffrage, recommending repudiation, and pardoning numerous counterfeiters and depredators on the public funds, and his open quarrels with officers of the Government, especially with Secretary Stanton and General Grant, still further widened the breach. An attempted *coup d'état* to gain possession of the war office, led to his impeachment in Feb., 1868, and although, on his trial before the High Court of Impeachment, only thirty-five votes for his conviction, and nineteen for his acquittal (three less than the requisite two-thirds), were given, yet the moral effect was tantamount to a conviction. In his foreign policy Mr. Johnson, though vacillating, was not generally disposed to be unfriendly. During his administration the Atlantic Cable was successfully laid, and telegraphic messages exchanged between him and Queen Victoria. On March 4, 1869, his term of office expired. He has since been a candidate for Governor of Tennessee, and for United States Senator, but failed of election to either office.

JOHNSON, Cuthbert William, F.R.S., eldest son of William Johnson, Esq., born at Bromley, Kent, Sept. 28, 1799, was called to the bar in 1836, and is chiefly known for his important contributions to agricultural science. His most important books are the *Farmers' Almanac*, commenced in 1841, "The Farmers' Encyclopædia and Dictionary," published in 1842, and some treatises on manures. He has written "On the Uses of Salt for Agricultural Purposes," published in 1820; "On the Advantage of Railways to Agriculture," in 1837; "The Farmers' Medical Directory for Animals," in 1845; "The English Rural Spelling-book," in 1846; "The Modern Dairy and Cowkeeper," in 1850; and "Our House and Garden," in 1868.

JOHNSON, The Very Rev. George Henry Sacheverell, M.A., F.R.S., born in the North of England in 1808, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, of which he became Scholar, and graduated B.A. in 1828 as a double first-class, having gained the Ireland and the Mathematical University Scholarships. He became Fellow and Tutor of his college and Public Examiner in the University, held the Savilian Professorship of Astronomy from 1839 till 1842, and the Professorship of Moral Philosophy from that date till 1845; was one of the leading members of the Oxford University Commission, and in 1854 was appointed Dean of Wells. In this office he formed one of the parliamentary commission by which the statutes of the colleges and Halls were amended (mainly) according to the recommendation of the first commission. Mr. Johnson, who is well known as a mathematician, has written a "Treatise on Optics," published in 1836; a volume of Sermons preached in Wells Cathedral, and published in 1857; and is now understood to be engaged in a Commentary upon the Psalms for the "Speaker's Bible."

JOHNSON, George William, second son of William Johnson, Esq., of Bromley, Kent, born Nov. 4, 1802, called to the bar in 1836, has written various successful works, chiefly on the practice and science of horticulture. Amongst these may be mentioned the "Cottage Gardener's Dictionary," published in 1860; the "Science and Practice of Gardening," in 1862; the "History of Gardening," and the "British Ferns." He founded the *Journal of Horticulture*, of which he is joint-editor with Dr. Hogg.

JOHNSON, Reverdy, was born at Annapolis, Maryland, May 21, 1796, being the son of the Hon. John Johnson, Chief Judge of the First Judicial District of Maryland, and afterwards Chancellor of the State. He was an alumnus of St. John's College, Annapolis, afterwards studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1815. He soon acquired a large and lucrative practice in his native city and county, and he reported, during the next eleven years, the decisions of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, the greater part of the well-known series of seven volumes of "Harris and Johnson's Reports" having been prepared by him. In 1817 he removed to Baltimore, and soon after was appointed Deputy Attorney-General of Maryland, and in 1820 Chief Commissioner of insolvent debtors. From 1821 to 1825 he was State Senator, and in the latter year resigned to devote himself to his practice, and before 1845 had attained to the leadership of the Maryland bar. He also occupied a high position at the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1845 he was elected a Senator of the United States for Maryland, and in 1849 was brought into the Cabinet as Attorney-General of the United States by President Taylor. On the death of the President, in 1850, he retired from office, and continued to practise almost exclusively in the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1861 he was a member of the Peace Congress, and in 1862 was elected again to the United States Senate. He was employed by the Government as an umpire in the adjustment of questions which had arisen with foreign governments, at New Orleans, during the war. In June, 1868, he was appointed minister to England to succeed the Hon. Charles Francis Adams. He negotiated a treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims, which did not meet the views of the United States Senate, and it was rejected by a very large majority. He was recalled early in 1869, and has since resided in Baltimore.

JOHNSON, THOMAS MARR, born at Appleby, Lincolnshire, June 29, 1826, was educated at Winterton, Lincolnshire, and at Ripon. Brought up as an engineer he became a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers in 1863. After being Resident Engineer on the River Nene, Norfolk Estuary, and other important works, he became Resident Engineer of the Metropolitan Railway, and superintended the designs and the execution of the works from their commencement to completion. In conjunction with Mr. John Fowler, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, he designed the "Inner Circle," and "The Metropolitan and St. John's Wood" Railways, which were approved and sanctioned by Parliament in 1864, and in the capacity of joint engineer he had the charge of the designs and construction of those railways until the end of the year 1869, before which time the St. John's Wood Railway had been opened for traffic, and the Metropolitan District Railway had been nearly completed to Queen Victoria Street, City.

JOHNSTON, ALEXANDER, painter, born at Edinburgh in 1816, first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1836. His earlier pieces were derived from Scottish song and story. "The Gentle Shepherd," exhibited in 1840, and "Sunday Morning," in 1841, from Burns; "The Covenanter's Marriage," in 1842; and "The Covenanter's Burial," in 1852. Many of his smaller-priced pieces, "The Highland Home," "The Trysting Tree," "Introduction of Flora Macdonald to Prince Charlie," &c., have found favour with Art Unions. "Lord and Lady Russell receiving the Sacrament in Prison," executed in 1846, an example of a more ambitious style, is in the Vernon Gallery. "Family Worship in a Scotch Cottage," was painted in 1851. "Melancthon being surprised by a French Traveller rocking the Cradle of his Infant," the first of a new style, produced in 1854, was followed by "Tyndal Translating the Bible," in 1855. All these are engraved.

JOHNSTON, ALEXANDER ROBERT, F.R.S., third son of the late Right Hon. Sir A. Johnston, of Carnsalloch, co. Dumfries, born in 1812, accompanied the late Lord Napier as secretary in 1833 to China, where he was appointed third British Commissioner, Deputy-Superintendent of the Trade of British subjects, and eventually Secretary and Registrar Superintending in China. As Deputy-Superintendent of Trade Mr. Johnston was actively employed in the war in China in 1840–41, for which he received a medal. He founded the flourishing colony of Hong-Kong, and administered its government for upwards of a year before the island was transferred to the colonial government.

JOHNSTON, ALEXANDER ROBERT CAMPBELL. (*See* CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON.)

JOHNSTON, MAJOR-GEN. JOSEPH EGGLESTON, born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, about 1808, was admitted into the U. S. Military Academy in 1825, graduated in June, 1829, entered the army as second lieutenant of artillery, and resigned his commission in May, 1837. He was induced to rejoin the service in July, 1838, as a 1st Lieut. of Topographical Engineers, and was breveted Captain "for frequent acts of gallantry against the Florida Indians." At the commencement of the Mexican War he was promoted to be Captain of Engineers, and whilst conducting a successful reconnaissance at Cerro Gordo, April 12, 1847, was twice severely wounded, and was breveted Major for his conduct. He was appointed successively Lieut.-Col. and Col. of a regiment of Voltigeurs in April, 1847; participated in the attack upon the city of Mexico, Sept. 13, 1847, was again wounded, was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel of Topographical Engineers in 1855, and was appointed Quartermaster-General, with the staff rank of Brigadier-General, in June, 1860. From this position, which he held at the beginning of the civil war, he retired in April, 1861, was appointed Major-General in the Confederate army, and commanded the force which occupied Harper's Ferry, in May, 1861, opposing Gen. Patterson, and joined Gen. Beauregard's forces shortly before the close of the Battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. In command of the Confederate forces at Seven Pines, May 31, 1862, he received a severe wound, which incapacitated him from taking the field for several months, and when he had sufficiently recovered he was assigned to the command of the department of the South-west with the rank of General. During the siege of Vicksburg he tried, but unsuccessfully, to reinforce that place. His forces were defeated at Jackson, Miss., July 13, 1862, after which they were attached to Gen. Bragg's army in north-western Georgia. In 1864 Gen. Johnston was placed in command of the force intended to check General Sherman's advance into Georgia. His cautious strategy caused him to be superseded by General Hood, whose more dashing tactics did not, however, prevent the fall of Atlanta. General Johnston was reinstated in command in South Carolina in Feb., 1865, and retreated northward in the hope of being able to effect a junction with General Lee's army at Petersburg. Twice he was compelled to fight the Union army under General Sherman, in North Carolina, and on the 26th of April, 1865, surrendered his army to that officer at Smithfield, North Carolina. After the close of the war, General Johnston undertook in good faith to restore the prosperity of the south by the promotion of its agriculture, railroads, and commerce. He has been for some time President of one of the largest southern railways, and is also one of the chief officers of an express line running to the southern cities.

JOHNSTON, WILLIAM, M.P., born in Downpatrick, Feb. 22, 1829, received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1852, and M.A., in 1856. He was elected M.P. for Belfast, in the Conservative interest in 1868. Mr. Johnston has been for more than twenty years a member of the Orange Institution, and was imprisoned for two months, in 1868, for taking part in an Orange procession at Bangor, co. Down, on the 12th July, in the previous year. He is the author of the novels "Nightshade," 1857; "Freshfield," &c.

JOHORE, Tunkoo Abubekeb bin Ibrahim, sovereign of Johore (commonly called the Tumongong), born in 1835, is grandson of one of the Malay princes by whom the island of Singapore was first ceded to Sir Stamford Raffles, as political agent for the British government, and succeeded to the sovereignty of the Johore territories on the death of his father in 1861. He is one of the most enlightened princes of Eastern Asia, and is a firm ally of the British government. In 1866 he visited England, delegating the exercise of his powers during his absence to his brother, the Prince Unkoo Abdulrahman. The government long maintained a flotilla, in conjunction with our own, for the suppression of piracy in the narrow seas of their respective possessions; and some years ago the Tumongong's father was presented by the government of India with a sword, in acknowledgment of the services he had rendered in suppressing piracy.

JOINVILLE (Prince de), François Ferdinand-Philippe-Louis-Marie-d'Orléans, son of the late Louis-Philippe, king of the French, was born at Neuilly, Aug. 14, 1818. Soon after his father's accession to the throne in 1830, he began his naval studies, was sent to sea at the age of thirteen, received, like his brothers, the dukes of Orleans, Nemours, and Aumale, a liberal education in the public colleges of France, and passed a brilliant examination at Brest. From that time he devoted himself entirely to his profession, and became a great favourite with the French navy. The ordinary hard work of the service was not sufficient to satisfy his ardent desire to distinguish himself. Being with the Mediterranean squadron in 1837, he disembarked and rode up to Constantine, in the hope of taking part in the storming of that stronghold, but arrived just too late. Not long afterwards he received the command of the corvette *Créole*, and joining the fleet of Admiral Baudin, was intrusted with the difficult mission of obtaining reparation from the Mexican government. The *Créole* took a prominent part in the bombardment of St. Juan d'Ulloa, and at Vera Cruz, the Prince, at the head of the storming party, was the first to enter the gates, under a heavy fire, and was only saved from certain death by the devotion of one of his officers. In 1841 he was selected by the king to command *La Belle Poule* frigate, charged with the service of conveying to France the body of the emperor Napoleon, and he married at Rio Janeiro, May 1, 1843, Donna Francisca de Braganza, sister of Don Pedro II., emperor of Brazil. Becoming Rear-Admiral he took part in the sittings of the Admiralty; and the French navy is deeply indebted to him for the manner in which he helped to solve the great question of the adaptation of steam to vessels of war, in 1845. When war broke out between France and Morocco he commanded a squadron, with which he bombarded Tangiers and took Mogador. After this decisive expedition he was raised to the rank of Vice-Admiral. Being almost always on active service, the Prince de Joinville was in Algiers with his brother the Duc d'Aumale, when the revolution of Feb., 1848, overthrew the constitutional monarchy. Resolving to share the misfortunes of their family, the two brothers sought refuge in England, and joined King Louis Philippe at Claremont. The Prince distinguished himself by actively aiding in the rescue of many of the passengers and crew of the ship *Ocean-Monarch*, when burning off Southampton, Aug. 24, 1848. Driven suddenly from a brilliant position into the narrow limits of private life, he accepted his new situation with simplicity and dignity, and remaining at heart a French sailor, endeavoured to render himself useful to the navy of his country by his pen, if not by his sword. He had already, in 1844, begun publishing in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* his studies on the French navy, which he has since continued in his exile. One of his articles, published in 1865, was a comparative review of the fleets of the United States and of France, and excited much attention at the time. Happening to be in the United States about a twelvemonth after the breaking out of the civil war, he accompanied his nephews the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres, to the camp of Gen. McClellan, with whose staff he witnessed the principal actions of the Virginian campaign of 1862, and gave an account of these events in a well-written and impartial article, published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of 1863, which shows that his knowledge and capacity are far from being confined to that service of which he is a distinguished ornament. After the downfall of the Napoleonic dynasty, he went back to France with the other Orleanist princes. He and the Duc d'Aumale took their seats in the National Assembly Dec. 19, 1871.

JOLLY, MISS EMILY, novelist, is daughter of Thomas Jolly, Esq., J.P. of Bath, where he was twice mayor. Miss Jolly's first literary success was a tale in *Household Words*. Soon afterwards she published "Mr. Arle," a novel, and "Caste." Miss Jolly's other novels are "Bond and Free," "Entanglements," "Cumworth House," "The Cypresses," "My Son's Wife," "Pearl," and "Viola."

JONES, THE REV. HARRY LONGUEVILLE, M.A., of Welsh extraction, born in 1806, was educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., as a wrangler in 1828, and was elected Fellow of his college. He was appointed one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools in 1848. Mr. Jones is the editor of "Archæologia Cambrensis," and the author of "Essays and Papers on Literary and Historical Subjects," 1870.

JONES, HENRY BENCE, M.D., F.R.S., son of the late Col. William Jones, of Lowestoft, born in 1814, was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1836, and M.A. in 1840. He began to study medicine in London in 1836, and was elected, in 1846, physician to St. George's Hospital. He is the author of treatises of established reputation on "Gravel, Calculus, and Gout," "Animal Chemistry," "Animal Electricity," &c., and has been an extensive contributor to the Philosophical Transactions, Liebig's Annalen, Annales de Chimie, Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, and Chemical Society. Dr. Bence Jones was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1846. He is also Fellow of the Chemical, and Vice-President of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, and Foreign Member of the Société de Biologie of Paris. He is Hon. Secretary of the Royal Institution of Great Britain. His latest works are "The Life and Letters of Faraday," 2 vols., 1869; and "The Royal Institution; its Founder and its First Professors," 1871.

JONES, JOHN WINTER, F.S.A, principal Librarian of the British Museum, born in Lambeth early in the present century, is the son of the late Mr. John Jones, for some years editor of the *Naval Chronicle* and *European Magazine*. He was educated at St. Paul's School, studied for the Chancery bar, but entered the public service in 1837, became Assistant Keeper of the printed books in the British Museum in 1850, Keeper in 1856, on the promotion of M. Panizzi to the office of Principal Librarian, and Principal Librarian on the retirement of M. Panizzi, in June, 1866. Mr. Jones edited for the Hakluyt Society, "Divers Voyages touching the discovery of America," published in 1850; and "The Travels of Nicolo Conti in the East, translated from the Italian of Poggio Bracciolini," in 1858; and he translated for the same society, "The Travels of Ludovico di Varthema in Egypt, Syria, Arabia Deserta and Felix, in Persia, India, and Ethiopia, A.D. 1503 to 1508," published in 1863. He has written a guide to the printed books exhibited to the public in the Grenville Library and King's Library, published in 1858; was a contributor to the "New Biographical Dictionary," published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; and has contributed to the *Quarterly* and *North British Reviews.*

JONES, OWEN, architect, born in 1809, has cultivated more particularly the decorative portion of his art. He is known as the author of "An Attempt to Define the Principles which should regulate the Employment of Colours and Decorative Art," published in 1851; the "Grammar of Ornament," in 1856; and has written extensively on the principles of the art of illuminating. He designed the illuminated illustrations to the Prayer Book and many of the first works of the day, decorated the interior of the Great Exhibition building in Hyde Park in 1851, and that of the Crystal Palace of Sydenham, where he designed and erected the Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and Alhambra courts. Mr. Owen Jones has written "Plans, Elevations, and Sections of the Alhambra," 1848; "Introduction to the Catalogue of the Department of Practical Art," 1852; and "Descriptions of the Greek, the Alhambra, and Egyptian Courts at the Crystal Palace." He designed and erected St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.

JONES, THOMAS RYMER, F.R.S., studied for the medical profession in London and Paris, and became a member of the College of Surgeons in 1833, but relinquished his profession on account of deafness, and devoted himself to the study of comparative anatomy. He was appointed Professor of Comparative Anatomy in King's College, London, on its establishment, and in 1840 became Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution. He has published several papers on the forms of Mammalia, and his great work, "A General Outline of the Animal Kingdom," appeared in 1838. He is an eloquent and attractive lecturer on natural history, and was a contributor to the "Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology."

JONES, THOMAS WHARTON, F.R.S., oculist and physiologist, son of the late Richard Jones, Esq., of her Majesty's Customs for Scotland, born at St. Andrews in 1808, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and afterwards visited the principal continental universities. He settled in London (his father's native place) in 1838, and entered upon the practice of his profession. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and has been Lecturer on Physiology at the Charing-cross Hospital, and Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and is Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery in University College, London, and Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Hospital. He has written a treatise on the Principles and Practice of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery; the Astley Cooper Prize Essay on Inflammation (1850); the Actonian Prize Essay on the Wisdom and Beneficence of the Almighty as displayed in the sense of Vision (1851); "The Physiology and Philosophy of Body, Sense, and Mind," and "Failure of Sight from Railway and other Injuries of the Spine and Head; its Nature and Treatment." 1869. He is the author of various physiological discoveries, recorded in the Philosophical Transactions and elsewhere, and is a Foreign Member of the Medical Societies of Vienna and Copenhagen, and of the Société de Biologie of Paris.

JONES, THE VEN. WILLIAM BASIL, M.A., the eldest son of the late Wm. Tilsey Jones, Esq., of Gwynfryn, Cardiganshire, born in 1822, was educated at Shrewsbury School, and elected to a Scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford, where he won the Ireland Scholarship in 1842, and graduated in high classical honours. He was Michel Fellow of Queen's College, and was elected in 1851 to a Fellowship at University College. He became tutor of his college in 1854, and held various university offices. He has written "Vestiges of Gael in Gwynedd," published in 1851; jointly with Mr. E. A. Freeman, "The History and Antiquities of St. David's," in

1856; "Notes on the Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles," in 1862; jointly with Archdeacon Churton, "The New Testament, illustrated and annotated, with a plain commentary for private and family reading," in 1864; "The Peace of God: Sermons on the Reconciliation of God and Man," in 1869; various pamphlets and single sermons, and several papers and reviews in literary and antiquarian periodicals. Mr. Jones is Archdeacon and Prebendary of York, a magistrate for Cardiganshire, vicar of Bishopthorpe, Yorkshire, and Examining Chaplain to the Archbishop of York. He was appointed Chancellor of the Diocese of York in April, 1871. He was for some time a Prebendary of St. David's, and incumbent of Haxby, Yorkshire.

JOULE, James Prescott, F.R.S., was born at Salford, Dec. 24, 1818, and educated at home. He is the author of "Discovery of the Laws of the Evolution of Heat by Electric Currents," "Discovery of the Mechanical Equivalent of Heat." On Nov. 30, 1870, the Royal Society presented him with the Copley medal for his experimental researches on the dynamical theory of heat; and the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him Aug. 1, 1871, by the University of Edinburgh.

JOWETT, The Rev. Benjamin, M.A., was born at Camberwell in 1817. His father, who died at Tenby in 1859, was the author of a metrical version of the Psalms of David. He was educated at St. Paul's School, was elected to a Scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1835, and to a Fellowship in 1838. He is best known at Oxford as tutor of Balliol College, an office which he held since 1842, and in the discharge of which he gained the regard of many pupils and friends. He was appointed to the Regius Professorship of Greek on the recommendation of Lord Palmerston, in 1855, having in 1853 been member of a commission which had under its consideration the mode of admission by examination to writerships in the Indian civil service, and of which the late Lord Macaulay was chairman. Professor Jowett has written a Commentary on the Epistles of St. Paul to the Thessalonians, Galatians, and Romans, published in 1855; contributed an essay on the Interpretation of Scripture to "Essays and Reviews," and is engaged on an edition of the Republic of Plato. In 1870 he was elected Master of Balliol College, and in 1871, published a translation of the "Dialogues of Plato," in 4 vols., with introduction.

JUAREZ, Benito, a descendant of the Indian race of the Tapatecos, was born in 1802, near the village of Ixtlan, near Oaxaca. He graduated at the college of Oaxaca; in 1830 was elected member of the Institute of Arts and Sciences of Mexico; in 1833 a member of the State Legislature; in 1834 admitted as a counsellor-at-law, and elected to the Chair of Canonical Law in the Institute of Oaxaca. From 1834 to 1844 he was Secretary of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice; Substitute Judge of the same tribunal; Civil Judge of the First Instance, in the city of Oaxaca; Fiscal Judge; a second time Member of the Legislature; and finally Attorney-General of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice of that department. In 1846 he was elected a deputy to Congress, and strongly advocated the secularization of Church property to meet the heavy demands on the treasury consequent on the war with the United States. From 1848 till 1852, as governor of his native state, Oaxaca, he effected many substantial reforms, and left a balance in the state treasury. In 1853, when Santa-Anna was a second time raised to the dictatorship, Juarez, with other liberals, was banished, and resided in Havana and New Orleans until May 1855, when he joined the insurrection of Alvarez against the government of Santa-Anna. Alvarez having been named Provisional President, Juarez became Minister of Justice. Under Comonfort, the next President, Juarez was Secretary of State and President of the High Court of Justice, and on the overthrow of Comonfort in 1858

Juarez became President of the Republic. He endeavoured to summon a Congress, but having been defeated in the field, was obliged to betake himself to Vera Cruz. There were thus two governments in Mexico; the Church party, headed by Zuloaga, and afterwards by Miramon, having its seat in the city of Mexico; and the Liberal party, with Juarez as its chief, supported mainly by the import duties of the port of Vera Cruz. The Government of Miramon was recognized by European powers, and with some difficulty Juarez obtained a recognition of his authority by the United States. Miramon was defeated at the battle of Siloa, Aug. 14, 1860, and having sustained a series of reverses in December, he escaped to the coast and fled the country. Juarez re-entered Mexico, Jan. 12, 1861, summoned a Congress, which elected him President, and was formally installed June 1. His first act was to decree the dissolution of the religious orders and the secularization of the Church property. A subsequent measure (the decree of June 17, 1861) by which all payments to the creditors of the State (including foreigners) were suspended for two years, involved him in difficulty with Great Britain, France, and Spain, and these nations entered into a convention for intervention in Mexico, Oct. 31, to enforce the claims of their respective subjects. The Spanish forces landed Dec. 17. Juarez issued a proclamation, in which he justified the obnoxious law on the ground of urgent necessity, Dec. 18. General Doblado, Juarez's plenipotentiary, met the representatives of the allied powers at Soledad, Jan. 19, 1862, the result of the negotiations being the withdrawal of the British and Spanish forces. The French army, however, remained, for the purpose of supporting the project of placing the archduke Ferdinand Maximilian on the throne. A provisional government was, meanwhile, established, of which Gen. Almonte was the nominal head. Juarez offered a vigorous resistance to the invaders, and inflicted a severe defeat on the French troops at Puebla. But, shortly before the capture of Mexico (May 31, 1863), he removed the seat of government to San Luis de Potosi. The Assembly of Notables invited the archduke Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria to accept the crown, which, after some hesitation on his part, he consented to do, and entered the capital, June 12, 1864. In the mean time Juarez, who had been driven from place to place, obtained aid from the United States, and on the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico, was enabled to make head against the imperial forces. He had issued a proclamation calling upon the people to resist foreign invasion, Jan. 1, 1865. The Emperor Maximilian availed himself of the expiration of Juarez's term of office in 1865, and the impossibility of holding an election at that time, to declare, in Oct., 1865, the republic extinct *de jure* and *de facto*, and sentenced to death all Juarist leaders taken in arms. Juarez replied by a proclamation announcing that he should hold office till the expulsion of the invaders rendered a new election practicable. After some hard fighting, the Juarist generals succeeded in defeating the imperial forces early in 1867. The emperor Ferdinand Maximilian, who refused to abandon the cause he had espoused, was betrayed into the hands of the Juarists at Queretaro, and executed after a trial by court-martial, June 19, 1867. The greatest efforts had been made by the ambassadors of foreign powers and others to induce Juarez to spare the emperor's life. The execution of Maximilian was unjustifiable by any law of nations. The country presently surrendered to Juarez, who was re-elected to the Presidency in Oct., 1867. The four years of his administration which have followed have been very quiet ones for Mexico, but the rule of Juarez is more dreaded than loved. A new election takes place in Oct., 1875.

JULIEN, STANISLAS-AIGNAN, orientalist, member of the Institute, born at Orleans, Sept. 20, 1799, was educated at the seminary of his native place, and exhibited a strong predilection for the study of languages. He applied himself to Greek without the aid of a master, repaired to Paris to study it, without, however, neglecting modern languages, which he acquired with extraordinary rapidity. Professor Gail, of the Collége de France, noticed his abilities, and chose him as his assistant in 1821. In 1823 he published, with a double translation in French and Latin, an annotated edition of the poem of Coluthus, "L'Enlèvement d'Hélène." About this time he turned his attention to the Chinese language, in less than a year mastered its principal difficulties, and undertook a Latin translation of the works of the Chinese philosopher Meng-Tseu, which was published at the expense of the Paris Asiatic Society in 1824–6, and was considered of great merit. Possessing a knowledge of ancient and modern Chinese, and the Mantchou dialect, M. Julien occupied himself in translations of works of all characters. He gave specimens of the Chinese drama in his "Hoei-lan-ki, ou l'Histoire du Cercle de Craie," published in 1832, and in the "Tchao-chi-kou-elu," in 1834. In addition to numerous translations of novels, fables, poetry, &c., he published, in 1863, "Yu-kiao-li, ou les Deux Cousines," a Chinese romance, and has in various works explained the religious and philosophical doctrines of the Chinese. In 1835 he published a translation of "Kang-ing-Pien," or "The Book of Rewards and Punishments;" in 1841 one of Lao-tseu-tao-te-King," or "Livre de la Voie et de la Vertu," and in 1853 he commenced the publication of "L'Histoire de la Vie d'Hiouen-Tsang et de ses Voyages," an important work. Among his other works may be mentioned, "Méthode pour déchiffrer et transcrire les Mots Sanscrits qui se trouvent dans les livres Chinois," published in 1861; "Mémoires sur les Contrées Occidentales," in 1857; "Sau-Tseu-King," in 1864; "Résumé des Principaux Traités Chinois sur la Culture des Muriers et l'Education des Vers-à-soie," in 1837; "Traité sur l'Art de fabriquer la Porcelaine," in 1856; and "Exercices pratiques d'Analyse, de Syntaxe, et de Lexicographie Chinoise." In 1869 he published the first part of the "Syntax of the Chinese Language," a work designed to illustrate Dr. Marshman's rule, "that the whole of Chinese grammar depends on position," but composed with much greater clearness than the otherwise excellent "Elements" of the English scholar. The full title of M. Julien's work is "Syntaxe Nouvelle de la Langue Chinoise fondée sur la Position des Mots; suivie de Deux Traités sur les Principaux Termes de Grammaire, d'une Table des Idiotismes, de Fables, de Légendes, et d'Apologues, traduits mot à mot," 1869. In 1827 M. Julien was appointed Sub-librarian to the Institute, and upon the death of M. Abel Rémusat in 1832, obtained his Chair at the Collége de France, of which, in 1839, he became administrator. He was elected a member of the Académie des Inscriptions, March 15, 1833; was appointed Assistant-keeper in the Bibliothèque Royale in 1839, and is a member of nearly all the academies and learned societies of Europe. He was promoted to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour Aug. 15, 1863; is decorated with numerous foreign orders, and in 1867 the emperor of Russia conferred upon him the Grand Cross of St. Stanislas.

JUSTE, Théodore, a popular Belgian author, whose elucidations of the history of his native country are well known in England, was born at Brussels in 1818, and became successively Secretary of the Central Commission of Instruction, a member of the Belgian Archæological Academy, and Keeper of the Royal Museum of Artillery. Besides contributing extensively to journals and reviews, M. Juste has published the following works in illustration of the history of France and of the Low Countries:—

"Histoire Élémentaire et Populaire de la Belgique," 1838, 3rd edit. 1848; "Histoire Populaire de la Révolution Française," 1839; "Un Tour en Hollande," 1839; "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire," 1840; "Essai sur l'Histoire de l'Instruction Publique en Belgique," 1844; "Précis de l'Histoire Moderne considérée dans ses rapports avec la Belgique," 1845; "Histoire de la Révolution Belge de 1790," 3 vols., 1846; "Charlemagne," 1846; "Précis de l'Histoire du Moyen Agé," 5 vols., 1848; "Histoire de la Révolution des Pays-Bas sous Philippe II.," 2 vols., 1855; "Charles Quint et Marguerite d'Autriche," 1858; "Les Pays-Bas au XVI^e Siècle," 2 parts, 1858-63; "La Belgique en 1860," 8vo., 1861; "Christine de Lalaing, Princesse d'Épinoy," 1861; "Histoire du Soulèvement des Pays-Bas contre la Domination Espagnole," 2 vols., 1862–63; "Souvenirs Diplomatiques du XVIII^e Siècle," 1863; "Les Fondateurs de la Monarchie Belge," 1865, etc; "Le Soulèvement de la Hollande en 1813, et la Fondation du Royaume des Pays-Bas," 1869; and "Notes Historiques et Biographiques," 1871, forming a continuation of his works on the founders of the Belgian monarchy, and illustrating, by documents previously unpublished, English politics during the first years of the national establishment of Belgium, and various episodes in the life of Leopold I.

K.

KAMÉHAMÉHA V., King of Honolulu, born about 1833, succeeded, on the premature and lamented death of his younger brother Kaméhaméha IV., Nov. 30, 1863. The present king, like his brother, has visited England, and has imbibed the strongest sympathies for English freedom, and it is believed that he will carry out the measures so well inaugurated by his predecessor. He is described as a man of remarkable courage, resolution, and good sense. Before his accession to the throne he showed fine administrative qualities as Minister of the Interior. Dissatisfied with certain democratic tendencies in the Constitution, the king summoned a Convention to amend it. The sittings commenced in July, 1864, and continued some weeks, when a factious opposition showing itself in some of the delegates, the king dissolved and dismissed the Convention, and a few days after produced the draft of a Constitution. A copy of this document was received in England in Nov., 1864.

KANE, SIR ROBERT, M.D., born in Dublin in 1810, where his father was a manufacturing chemist, was educated for the medical profession, and commenced his studies at the Meath Hospital, of which he became the clinical clerk. In 1830 he obtained the prize offered by Dr. Graves for the best essay on the Pathological Condition of the Fluids in Typhus Fever. Mr. Kane became a licentiate in 1832, and was elected a Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland in 1841, having been previously appointed Professor of Chemistry to the Apothecaries' Hall, of whose board he was for many years a leading examiner. He resigned his professorship in 1845, and was succeeded by Dr. Aldridge. In 1832 he projected the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science*, confined in the first instance to chemistry and pharmacy, and afterwards extended to practical medicine. His direct connection with that journal ceased in 1834. He held the appointment of Professor of Natural Philosophy to the Royal Dublin Society, from 1844 till 1847, and in the latter year the Royal Academy awarded him the Cunningham gold medal for his discoveries in chemistry. He had been a member of the Royal Irish Academy from 1832, was placed upon its council in 1841, and was afterwards elected its secretary, an office which he continued to fill until he received the appointment of President of the Queen's College of Cork. He had presented, in 1840, to the Royal Society of London, some researches on the colouring matter of the lichens, which were subsequently published in the Philosophical Transactions, and for which he received the royal medal. In 1843 he delivered a series of lectures on the different sources of industry which exist in Ireland. In 1846 the measures recommended by him for the formation of a Museum of Industry in Ireland were carried out, the Museum in St. Stephen's Green was created, and he was appointed Director, the Ordnance zoological and mineral collection of Mountjoy being removed to it. Dr. Kane's most extensive work, "The Elements of Chemistry," appeared in 1842; and the "Industrial Resources of Ireland" in 1844. Dr. Kane was, in 1845, appointed, in conjunction with Professors Lindley and Playfair, to examine into the cause and means of preventing the potato blight. In 1846 he received the honour of knighthood, and was appointed one of the Irish Relief Commissioners. He resigned the Presidency of Queen's College, Cork, in 1864.

KARR, JEAN-BAPTISTE-ALPHONSE, author, born at Paris, Nov. 24, 1808, received his first instructions from his father, and afterwards entered the Collége Bourbon, in which he became a teacher. A copy of verses which he sent to the satirical journal *Figaro* introduced him to literary life. Having been disappointed in love, he, in 1832, published a novel written in his youth, —"Sous les Tilleuls," a *mélange* of irony and sentiment, of good sense and trifling, which at once made him popular. "Une Heure trop Tard" appeared in 1833; "Vendredi Soir," in 1835; "Le Chemin le plus Court," in 1836; "Einerley" and "Geneviève" in 1838; and "Voyage autour de mon Jardin," in 1845, followed by numerous other works. In 1839 he became editor-in-chief of *Figaro;* the same year founded *Les Guêpes*, a monthly satirical journal which had a remarkable success. After the revolution of 1848, M. Karr, disgusted with political life, retired to Nice, and still writes occasionally in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and other periodicals. His chief occupation, however, is horticulture on a large scale. The publication of a complete edition of this author's works commenced at Paris in 1860. He was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honour," April 25, 1845. His daughter, Mdlle. Thérèse Karr, has written "Les Soirées Germaniques offertes à la Jeunesse," published in 1860; "Les Huit Grandes Époques de l'Histoire de France," in 1861; "Contre un Proverbe," and "Dieu et ses Dons," in 1864, and other works.

KARSLAKE, SIR JOHN BURGESS, son of the late Henry Karslake, Esq., by Elizabeth Marsh, eldest daughter of the late Richard Preston, Q.C., some time M.P. for Ashburton; was born in 1821, and educated at Harrow. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1846; became Q.C. in 1861; and went the Western Circuit. He was appointed Solicitor-General Nov. 30, 1866, and Attorney-General in July, 1867. He was elected one of the members for the borough of Andover in Feb., 1867. Sir J. Karslake, who is a Conservative in politics, received the honour of knighthood, Jan. 1, 1867. Sir John is a Bencher of the Middle Temple.

KAUFMANN, GEN., is one of those soldiers who owe their advancement to natural talent and the force of character. Having completed his education at the Military School for Engineers, he departed for the Caucasus, where he took a distinguished part in many expeditions, rising to the rank of General. His last campaign against the mountaineers procured for him the post of chief of the field officers under Gen. Mouravieff. His tact and conciliatory disposition pointed him out during the Crimean war as a fit officer to settle with Gen. Williams the conditions of capitulation at Kars. Since the campaign in Asia Minor, the grand duke Nicholas, inspector-general of the engineers, appointed him chief of his staff, a position from which he was advanced to the direction of the Minister of War's office. The army having to be reorganized, Gen. Kaufmann showed that he understood the difficult task intrusted to him, and to him, conjointly with the Minister of War, Millutin, must be assigned the credit of framing the new rules which have secured its regeneration. In 1865 he replaced Gen. Mouravieff as Governor of Lithuania.

KAULBACH, WILHELM VON, artist, was born at Arolsen, Westphalia, Oct. 15, 1805, pursued his studies at the Düsseldorf Academy, then under the direction of Cornelius, by whose influence he was called to Munich, in 1825, where he executed six allegorical frescoes in the arcade surrounding the royal garden, as well as "Apollo and the Muses" in the Odeon. In 1829 he finished his celebrated work the "Madhouse," the materials for which he had found, some years previously, in a lunatic-asylum at Düsseldorf. The literal truth and power of this painting established him at once in the front rank of German artists. He was employed in the decoration of the new palace, where he painted several rooms in fresco, with subjects selected from the works of Klopstock and Goethe, and was engaged at the same time on his celebrated "Battle of the Huns," which he completed in 1837. Kaulbach studied Hogarth very carefully, and produced in the style of this master a series of illustrations to Schiller's "Criminal from Lost Honour," and to Goethe's "Faust." His group of "Bedouins" and "Fall of Jerusalem" were produced about the same time. These labours did not prevent him from executing a number of portraits, designs, and illustrations, and in 1846 he published a series of designs illustrating Goethe's poem of "Reynard the Fox," in which he displayed great skill as an animal painter. He has illustrated a folio edition of the Gospels, and the works of Shakspere, and many of his works have been engraved. He was made correspondent of the Institute in 1842; Director of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Munich in 1849; Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1855; was promoted to the rank of Officer in 1867; has received various orders; and is a member of many learned societies.

KAVANAGH, JULIA, born at Thurles in 1824, in childhood accompanied her parents to London, and afterwards to Paris, where they eventually took up their abode. In that city she gained that minute insight into French life which she has reproduced in so many of her works. Miss Kavanagh, who returned to London in 1844, to devote herself to literature as a profession, commenced by writing tales and essays for the periodicals of the day; and published in 1847 her first book, a tale for children, entitled "The Three Paths," to which, in 1848, succeeded the well-known story of "Madeline," founded on a single fact in the life of a peasant girl of Auvergne. "Woman in France during the Eighteenth Century," containing cleverly-executed pictures of the female celebrities of France who figured at that remarkable period, appeared in 1850; "Nathalie," in 1851; followed by "The Women of Christianity," in 1852; "Daisy Burns," a domestic novel, in 1853; and soon after the publication of the last-mentioned work this authoress travelled through France, Switzerland, and Italy. Among her other publications are a novel, entitled "Grace Lee," and "Rachel Gray," a tale, published in 1855; "Adèle," a novel, in 1857; "A Summer and a Winter in the Two Sicilies," in 1858; "Seven Years, and other Tales," in 1859; "French Women of Letters," in 1861; "English Women of Letters," in 1862; "Queen Mab," in 1863; "Beatrice," in 1865; "Sybil's Second Love," in 1867; "Dora," in 1868; and "Sylvia," in 1870.

KAYE, JOHN WILLIAM, F.R.S., son of the late Charles Kaye, solicitor to the Bank of England, born in 1814, served for some years as a lieutenant of artillery on the E.I.C.'s establishment (Bengal), and returning to England in 1845, devoted himself to literature. Before leaving India he established the *Calcutta Review*, edited the earlier numbers, and contributed a large portion of the articles. In 1856 he entered the Home Civil Service of the E.I.C.; and on the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown, was appointed Secretary to the Political and the Secret Department of the India Office. Mr. Kaye has written "The History of the War in Affghanistan," "History of the Administration of the East-India Company," published in 1853; "The Life and Correspondence of Lord Metcalfe," in 1854; "The Life and Correspondence of Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B.," in 1856; "Christianity in India," in 1859; a "History of the Sepoy War in India, in 1857-8," the second volume of which appeared in 1871; and "The Essays of an Optimist," 1870. He has also contributed to periodical literature.

KAYSERLING, M., born in Hanover (Germany), June 17, 1829, was educated there and at the University of Berlin. He was appointed by the Government of Aargau, in 1861, Rabbi of the Swiss Jews, and in Sept., 1870, Rabbi and Preacher of the Jewish Community in Pesth, Hungary. In 1861, he married a daughter of the celebrated Doctor Ludwig Philippson. Dr. Kayserling is the author of "Sephardim: Romanische Poesien der Juden in Spanien," Leipzig, 1859; "Ein Feiertag in Madrid, zur Geschichte der Spanisch-Portugiesischen Juden;" "Geschichte der Juden in Spanien und Portugal," 1859-61; "Menasse Ben Israel, Sein Leben und Wirken," Berlin, 1867; "Geschichte der Juden in England," Berlin, 1861; "Der Dichter Ephraim Kuh, ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Deutschen Literatur," Berlin, 1867; "Moses Mendelssohn, Sein Leben und Wirken," Leipzig, 1862; "Zum Siegesfeste, Dankpredigt und Dank-lieder von M. Mendelssohn," Berlin, 1866; "Die Rituale Schlachtfrage oder ist Thierquälerei?" Aarau, 1867; "Schlachten Bibliothek Jüdischer Kanzelredner," 1 Jährg, Berlin, 1870, 2 Jährg, 1871 (to be continued). He also published several series of historical and literary articles in the *Deutsche Museum* of Prutz, *Frankel's Monatsschrift*, *Jahrbuch für Israeliten in Wien*, *Steinschneider's Hebr. Bibliographie*, &c., and some Sermons.

KEAN, MRS. CHARLES, better known by her maiden name of Miss Ellen Tree, the daughter of a gentleman who held an appointment in the East-India House, born early in the century, first appeared in public at Covent Garden, in the character of Olivia, in "Twelfth Night," for the benefit of her sister, Miss M. Tree, who in 1825 married Mr. Bradshaw, some time member for Canterbury, and then retired from professional life. Miss E. Tree, having performed in Edinburgh and Bath, was engaged at Drury Lane, her first part being Violante, in the "Wonder." In 1829 she transferred her services to Covent Garden, and made her first appearance as Lady Townley, in the "Provoked Husband." For her benefit she played Romeo to Miss Fanny Kemble's Juliet, and her success was so great that the manager entrusted to her the heroine in Miss Kemble's play of "Francis I." She was the original Mariana in Sheridan Knowles's play of "The Wife;" the original Myrrha, in Lord Byron's "Sardanapalus;" the original Countess, in Sheridan Knowles's play of "Love;" but her name is chiefly associated with Shakspere's Rosalind and Viola, and with Talfourd's "Ion." Between 1836 and 1839 she visited the United States, where she met with an enthusiastic reception. She was married to the late Mr. Charles Kean, Jan. 29, 1842, and retired from the stage on the death of her husband, which occurred Jan. 22, 1868.

KEATING, THE HON. SIR HENRY SINGER, third son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. S. Keating, K.C.B., born near Dublin in 1804, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated M.A.; was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1832, and in 1834 went the Oxford circuit (of which he became leader after Serjeant Talfourd's elevation to the bench). He became a Q.C. and Bencher of the Inner Temple in 1849, in which year he edited jointly with Mr. (now Mr. Justice) Willes, that great legal work, "Smith's Leading Cases." Mr. Keating was returned at the general election of 1852, one of the members for Reading, as a Liberal in favour of vote by ballot and an extension of the suffrage, and opposed to the Maynooth grant and church-rates. On the resignation of Mr. Stuart Wortley in 1857, he was appointed Solicitor-General, and received the honour of knighthood; in 1859 was appointed a second time Solicitor-General, and in Dec. of the same year succeeded Mr. Justice Crowder as Judge of the Common Pleas. Sir H. Keating carried a very useful measure, known by his name, "The Bills of Exchange Act," 18 and 19 Vic. c. 67, enabling holders of bills and notes, when there was no real defence, to get judgment summarily.

KEATINGE, THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD, son of the late Maurice Keatinge, Esq., a member of the Irish bar, born in 1793, was called to the bar at Dublin in 1813, and having attained the rank of King's Counsel and Serjeant, was raised to the Judicial Bench in 1843, as Judge of the Prerogative Court of Ireland, and was sworn a Privy Councillor. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Probate in Ireland in 1858, and resigned that office in Dec., 1868. He never held a seat in Parliament.

KEELEY, MRS., wife of Mr. Robert Keeley, the popular comedian (who died in 1869) was born at Ipswich in 1806, acquired reputation as an actress as Miss Goward, and made her first appearance in London at the Lyceum in 1825, as Rosina, in the opera of that name, and Little Pickle. Mrs. Keeley acquired great fame by her rendering of the characters of Smike, Mrs. Peerybingle, and Clemency Newcome, in stage adaptations of Mr. Dickens's novels, "Nicholas Nickleby," "The Cricket on the Hearth," and "The Battle of Life." Two daughters, Mary and Louise, have appeared on the stage; the elder, who made her *début* at the Lyceum in 1846, became the wife of the late Mr. Albert Smith, and died some years ago; the younger, after a very successful career, retired in 1866, and became the wife of Mr. Montagu Williams, barrister-at-law.

KEIGHTLEY, THOMAS, born in Dublin in Oct., 1789, received an ordinary education at a country school, and entered Trinity College, Dublin. He was intended for the bar, but delicacy of constitution and other causes excluded him from this as from the other professions. He settled in England in 1824 in order to devote himself to literature, and having assisted the late T. Crofton Croker in the "Fairy Legends of the South of Ireland," began to write in the *Foreign Quarterly* and other reviews. His Histories of Rome, of Greece, and of England have become text-books in many schools. He has compiled "Fairy Mythology;" "Tales and Popular Fictions," &c.; "Outlines of History" (in Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia); "The Mythology of Greece and Italy;" "History of India; "The Crusaders," and "The Manse of Mastland;" has edited "Virgil's Bucolics and Georgics," with notes; "Satires and Epistles of Horace;" "Fasti of Ovid;" "Sallust;" "Life, &c., of Milton;" "Poems of Milton;" translated from the Dutch an edition of Shakspere's Plays, in 1864; and published "The Shakspere Expositor" in 1867.

KEITH, THE REV. ALEXANDER, D.D., born at Keithall, N.B., in 1791, was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen. From 1816 till 1843 he was a minister of the Established Church of Scotland at St. Cyrus, Kincardineshire, and afterwards of the Free Church; but on account of the state of his health has for many years been unable to attend to ministerial duties. In 1823 he published the first edition of his "Evidences of the Truth of the Christian Religion derived from the literal Fulfilment of

Prophecy," a work which became a text-book, both in England and Scotland, and to the 37th edition of which, in 1859, he appended some interesting criticisms on Professor Stanley's "Poetical Interpretation of the Prophecies." This work, which has been translated into many languages, was followed by "The Signs of the Times," published in 1831; "Demonstration of the Truth of the Christian Religion," in 1838; "The Land of Israel," in 1843; "The Harmony of Prophecy," in 1851; and "The History and Destiny of the World and of the Church, according to Scripture," Part I., in 1861. In company with the Rev. Dr. Black, the Rev. A. Bonar, and the Rev. Robert McCheyne, constituting a deputation from the Church of Scotland to Palestine and other Eastern countries, he visited some of the scenes of Scripture prophecy, to make researches respecting the actual condition of the Jews. An account of this mission was published under the title of "A Narrative of the Mission to the Jews." During this tour he obtained a quantity of accurate local information, which he has embodied in the more recent editions of his great work, the design of which he declares to be to prove "that the most literal interpretation of manifold predictions can stand every test, and give demonstration to all who have eyes to see and ears to hear, that the Word is the Word of God." His eldest son, the Rev. Alex. Keith, M.A., is the author a "Commentary on Isaiah." Another son, Dr. G. S. Keith, of Edinburgh, who accompanied him in his last journey to the East, has illustrated the last edition of his father's work by photographic drawings.

KELLOGG, Miss Clara Louisa, was born at Sumter, South Carolina, in 1842. At an early age she gave evidence of the possession of musical talent, and after some years of careful study made her first appearance at the Academy of Music in New York under Mr. J. Grau's management in 1860. Her first and second attempts were failures, but her third appearance was a moderate success. Colonel H. G. Stibbins, a New York banker, took upon himself the entire charge of her further musical education. She appeared as Gilda in the opera of "Rigoletto," in the Academy of Music in New York in 1861, and attracted attention as a singer of great promise. But it was only after nearly four years more of study and practice that she gave evidence of her extraordinary musical powers. As Margherita in Gounod's "Faust," in the season of 1864-5, she vindicated her title to be regarded as one of the best artists of her time. Her success was not less complete in "Crispino," as Linda di Chamounix, in the "Barber of Seville," "La Sonnambula," "Lucia di Lammermoor," and other operas, which followed within the next two years. On Nov. 2, 1867, she made her *début* in London as Margherita in "Faust," a part in which she had been preceded by Mdlle. Patti, Mdlle. Nilsson, Mdlle. Lucca, and other *prime donne* of the highest reputation, but her triumph was complete. After a protracted tour in Europe she returned to America, where her reception was most enthusiastic.

KELLY, The Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy, son of Capt. Hawke Kelly, R.N., born in London in 1796, was, in 1824, called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and went the Norfolk circuit. In 1835 he was made a King's Counsel, elected a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and one of the members for Ipswich, and having been unseated on petition, was returned in Feb., 1838, and occupied the seat till the general election in July, 1841, when he was defeated. In March, 1843, he was returned one of the members for Cambridge, which he continued to represent till 1847, having meantime, during the administration of Sir R. Peel, held the office of Solicitor-General, and received the honour of knighthood. At the general election in Aug., 1847, Sir F. Kelly contested Lyme Regis, but without success, and he did not again obtain a seat in the House of Commons till April, 1852, when, having accepted the post of Solicitor-General in Lord Derby's first administration, he was returned one of the members for Harwich. Before taking his seat for this borough he was elected one of the members for East Suffolk, in which division of the county he had acquired property, and he remained one of its members till he was raised to the bench. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, who was Attorney-General in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858–9, was made Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer on the resignation of Sir Frederick Pollock, in June, 1866. He is a Conservative, and an energetic member of the society instituted with a view of promoting the reform and amendment of the law. The cases by which he is best known as a lawyer are his defence of Frost and his brother-Chartists at Newport in 1840, his defence of the murderer Tawell, the Quaker, in 1845, and his prosecution of Dr. Bernard for being concerned in Orsini's conspiracy, during his Attorney-Generalship in 1858.

KELLY, Frances Maria, an actress and singer, born at Brighton, Dec. 15, 1790. Her father was an officer in the army, and brother to Michael Kelly, under whom she studied music and singing, and she went on the stage at a very early age, as a member of the chorus at Drury Lane, first appearing as an actress at Glasgow in 1807. She was a member of Mr. Colman's company at the Haymarket in 1808. At the English Opera House, under Mr. Arnold's management, she earned laurels as a singer, taking several of the characters which had been filled by Madame Storace, and from this house went to Drury Lane. Whilst performing there she was fired at from the pit, when a scene of extraordinary excitement ensued. The perpetrator tried for the murderous attempt was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and a similar attempt upon her life was afterwards made at Dublin, fortunately with no better success. Miss Kelly, an actress of great versatility and talent, excelled in the comedy parts filled by Mrs. Jordan, and still more in domestic melodrama. The popular plays of "The Sergeant's Wife," "The Maid and the Magpie," "The Innkeeper's Daughter," &c., are specially associated with her name. So far back as 1818 Charles Lamb complimented her in the lines beginning, "You are not Kelly of the common strain." Miss Kelly, who built the small theatre in Dean Street, Soho, long known as Miss Kelly's, and called the New Royalty, in 1861, has retired from the stage for many years.

KELLY, Frederic, whose name has been for many years associated with the *Post-Office London Directory*, is the son of the late Festus Kelly, of Castle Kelly, county Roscommon, formerly a captain in the 69th foot, and entered the service of the General Post-Office in 1819. He became proprietor, in 1836, of the old *Post-Office Directory*, which was a small and ill-digested production. By employing a staff of careful and intelligent canvassers, he has rendered it a thoroughly trustworthy authority. The office of Inspector-General of letter-carriers, held by Mr. Kelly, was, in consequence of a change of system, abolished in 1860, and he retired from the Post-Office.

KEMBLE, Adelaide, younger daughter of the late Mr. Charles Kemble, and niece of Mrs. Siddons, born about 1816, was intended for a concert singer, without any view to the stage, and at the age of seventeen appeared in London, and at the York festival in 1834, but without producing any marked effect. She then visited Paris, Germany, and Italy, for the purpose of improvement, and made her first appearance in "Norma," on the stage of the Fenice, at Venice, and achieved great success, She was equally fortunate at Trieste, Milan, Padua, Bologna, and Mantua, and at the height of her reputation was recalled to England, in 1841, by the serious illness of her father. She made her first appearance in London in "Norma," and at once achieved a position worthy of the name she bore, and in 1842 sang in "Figaro," the "Sonnambula," "Semiramide," "Il Matrimonio Segreto," and a variety of operas, and retired from the stage on her marriage, in 1843, to Mr. Frederick U. Sartoris. She published "A Week in a French Country House," in 1867.

KEMBLE, Frances Anne, elder daughter of the late Charles Kemble, and niece of Mrs. Siddons, born in London in 1811, made her first appearance, Oct. 5, 1829, at Covent Garden Theatre, then under the management of her father, and at once established her histrionic fame. "Venice Preserved" was revived Dec. 9, in that year, for the purpose of introducing Miss Kemble as Belvidera; and such was her success that she sustained the parts of the Grecian Daughter, Mrs. Beverley, Portia, Isabella, Lady Townley, Calista, Bianca, Beatrice, Constance, Lady Teazle, Queen Catherine, Louise of Savoy in "Francis I.," Lady Macbeth, and Julia in the "Hunchback." The three years during which Fanny Kemble retrieved the fortunes of her family and the glory of Covent Garden, were marked by the production of "Francis I.," a tragedy written by herself at the early age of seventeen. In 1832 she visited America, and, with her father, performed with great success at the principal theatres of the United States. An account of these wanderings is given in her "Journal of a Residence in America," which appeared in 1835. At this period Miss Kemble became the wife of Mr. Pierce Butler, a planter and slaveholder of South Carolina, who spent much of his time in Philadelphia, from whom she obtained a divorce in 1839, after residing for a year on one of his southern plantations. Mr. Butler died in 1867. She resumed her maiden name, and retired to Lenox, Massachusetts, where she resided, with the exception of a year spent in Italy, for nearly twenty years. Her literary fame was increased by her drama of "The Star of Seville," in 1837, and a volume of poems in 1842. She has translated several plays from Schiller, &c. One of her books, "A Year of Consolation," published in 1847, is a memorial of a year passed in Italy under the roof of Mr. Sartoris, the husband of her sister Adelaide. Her "Residence in a Georgian Plantation, 1838–9," was not published till 1863, during her residence in England, whither she went in 1860. She returned to the United States in 1866, and has occasionally since that time, as she had done previously, given Shaksperian readings before large audiences.

KENNEDY, The Rev. Benjamin Hall, D.D., born at Summer Hill, near Birmingham, Nov. 6, 1804, eldest son of the late Rev. Rann Kennedy, incumbent of St. Paul's, Birmingham, and Second Master of King Edward's School in that town, author of "The Reign of Youth," and other poems, was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and at Shrewsbury School, under Dr. Butler. Entering St. John's College, Cambridge, he gained the Porson Prize and Browne's Medal for Latin Ode in 1823; the Pitt University Scholarship in his first year; Browne's Medal for Greek and Latin Odes, and the Porson Prize in 1824; Browne's Medal for Epigrams in 1825; and the Porson Prize a third time in 1826. He graduated B.A. as Senior Classic and Senior Chancellor's Medallist in 1827, gained the Member's Prize for Latin Essay, "De Origine Scripturæ Alphabeticæ," was elected Fellow and Classical Lecturer of St. John's College in 1818, became an Assistant Master at Harrow, under Dr. Longley, in 1830, and was appointed Head Master of Shrewsbury School, vacant by the promotion of the late Dr. Butler to the see of Lichfield, in 1836. He is understood to be the author of the "Public School Latin Grammar," 1871; has contributed to "Sabrinæ Corolla," published in 1850; and published "The Psalter in English verse," by a member of the University of Cambridge, in 1860.

In 1841 he became Prebendary of Lichfield; and in 1860 was appointed Select Preacher in the University of Cambridge. He was presented to the rectory of West Felton, Salop, in 1865 (which he resigned in 1868), resigned the Head Mastership of Shrewsbury School at Midsummer, 1866, and was appointed Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge and Canon of Ely in 1867. He was elected a Member of the Council of that University in 1870.

KENRICK, The Most Rev. Peter Richard, D.D., Archbishop of St. Louis, Missouri, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1806. He was educated at Maynooth, and ordained a priest in Ireland, but soon afterwards emigrated to Philadelphia, where his brother (the late Archbishop of Baltimore) was then coadjutor to the Bishop. Here he edited the *Catholic Herald* for several years, and published various works, original and translated. He was also made Vicar-General of the diocese. In 1841 Bishop Rosati of St. Louis, requested his nomination as his coadjutor with the right of succession. He was consecrated Bishop of Drasa *in partibus*, and Coadjutor of St. Louis, Nov. 30, 1841. In 1843, on the death of Bishop Rosati, Dr. Kenrick became Bishop of St. Louis, and in 1847 the first Archbishop of that city. He has been very successful in promoting the interests of the see, having established a large hospital, an orphanage, two magnificent convents, numerous schools and charitable institutions, and one of the most extensive and beautiful cemeteries in the United States. Besides the translations already referred to, and editions of devotional works, the Archbishop has published "The Holy House of Loretto; or, an Examination of the Historical Evidence of its Miraculous Translation;" and "Anglican Ordinations."

KENSETT, John Frederick, a landscape painter, born in Cheshire, Connecticut, March 22, 1818. He learned engraving under Alfred Daggett, a famous engraver, and was for several years employed in producing vignettes for bank notes, occasionally attempting painting by way of recreation. In 1840 he came to England, and in 1845, having abandoned engraving, he exhibited at the Royal Academy his "View of Windsor Castle." The next two years he passed in Rome, whence he sent home a number of views of Italian scenery, which gave him a high reputation. Early in 1848 he returned to the United States, and settled in New York, where he has since resided. In 1849 he became a member of the National Academy of Design. Among his landscapes we may specify the different views of White Mountain scenery, of which he has painted eight or ten: "Sunset in the Adirondacks," "Hudson River from Fort Putnam," "Falls of the Bashbish," "Sunset on the Coast," "Eagle Cliff," Manchester, Massachusetts; views on the Gunsee, and on Lake George. Many of these have been engraved. He was for some years a member of the National Art Commission having the direction of the ornamentation of the capitol at Washington.

KENT, Charles, poet and journalist, was born in London, Nov. 3, 1823, and educated at Prior Park and Oscott Colleges. At an early age he adopted literature as a profession, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1859. His first work, "Aletheia," was published in 1850, and in 1853 elicited a remarkable letter from M. de Lamartine, in which he expressed a wish that the poem addressed to himself might form his epitaph. "Dreamland," with other poems, appeared in 1862. His prose works include among them "The Vision of Cagliostro, a Tale of the Five Senses," reprinted in the "Tales from Blackwood;" "Cabinet Pictures," under the *nom de plume* of Mark Rochester; "A Mythological Dictionary;" a politico-religious treatise entitled "Catholicity in the Dark Ages," by an Oscotian; "Footprints on the Road," and in 1869

"The Gladstone Government," by a Templar, another series of Cabinet Pictures, or sketches of contemporary statesmen. His poem of welcome to "Longfellow in England," which appeared in the *Times* with the initials C. K., went the round of the newspapers on both sides of the Atlantic. It was to him that Charles Dickens addressed the last letter he ever wrote, appointing a meeting between them for the next day almost at the very hour when he expired. Mr. Kent became, in 1863, proprietor of *The Sun*, which he continued to conduct until it was discontinued. In 1870 was published a new and collective edition of his "Poems." He has also been a contributor to the *Westminster Review*, the *Dublin Review*, *Blackwood's Magazine*, *Household Words*, and a number of other well-known periodicals.

KEOGH, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM, son of the late William M. Keogh, of Corkip, co. Roscommon, clerk of the Crown for the county and city of Kilkenny, born in 1817, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated and obtained the highest honours in science and history. He entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn, was called to the Irish bar in 1840, became a Q.C. in 1849, and on the formation of Lord Aberdeen's Coalition Ministry, in 1852, was offered the post of Solicitor-General for Ireland. Though with the late John Sadleir, and other Irish members, he had agreed not to take office under any government which did not concede the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, he accepted the Solicitor-Generalship, which he held till 1855, when he became Attorney-General, and was sworn a Privy Councillor for Ireland. He was returned to the House of Commons as member for Athlone in Aug., 1847, and continued to represent that borough till April, 1853, when he was made one of the Judges of the Common Pleas in Ireland. Judge Keogh is the author of some political pamphlets, of a work on the "Practice of the Court of Chancery in Ireland," and of an essay upon the prose writings of Milton.

KEPPEL, THE HON. SIR HENRY, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral, a younger son of the late earl of Albemarle, born June 14, 1809, entered the navy at an early age, was made Lieutenant in 1829, and Commander in 1833. In command of the *Childers*, 16 guns, he served on the south coast of Spain during the civil war of 1834–5, afterwards on the west coast of Africa, was made Captain in 1837, and commanded the *Dido* from 1841 till 1845, during which time he was employed in the China war of 1842, and afterwards in the suppression of piracy in the Eastern Archipelago. From Nov., 1847, till July, 1851, he commanded the *Mæander*, 44 guns, on the China and Pacific stations; in May, 1853, was appointed to the command of the *St. Jean d'Acre*, 101 guns; served in the Baltic and in the Black Sea, and having in July, 1855, exchanged into the *Rodney*, 74 guns, obtained command of the Naval Brigade before Sebastopol. After the fall of that stronghold he returned to England, and was appointed to the *Colossus*. In Sep., 1856, he hoisted his pennant as Commodore on board the *Raleigh*, 52 guns, and proceeded to China, where his ship was lost by striking on an unknown rock. He commanded a division of boats at the destruction of the Chinese war fleet in the Fatshan Creek, June 1, 1857, for which service he was made a K.C.B., and on attaining flag rank, he returned to England. In 1859 he was made Groom in Waiting to the Queen, which office he relinquished in May, 1860, on being appointed to the Cape of Good Hope as naval Commander-in-Chief, from which he was transferred to the Brazilian station. In Jan., 1867, he hoisted his flag on board the *Rodney*, as Vice-Admiral Commander-in-Chief on the China and Japan station. He returned to England in Dec., 1869, on attaining the rank of full Admiral, and was made D.C.L. of Oxford in 1870. He is a Commander of the Legion of Honour, and Medjidie of the second class. Sir H. Keppel has written "Expedition to Borneo, with Rajah Brooke's Journal," published in 1847, and "Visit to the Indian Archipelago."

KÉRATRY, ÉMILE, COMTE DE, a French soldier, statesman, and journalist, born at Paris, March 20, 1832, of an ancient Breton family, his father being Count Auguste Hilarion Kératry, who died in 1859. Having completed his studies at the Lyceums of St. Louis and of Louis-le-Grand, he entered as a volunteer the 1st regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique in 1854, went through the Crimean campaign, removed successively to the 1st regiments of Spahis and of Cuirassiers, and in 1859 was appointed sous-lieutenant in the 5th regiment of Lancers. In 1861 he exchanged into the 3rd regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique, in order that he might make the campaign in Mexico; and in 1864 he was detached as Captain commanding the second squadron of Colonel Dupin's famous counter-guerilla. In this dangerous service he distinguished himself by his bravery and decision, and afterwards he was appointed officer of ordnance to Marshal Bazaine. The Comte de Kératry was several times mentioned in the "Order of the Day" in Africa and Mexico. At the commencement of the year 1865 he was recommended for a lieutenant's commission, but he sent in his resignation and retired from the service. At this period he had received the Legion of Honour, and been decorated with several foreign Orders. On his return to France he devoted himself to literary pursuits, and contributed to the *Revue Contemporaine* a remarkable series of articles on the Mexican expedition, in which he severely attacked the Government and the conduct of Marshal Bazaine. Soon afterwards he became editor of the *Revue Moderne*, in which periodical he continued his accusations. In 1869 he was returned by the electors of Brest to the Corps Législatif, when he associated himself with the new Liberal Tiers-Parti. On the establishment of the Government of the National Defence in Sept., 1870, he was made Prefect of Police; but in the following month he escaped from Paris in a balloon, and proceeded on a diplomatic mission to Madrid, where, soon afterwards, he was replaced by M. Edmond Adam. He is the author of "Le Contre-Guérilla," 1867; "La Créance Jecker," 1867; "L'Elévation et la Chute de Maximilien," 1867; and a work on recent French events, entitled, "Le 4 Septembre et le Gouvernement de la Défense Nationale," 1871.

KERN, J. CONRAD, statesman, was born in 1808, in the market-town of Berlingen, near Arenenberg, in the canton of Thurgau, Switzerland. After studying at the gymnasium of Zurich, he proceeded to the University of Basle, to study theology, which he gave up, became a law student, and finished his education in the schools of Berlin, Heidelberg, and Paris. From 1837 he performed in his canton the duties of President of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and those of President of the Council of Education. Dr. Kern, at an early period, impelled by his liberal tendencies, was engaged in reforming the cantonal institutions. In a wider field he was from 1833, under the old compact, as under the new federal constitution, regularly chosen representative of his canton in the Diet or in the National Assembly. In 1838 the French Government insisted, through its ambassador, the duke of Montebello, on the extradition of Prince Louis Napoleon, who, with his mother, Queen Hortense, had for some time resided in the canton of Thurgau. In the Diet, Dr. Kern protested against the right of any power to interfere with the hospitality of his canton, or with the liberty of a Swiss citizen; and on his return to Thurgau to render to the Town Council an account of the deliberations of the Diet, he urged his fellow-citizens not to allow themselves to be intimidated by the menaces of France. "*Do what is right, happen* *what may*," was the conclusion of his speech. Dr. Kern had the satisfaction to return to the Diet with the unanimous votes of his canton in favour of his principle. As President of the École Polytechnique of Zurich, he has done much for that valuable institution. When, in 1857, the dispute between Switzerland and the King of Prussia threatened to cause serious troubles, Dr. Kern was deputed to maintain the interest and uphold the dignity of the republic at the conference held at Neufchatel; and was appointed Swiss plenipotentiary at the court of France.

KERRY, ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF. (*See* MORIARTY, DR.)

KERVYN DE LETTENHOVE, JOSEPH MARIE BRUNO CONSTANTIN, a Belgian statesman and historian, born at Saint Michel, near Bruges, Aug. 17, 1817. From an early age he devoted himself to historical and antiquarian studies, and began to gather the materials for the admirable works which have gained for him so high a reputation, both in his native country and in France. He has been for many years a member of the Chamber of Representatives, where he distinguished himself as a supporter of the Conservative or Catholic party. When that party came into power in July, 1870, he accepted office under Baron d'Anéthan as Minister of the Interior, and retained that post until the resignation of the ministry in Dec., 1871. M. Kervyn de Lettenhove is the author of a French translation of the select works of Milton ("Œuvres Choisies de Milton"), published anonymously at Paris, with the original text in 1839; "Histoire de Flandre," 6 vols., Brussels, 1847–50; 4 vols., Bruges, 1853–54; an "Étude sur les Chroniques de Froissart," which was "crowned" by the French Academy in 1856, and "Jacques d'Artevelde," 8vo., Ghent, 1863. He has also edited "Les Cronikes des Comtes des Flandres," Bruges, 1849; "Mémoires de Jean de Dadizeele, souverain bailli de Flandre, haut bailli de Gand, &c., 1431–81," Bruges, 1850; and "Lettres et Négociations de Philippe de Commines," with a historical and biographical commentary, Brussels, 1867. His magnificent edition of Froissart was completed by the publication in 1870 of a volume of introduction in which he makes his readers intimately and completely acquainted with the great chronicler. M. Kervyn de Lettenhove, who is a member of the Royal Academy of Belgium, was elected in 1863 a member of the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in the section of general and philosophical history.

KETTELER (BARON VON), WILHELM EMANUEL, Bishop of Mayence, born at Münster in 1811, first devoted himself to the service of the State, but in 1837 took holy orders. He became pastor of Hopster, in Westphalia, in 1846; a delegate in the German National Assembly in 1848; provost of the Hedwig's church at Berlin in 1849; and Bishop of Mayence in 1850. He resigned his seat in the German Parliament in 1872. At the Vatican Council he acted with the minority, who deemed the moment inopportune for the definition of Papal Infallibility, though he subsequently declared his unqualified adhesion to the dogma. He has published "Liberty and Authority of the Church," 1861; numerous sermons; and an able reply, which has been translated into English, of Lord Acton's Letter to a German Bishop on the Minority at the Vatican Council.

KEY, THOMAS HEWITT, M.A., F.R.S., son of the late Thomas Key, M.D., of London, and brother of the eminent surgeon, the late Mr. Aston Key, born in 1799, entered St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1817, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, and graduated as a Wrangler in 1821. After studying medicine, he accepted the Mathematical Professorship in the University of Virginia, U.S., and returning to England in 1827, became Professor of Latin in the London University, on its establishment in 1828. He was subsequently made Head

Master of the School in the same college, and resigned the Professorship of Latin for that of Comparative Grammar, in 1841. This professorship, as well as the head-mastership of the school, he continues to hold. Mr. Key's name stands high as a Latin philologist; he has published a "Latin Grammar," and "Philological Essays;" and has been a contributor to the "Penny Cyclopædia," to the "Journal of Education," to the Proceedings and Transactions of the Philological Society, of which he is now President, and to the *Westminster Review*. It is understood that he has been for many years engaged upon a "Latin-English Dictionary."

KHALIL SHERIFF PASHA, an Ottoman statesman, formerly known as Khalil Bey, was born June 20, 1831, not far from the banks of old Nile, and under the shade of the Lybian Hills, at Syout, the present capital of Upper Egypt. In 1843 he was sent by his father, Sheriff Pasha, to Paris, where he studied languages, science, jurisprudence, &c., till 1849, when he returned to Egypt. From that date he was attached as second secretary to the person of the then Viceroy, Abbas Pasha, and was employed in various administrative posts until the latter's death. After the accession of Said Pasha to power, Khalil Bey was sent as Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition of 1855; but disapproving the manner in which the Egyptian administration was conducted, and being, besides, anxious to enter into the direct service of the Porte, he, in the following year, offered his services to A'ali Pasha. Khalil Bey accompanied A'ali Pasha to Paris, where his Highness acted as one of the plenipotentiaries charged with the conclusion of the treaty of March 30, 1856. On his return to Constantinople he was appointed by the Grand Vizier, resident Minister, and afterwards Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Athens, a post which he filled till 1859, when having been attacked with severe inflammation of the eyes, he was obliged to solicit leave of absence, of which he availed himself until 1861. The present Sultan, Abdul Aziz, on his accession to the throne, sent him as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to St. Petersburg, where he was so well received by the Czar and Russian society in general, that he refused the post of Ambassador to Vienna offered to him two years afterwards by the Imperial Government. In the entrance hall of Khalil Bey's palace at Foundoukli, on the Bosphorus, is to be seen a stuffed bear of enormous size that was shot by the Emperor Alexander's own hand, and presented to Khalil Bey as a mark of his Majesty's esteem and friendship. The cold of Russia, however, at length had its effect on a constitution early accustomed to the sunny climate of Egypt, and obliged him, in 1866, to resign a post which he had filled with credit to himself and advantage to his Government. Khalil Bey then retired to Paris, where he made use of the large fortune left him by his father Sheriff Pasha, who had died during the previous year, in a liberal patronage of literature and the fine arts. Many who visited Paris during the exhibition year of 1867, will, perhaps, remember Khalil Bey's gallery of pictures, which was considered one of the finest private collections in France, while his racing stud, under the name of Major Fridolin, was famous both in this country and on the continent. Desirous, however, of again serving his country, Khalil Bey returned to Constantinople in 1868, where he was warmly received in ministerial circles, and shortly afterwards received the appointment of Musteschar of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. In that important post he rendered such valuable services in the settlement of the dispute between the Porte and the Viceroy of Egypt, that, upon the surrender of the ironclads by the Khedive, the Sultan, in a personal interview at the palace of Dolma-Baghtché — Feb., 1870 — conferred upon him the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Medjidieh. In Aug., 1870, Khalil Bey resigned the post of Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and was immediately afterwards appointed Ambassador from the Sublime Porte to the Court of the Kaiser at Vienna, which position he now holds. On Aug. 10, 1871, he was raised to the rank of Muchir by the Sultan, and since that date has taken his father's name, Sheriff, in addition to that of Khalil, being now known as Khalil Sheriff Pasha.

KILLALOE, Bishop of. (*See* Fitzgerald, Dr.)

KILMORE, ELPHIN, and ARDAGH, Bishop of. (*See* Carson, Dr.)

KILPATRICK, Major-Gen. Hugh Judson, U.S.V., born near Deckertown, Sussex co., New Jersey, Jan. 14, 1836, having obtained admission into the West Point Military Academy, graduated in 1861. He entered the U.S. army, May 6, 1861, was commissioned Capt. of Volunteers, May 9, was severely wounded in the battle of Big Bethel, June 10, 1861, and on his recovery was commissioned Lieut.-Col. of the Harris Light Cavalry of New York Volunteers. His regiment, which was attached to Gen. Buford's brigade, participated in the operations on the banks of the Rappahannock in Aug., 1862, and in the Maryland campaign under Gen. Pleasanton. During the famous Stoneman raid to the rear of Gen. Lee's army, Col. Kilpatrick commanded the first brigade of the third division of Stoneman's corps, and for his services was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-Gen. of Volunteers, June 13, 1863. He was engaged at the battle of Gettysburg, commanding a division of Pleasanton's cavalry, and after other services was, in April, 1864, ordered to do duty with Gen. Sherman, and was wounded at the battle of Resaca, May 10, 1864. He commanded the cavalry during Gen. Sherman's march, and in the campaign through the Carolinas in 1865, was promoted to be Major-Gen. of Volunteers, and Brevet Brigadier and Brevet Major-Gen. U.S. army in 1865. He was nominated U.S. Minister to Chili, Nov. 11, 1865, but returned to the United States in 1868.

KIMBERLEY (Earl of), The Right Hon. John Wodehouse, born Jan. 7, 1826, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1847, taking a first-class in classical honours. He succeeded his grandfather as third Baron Wodehouse, May 29, 1846, and was raised to the earldom of Kimberley June 1, 1866. In Dec., 1852, he accepted the post of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which he held under Lords Aberdeen and Palmerston until 1856, when he was appointed Ambassador at St. Petersburg. He returned from Russia in 1858, and resumed his post as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Lord Palmerston's second administration, June 19, 1859, retiring Aug. 14, 1861. In 1863 he was sent on a special mission to the north of Europe, with the view of obtaining some settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question; and in Oct., 1864, succeeded the late earl of Carlisle in the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, resigning that post on the fall of Lord Russell's second administration, in July, 1866. He held the office of Lord Privy Seal in Mr. Gladstone's administration from Dec., 1868, to July, 1870, when he became Secretary of State for the Colonies.

KINDERSLEY, The Right Hon. Sir Richard Torin, eldest son of the late Nathaniel E. Kindersley, Esq., of Sunning Hill, Berks, born in 1792, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1814, as fourth Wrangler, and was afterwards elected Fellow. In 1818 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, was appointed a King's Counsel in 1835, held the office of a Master in Chancery from 1848 to 1851, and in the latter year was appointed one of the Vice-Chancellors. He was sworn a member of the Privy Council Nov. 13, and resigned the Vice-Chancellorship in Dec., 1866.

KINGLAKE, Alexander William, eldest son of the late William Kinglake, Esq., of Wilton House, near Taunton, born in 1811, educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1832, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1837, but retired from the law in 1856. He is well known as the author of "Eothen," an account of his experiences in Eastern travel, published in 1844. He was returned as one of the members in the Liberal interest, in March, 1857, for Bridgewater. In 1858 he moved the first amendment against the "Conspiracy Bill," and in the same year brought forward the question of the *Cagliari*, and in 1859 that of the *Charles et Georges*. In 1860 he took an active part in denouncing the annexation of Savoy and Nice to the French empire. His "Invasion of the Crimea," being the first portion of a History of the Russian War of 1854-6, a work upon which he had been for some time engaged, appeared in 1863, and some passages are said to have given great offence at the court of the Tuileries. At the general election of 1868 he was again returned for Bridgewater (which borough has since been disfranchised), but on petition was unseated.

KINGSLEY, The Rev. Charles, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and to the Prince of Wales, and Canon of Chester, son of the late Rev. C. Kingsley, rector of Chelsea, is the representative of an ancient family of Cheshire, the Kingsleys of Kingsley, in the forest of Delamere, who joined the Parliamentary Army under Cromwell, and afterwards Charles II. under Monk. He was born at Holne Vicarage, on the borders of Dartmoor, Devon, June 12, 1819, and was educated at home until the age of fourteen, when he became a pupil of the Rev. D. Coleridge, and afterwards a student at King's College, London, whence he removed to Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he gained a scholarship and several prizes, taking a first-class in classics, and a second-class in mathematics. After devoting some time to preparation for the profession of the law, he entered the Church, became curate at Eversley, a moorland parish in Hampshire, and that living becoming vacant, he was presented to it by the patron, the late Sir John Cope, Bart. Mr. Kingsley has mixed much with working men, as may be inferred from his "Alton Locke," and has taken part in various efforts to ameliorate the condition of the working classes, to such an extent as to have earned the name of the "Chartist Parson." He has distinguished himself as a dramatic and lyric poet, the "Saint's Tragedy" having been published in 1846, and is the author of several novels. He has written "Phaeton: Loose Thoughts for Loose Thinkers," published in 1852; "Hypatia, or New Foes with an Old Face," in 1853; "Alexandria and her Schools—Lectures," in 1854; "Westward Ho!" in 1855; "Two Years Ago," in 1857; "Miscellanies from Fraser's Magazine," in 1859; "The Water Babies," 1863; "The Roman and the Teuton," lectures delivered at Cambridge, in 1864; "Hereward, the Last of the English," in 1866; "The Hermits," in 1867; "How and Why?" in 1869; "At Last: a Christmas in the West Indies," 2 vols., 1871; and various volumes of sermons. He was appointed Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge in 1859, and after resigning that post was made Canon of Chester in 1869.

KINGSLEY, Henry, brother of the Rev. C. Kingsley, born in 1830, was educated at King's College, London, and Worcester College, Oxford. He left Oxford in 1853, and proceeded to Australia, where he resided five years, returning in 1858. He has contributed to the *North British* and *Fortnightly Reviews*, and to *Fraser's* and *Macmillan's Magazines*. His best-known works are "Recollections of Geoffry Hamlyn," published in 1859; "Ravenshoe," in 1861; "Austin Elliot," in 1863; "The Hillyars and the Burtons: a Story of Two Families," in 1865; "Leighton Court: a Country

House Story," in 1866; and afterwards published, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, "Mademoiselle Mathilde." Since then he has written three novels: "Stretton," "Hetty," 1871; and "Old Margaret," 2 vols., 1871. Leaving his work of story writing for a time, he undertook the editorship of the *Daily Review*, the paper which represents the Free Church party in Edinburgh. Finding a difficulty in getting a war correspondent he went to the campaign himself, was present at the battle of Sédan, and was afterwards the first Englishman in the town. After eight weeks of experience as war correspondent, Mr. Kingsley returned, and, giving up the *Daily Review* after eighteen months' editorship, has, we believe, taken to his old work as a novelist.

KINGSTON, **Bishop of.** (*See* Courtenay, Dr.)

KINKEL, **Johann Gottfried**, was born at Obercassell, a village in Rhenish Prussia, Aug. 11, 1815. His father, a Protestant clergyman, took charge of his education until he entered the Gymnasium of Bonn, where he obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and taught divinity, especially the history of the Church, for upwards of nine years. In 1837 Dr. Kinkel travelled through Italy for the purpose of qualifying himself to become a lecturer on Christian Art. On his return from Italy he was appointed Professor of Theology in the University of Bonn; but having offended the authorities by advocating the separation of Church and State, he abandoned theology, and devoted himself to historical literature and ancient art, on which subjects he published, in 1845, a work which is considered a standard authority in Germany. About this time he published a poem, entitled "Otto der Schutz," which has passed through several editions. He continued to lecture at Bonn and Cologne until the revolution of 1848, when he embarked heart and soul in the liberal cause, and was elected a member of the Berlin Parliament, in which he supported the democratic party. As the revolution progressed, he became more enthusiastic in its cause, and joined a free corps. The insurgents, however were scattered by the Prussian troops, and Dr. Kinkel was taken prisoner, tried by court-martial, and sentenced to incarceration for life. In the latter part of 1850, aided by the courage and devotion of a former pupil, and the unwearied efforts of his wife, he effected his escape, landing at Edinburgh, Dec. 1. After visiting the United States he took up his residence in London, acting as a Professor of German Literature and a Lecturer on History and the Fine Arts.

KIP, **The Right Rev. William Ingraham**, D.D., a bishop of the American Protestant Episcopal Church, was born at New York, Oct. 3, 1811, and was educated at Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut, graduating in 1831. He was ordained a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1834, and became rector of St. Peter's Church, Albany. He has written "The Lenten Fast;" "Christmas Holidays in Rome;" a "History of the Early Jesuits;" "Missions in North America;" a work on Catholicism and Protestantism, entitled "The Double Witnesses of the Church;" and "The Catacombs of Rome." He was, in 1853, consecrated Missionary Bishop of California, in which state he has since resided.

KIRK, **John Foster**, born of English parentage, at Fredericton, New Brunswick, and educated in Nova Scotia, repaired to the United States in 1842, and was naturalized in 1862. During the last eleven years of Mr. Prescott's life, he acted as his secretary, and whilst thus employed, contributed a few articles to reviews, on Charles the Fifth, Mary Tudor, Philip the Second, &c. The first two volumes of his "History of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy," appeared in 1863, and a third volume is in course of preparation. Mr. Kirk has twice visited Europe.

KIRWAN, **Andrew Valentine**, son of the late Thomas Kirwan, Esq., of Well Park, born in 1804, was called to the Irish bar in 1825, and to the English bar in 1828, and practised at both till 1855, when ill-health compelled him to relinquish the profession. He contributed, when a law student, to the *New Monthly Magazine*, and subsequently to the *Parliamentary Review*, *Athenæum*, the *Foreign and British Quarterly Reviews*, and other periodicals. He is the author of the article "France" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and has contributed to the "Dictionnaire de la Conversation," and to more than one French political journal. He has written the "Ports, Arsenals, and Dockyards of France," originally published in the *Times*, and a series of articles in the same journal, on the "Army and Garrisons of France," which was published separately in 1841. He was appointed in 1840, by the Court of Exchequer, a Commissioner on behalf of the proprietors of the *Times*, to take the evidence of the various bankers in the famous case of "Bogle *v.* Lawson," in most of the cities of Europe. Mr. Kirwan, who has written on foreign politics and legal subjects in the *Morning Herald*, *Chronicle*, and *Morning Post*, produced a work on "Modern France, its Journalism and Literature," published in 1863; and a volume called "Host and Guest: a Book about Dinners, Wines, and Desserts," in 1864. Mr. Kirwan furnished practice cases to the *Jurist* between 1834 and 1844, and produced, in conjunction with the late Mr. Carrington, two volumes of Nisi Prius Reports.

KISSELEFF, Count Paul Dmitrevitch, general and diplomatist, born at Moscow in 1788, entered the military service at the age of sixteen, and made his first campaign in the war which terminated with the treaty of Tilsit in 1807. As aide-de-camp to the Emperor Alexander I., he accompanied him to the Congress of Vienna, and to the second entry of the allies into Paris. Intrusted with several delicate missions in the interval, he was rewarded, on his return to his country, with the grade of Major-General. Under the Emperor Nicholas I. he continued in favour, and in 1828 was called to concert with Diebitsch the second campaign against the Turks, in which he took an active part. He directed the passage of the Danube under the fire of the enemy, and was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General. On his return to St. Petersburg, he was made General-in-Chief, and a member of the Superior Council of the empire. After the peace of 1856 he was appointed Russian ambassador to France, a post a long time held by his younger brother, Nicholas, with whom he has often been confounded, and he retired in Dec., 1862, on account of failing health.

KLAPKA, George, born at Temeswar, April 7, 1820, entered the army at the age of eighteen, was at first attached to the artillery, and completed his military education at Vienna. Sent, in 1847, into a frontier regiment, he was disgusted with the profession, and resigned. He was about to travel abroad when the revolution of 1848 broke out, and he resumed the profession of arms. Fighting against Austria, he took command of a company of Honveds, and distinguished himself in the war against the Servians. Towards the close of 1848 he was the chief of the staff of Gen. Kis, and after the defeat of Kaschau (Jan. 4, 1849), replaced Messaros at the head of his *corps d'armée*. Under Kossuth he was Minister at War, and entered completely into the views of the government of the Revolution. Quitting the ministry, he took command of Comorn, and vainly endeavoured to reconcile Kossuth and Görgei. After the unfortunate capitulation of Vilagos (Aug. 13, 1849), Klapka maintained himself heroically in Comorn, and menaced Austria and Styria until he heard of the alleged defection of Görgei. In Sept., 1849, a convention was signed between the defenders of the place and Gen. Haynau, and

Klapka went into exile, first in London, and afterwards in Switzerland and Italy. His "Memoirs," published at Leipsic in 1850, were followed by "The National War in Hungary and Transylvania," in 1851. In the unfortunate arrangements set on foot by Garibaldi for the attempt on Rome, in 1862, when he sought to excite the Hungarians to take the field, a judicious counter-proclamation from Klapka, pointing out the headlong temerity and rashness of the undertaking, kept them quietly in their homes. In 1866, however, after the defeat of Austria at Koniggrätz, he formed a company of Honveds, and endeavoured to bring about a revolution in Hungary, but the attempt failed, and Klapka fled to Oderberg.

KNIGHT, Charles, publisher and author, born in 1791, at Windsor, in partnership with his father, a bookseller, established in 1811 the *Windsor and Eton Express*, which he continued to edit till 1827, and at the same time printed the *Etonian*. In connection with Mr. Locker, Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, he edited the *Plain Englishman*, which was published monthly in 1820–22, being the first attempt to produce cheap literature of an improving character. In 1822 he removed to Pall Mall East, London, where he published several important works; amongst them Milton's "Christian Doctrine," in Latin and English, edited by Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Winchester, and "Horace Walpole's Letters to Lord Hertford." His connection and friendship with some of the Eton scholars who contributed to the *Etonian*, led to the commencement, in 1822, of a magazine on a more extended plan, under the title of *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*, in which several of Macaulay's earlier productions appeared. In 1827 he became the editor and publisher of several of the works of the Useful Knowledge Socety, the "British Almanack," and "Companion to the Almanack," and the "Library of Entertaining Knowledge." In 1832 he commenced the editorship and publication of the *Penny Magazine*, which he continued for eleven years; and in 1838 he commenced the "Penny Cyclopædia," a work in the course of which forty thousand pounds were expended by him for original contributions. Mr. Knight is the author of "William Shakspere, a Biography;" and he edited the "Pictorial Shakspere." He published two pamphlets, "The Struggles of a Book against Excessive Taxation," and "The Case of the Authors as regards the Paper Duty;" and the public are indebted to him for his assistance in obtaining the removal of the oppressive duty on paper. "Once upon a Time," published in 1853, consists of a collection of papers, many of which were contributions to various periodicals; and "Knowledge is Power," published in 1855, is a re-issue, with large additions, of two small volumes — "Results of Machinery," and "Rights of Industry," which had a large circulation at a time when a spirit hostile to scientific progress and to the proper union of capital and labour, was too common amongst the producing classes. This indefatigable author edited the "English Cyclopædia," in twenty-two volumes, based upon the "Penny Cyclopædia," and was for seven years engaged on his "Popular History of England," completed in 1862. New editions of both of these works are in course of publication. His "Passages of a Working Life during half a Century," of which the first volume was published in 1863, the second in 1864, and the third in 1865, is an autobiography, referring more to persons literary and political with whom he has associated, than to his own private life. Mr. Charles Knight has compiled "Half-Hours with the Best Authors," and "Half-Hours of English History." In 1866 he published a new compilation, entitled "Half-Hours with the best Letter-Writers."

KNIGHT, John Prescott, R.A., son of Knight the comedian, was born at Stafford in 1803, and became a clerk in a West India merchant's office in Mark-lane. The failure of this firm altered his plan of life. Having shown some taste for drawing, he was placed by his father for a time under Mr. H. Sass and Mr. G. Clint. His father's death again threw him on his own resources, but he fought the battle of life gallantly against adverse circumstances, and began to exhibit portraits at the Academy about 1827. He was elected an Associate in 1836, attained the full honours of the Academy in 1844, and was appointed Secretary to the Royal Academy before the term of his two years' service as Member of Council had expired. Mr. Knight's fame as an artist rests more particularly on his success as a portrait-painter.

KNOX, The Right Rev. Robert Bent, D.D., Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, son of the late Hon. and Venerable C. Knox, archdeacon of Armagh, and a relative of the Earl of Ranfurly, was born in 1808, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. Having been successively Prebendary of Limerick and Chancellor of Ardfert and Aghadoe, he was advanced to the episcopate in 1849. The annual income of the see is £4,000. The diocese includes the counties of Down and nearly all Antrim, and parts of the counties of Londonderry and Armagh.

KOBELL, Franz von, mineralogist and poet, born at Munich, July 19, 1803; was educated in his native town, where, at the age of twenty-three, he was appointed to an assistant-professorship of mineralogy. The publication of his "Characteristics of Minerals," in 1830–31, obtained for him the appointment of Titular Professor; and he has written several works on the science of mineralogy. His poems have been received with great favour by the public. The "Gedichte in Ober-Bayerischer Mundart," published in 1849, and his "Gedichte in Pfalzischer Mundart," are extremely popular. He published "Hochdeutsche Gedichte," a collection of poems in pure German, in 1852. Herr von Kobell has been decorated with several orders, in recognition of his scientific lectures.

KOCH, Karl Heinrich Emmanuel, born at Weimar in 1809, studied the natural sciences and medicine at Wurzburg and Jena. In 1836 he undertook a scientific journey to Southern Russia, the result of which was his interesting work, "A Journey across Russia to the Isthmus of the Caucasus," published in 1842-3. On his return to Jena he was appointed Assistant Professor of Botany, and in 1843 set out again to explore Turkey, Armenia, the Pontus, the Caspian Sea, and the Caucasus, in order to collect the materials of a work entitled, "Wanderings in the East," which appeared in 1846-7. The third volume, under the title of "The Crimea and Odessa," had been in part published when the war in the East broke out. Koch has written a number of works on various subjects in natural history, and published in 1851 an excellent map of the "Caucasian Isthmus," with explanatory notes on the political, ethnographical, botanical, and geognostic state of the country.

KOHL, John George, was born at Bremen, April 28, 1808, where his father was a merchant. Having studied science in his native town, and law in the universities of Göttingen, Heidelberg, and Munich, he obtained, on the death of his father, in 1832, the post of private tutor in the family of the Baron de Manteuffel, in Courland, and afterwards in that of Count Medan, situations which occupied him for five years. After this he travelled over Livonia, visited a great part of Russia, and returning to Germany in 1838, settled at Dresden, whence he made those journeys to various parts of Europe which have since rendered his name as a traveller so familiar. Among his works may be mentioned "Sketches and Pictures in St. Petersburg," and "Travels in the South of Russia," published in 1841; "A Hundred Days' Travel in the Austrian States," "Travels in Styria and Upper Bavaria," and "Travels in England," in 1842; "The British Isles and their Inhabitants," in 1844; "Travels in Denmark and in the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein," in 1846; "Remarks on the Danish and German Nationalities and Language as found in Schleswig," in 1847; and "Travels in Istria, Dalmatia, and Montenegro," in 1851. In 1854 he started for the United States, where he remained four years, and wrote "Travels in Canada," published in 1855; "Travels in the North-western Parts of the United States," in 1857, and "Kitabi-Gamis; or, Tales from Lake Superior." In 1857 he contributed to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, two treatises on the Maps and Charts of the New World at different periods, and wrote as a supplemental volume to Hakluyt's great work, a descriptive catalogue of all maps, charts, and surveys relating to America. In 1861 he published a "History of, and Commentary on, Two Maps of the New World, made in Spain at the commencement of the reign of the Emperor Charles V." Mr. Kohl, who has lectured before various learned societies, has written some works of a more purely scientific nature. A translation of his "History of the Discovery of America" was published in England in 1862.

KOSSUTH, LOUIS, ex-Governor of Hungary, was born Sept. 16, 1802, at Monok, in the county of Zemplin, where his father was a small owner, of the noble class. Louis was educated at the Protestant College of Scharasehpatack, where he qualified himself for the profession of an advocate, obtained his diploma in 1826, and in 1830 became agent to the Countess Szapary, and as such sat in the Comital Assembly. At the age of twenty-seven he took his seat in the National Diet of Presburg, as representative of a magnate. He published reports of the proceedings of this assembly on lithographed sheets, until they were suppressed by the government, and afterwards in MS. circulars. The government, which determined not to allow reports of parliamentary debates to become current in Hungary, prosecuted him for high treason; and in 1839 he was sentenced to four years' imprisonment. After about a year and a half of confinement, he was liberated under an act of amnesty. In Jan., 1841, he became chief editor of the *Hirlap*, a newspaper published at Pesth. His influence with his countrymen steadily increased until, in March, 1848, he entered Vienna with a deputation to urge the claims of his country upon the government, and returned to Presburg as Minister of Finance. Under his influence the internal reforms which he had advocated were carried out; the last remains of the oppressive feudal system were swept away, and the peasants were declared free from all seignorial claims, the country undertaking to indemnify the landlords. The Diet was dissolved, and a new Diet summoned for July 2, by which Kossuth was created Governor of Hungary, and held that post during the civil war of 1848-9. After the efforts of the Hungarians had been crushed mainly by the aid of Russian armed intervention, Kossuth was compelled to retire to Turkey. He reached Shumla with Bem, Dembinski, Perczel, Guyon, and 5,000 men, and was appointed a residence in Widdin. Austria and Russia wished the refugees to be given up, in which case they would probably have been executed. Through the intervention of England and France, the demand was refused. The late Sultan behaved with great humanity and disinterestedness on the occasion. The refugees were removed to Kutahia, in Asia Minor, where they remained prisoners until Aug. 22, 1851. Kossuth left Kutahia, Sept. 1, and after touching at Spezzia, called at Marseilles, but was refused permission to travel through France. Having been hospitably received at Gibraltar and at Lisbon, he reached Southampton Oct. 28, sailed for the United States Nov. 21, and made a tour, agitating in favour of Hungary.

He soon returned to England, where he has since resided, occupying himself chiefly in writing for newspapers, and delivering lectures against the house of Habsburg. One of the last occasions on which his name was brought prominently before the public, was in 1860, when the Austrian government instituted a successful process against Messrs. Day and Sons for lithographing several millions of bank notes for circulation in Hungary, signed by Kossuth, as governor of that country. In Nov. 1861, he published in the *Perseveransa*, an Italian journal, a long letter, setting forth the situation of Hungary, and urging the Italians to commence war against Austria, with the view of enabling the Hungarians to develop their strength against that power; issued an inflammatory address to the Hungarians, June 6, 1866, and after the close of the war of that year advised the Hungarians to reject the concessions offered by Francis Joseph. He was elected deputy for Waitzen, Aug. 1, 1867, but he declined to accept the office. M. Kossuth is now (April, 1872) living in an unpretending dwelling in Turin, where he has resided for the last ten years, in the strictest privacy. Latterly he has devoted much of his time to science, and he published a paper on the "Farbenveränderung der Sterne" in 1871.

KRUPP, Frederick, a celebrated metal-founder, proprietor of the enormous manufactory at Essen, in Rhenish Prussia, originally established by his father in 1827. At first the elder Krupp had only two workmen, and the works were conducted on the most limited scale; but under the supervision of the son they attained to their present colossal proportions. Frederick Krupp is the discoverer of the method of casting steel in very large masses. He sent to the London Exhibition of 1851 a block weighing forty-five German quintals; and at the present time he is able to cast a block weighing more than four thousand quintals. Herr Krupp manufactures a large number of articles used for peaceful purposes, but his name is more particularly associated with the gigantic steel siege guns which the Germans used with such terrible effect against the city of Paris. In 1864 the King of Prussia offered him letters of nobility, which he declined to accept.

KÜCKEN, Frederick William, composer, was born Nov. 10, 1810, at Bleekede, in Lüneburg. His youthful compositions attracting the attention of the Grand-duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, he became, at the age of nineteen, professor of music to the hereditary prince, whom he accompanied to Berlin, where he took lessons of Rombach, and published his first opera, "The Swiss Flight," which had a great success. After spending some time at the court of the King of Hanover, he visited Vienna, and at this city some of his ballads first attracted attention. From 1843 till 1846 M. Kücken resided in Paris, where he took lessons of Halévy, and composed his opera, "The Pretender," as well as several romances, to six of which Henry Heine furnished words. Among his compositions may be cited, in addition to operas, five sonatas, for piano and violin, and one hundred and twenty songs and ballads, the words of many of which have been translated into English. He obtained in 1848 the first prize at several German philharmonic societies, and in 1852 the three prizes for song music offered at the Antwerp musical fête, and was until 1861 capell-meister to the King of Würtemberg. In the last-mentioned year he retired to Schwerin.

KUNG, Yih-soo, Prince of, Regent of the empire of China during the minority of his nephew, was appointed to that post on the death of his brother Keen-Fung, Aug. 22, 1851. The first time he became known to the British was in the diplomatic disputes which occurred after the last war with China. He was appointed absolute plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty, and it is only fair to him to add that that treaty has been scrupulously kept. He has done much to extend the resources of his country.

KUPER, Sir Augustus Leopold, G.C.B., Rear-Admiral, R.N., the fourth son of the late Rev. William Kuper, D.D., who was chaplain to her Majesty the late Queen Dowager, was born in 1809, and entered the Royal Navy in 1823. He saw some active service on the South American and Mediterranean stations, and in 1841 served with distinction in China, where he took an active part in the operations at Canton. He became Commander in 1839, Captain in 1841, attained flag rank in 1861, and was appointed, in the last-mentioned year, Commander-in-Chief on the East Indian and China station, with temporary rank of Vice-Admiral, and in that capacity superintended the operations on the coast of Japan in 1864, for which successful services he was created a K.C.B. He was created a G.C.B. in 1869. Sir Augustus Kuper is at present in Japan.

KYNASTON, The Rev. Herbert, D.D., son of the late Roger Kynaston, Esq., a member of the ancient family of Kynaston of Hoodley and Hardwick End, co. Salop, born at Warwick in 1809, was educated at Westminster, and thence elected student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1831, taking a first-class in classics. Having acted for some years as tutor of Christ Church, and having taken orders in 1834, he was appointed, in 1838, High Master of St. Paul's School, London, which post he still continues to hold, in addition to a small living in the city of London, and a prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral. Dr. Kynaston has been a Select Preacher in the University of Oxford, and is known as the author of "Miscellaneous Poetry," published in 1841; and of "Damiani's Glory of Paradise," 1857; "Occasional Hymns," 1861; "Carmina Coletina," 1867, &c.

L.

LABOUCHERE, Henry Du Pre, is the eldest son of the late Mr. John Labouchere, of Broome Hall, Dorking, Surrey, by Mary Louisa, second daughter of Mr. James Du Pré, of Wilton Park, Buckinghamshire, and a nephew of Lord Taunton. Born in London in 1831, he was educated at Eton, and afterwards was engaged in the diplomatic service from 1854 to 1864. He sat for Windsor in the Liberal interest from July, 1865, to April, 1866, when he was unseated on petition; and he represented Middlesex from April, 1867, to November, 1868. Mr. Labouchere was in Paris while that capital was beleaguered by the Germans, and contributed a series of lively letters to the *Daily News*, which was afterwards reprinted in book form under the title of "Diary of the Besieged Resident in Paris," 1871.

LABOULAYE, Edouard René Lefebvre, a French jurist, and a member of the Institute, born in Paris Jan. 18, 1811, adopted the legal profession, and became an advocate in the Cour Royale of Paris. He was engaged for a time in the business of type-founding, but he has devoted himself principally to literature, his works being numerous and of great historical value. He was elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres in 1845, and appointed Professor of Comparative Legislation in 1849. M. Laboulaye took part in various attempts made by the liberal party under the Imperial *régime* to stir up and direct public opinion in France, and several times endeavoured, without success, to enter the Corps Législatif. His chief works are, "Histoire du Droit de Propriété Foncière en Europe depuis Constantin jusqu'au nos Jours" published in 1839, and "crowned" by the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres; "Essai sur la Vie et les Doctrines de Frédéric-Charles de Savigny," 1842; "Recherches sur la Condition Civile et Politique des Femmes, depuis les

Romains jusqu'au nos Jours," 1843, a work which was "crowned" by the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences; "Essai sur les Lois Criminelles des Romains concernant la Responsabilité des Magistrats," 1845, "crowned" by the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres;" "Histoire Politique des États-Unis, depuis les premiers Essais de Colonisation jusqu'à l'adoption de la Constitution Fédérale, 1620–1789;" vols. I., II., and III., 1855–66; Études sur la Propriété Littéraire en France et en Angleterre," 1858; besides translations, articles in reviews and newspapers, and some volumes of tales.

LABUAN, BISHOP OF. (*See* CHAMBERS, WALTER.)

LACROIX, PAUL, who writes under the pseudonym of the "Bibliophile Jacob," born in Paris, Feb. 27, 1806, is the author of a series of novels and romances, which derive their interest from the curious details of book-knowledge on which they are founded. He was appointed Curator of the Library of the Arsenal in Paris in 1855, was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1835, and promoted Grand Officer Jan. 8, 1860. M. Paul Lacroix has contributed to numerous journals, has written dramas, and has distinguished himself as an archæologist.

LACY, WALTER, born at the commencement of the century, after considerable experience at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, and the provinces, made his first appearance in London, as Charles Surface, in Sheridan's "School for Scandal," Aug. 2, 1838. In the following summer Mr. Lacy married Miss Taylor, who achieved considerable success in the characters of Lady Teazle, Rosalind, Ophelia, &c. After remaining at the Haymarket for three years, Mr. Lacy transferred his services to Covent Garden, and of late years has added to his well-established reputation by his performance of eccentric characters, having appeared with success as Malvolio, Touchstone, Tony Lumpkin, Bob Acres, and Goldfinch.

LAGRANGE, COMTE FRÉDÉRIC DE, a French politician and patron of "le sport," was born in 1816, being the son of General Joseph Lagrange, who died in 1825. He possesses immense estates and a large glass manufactory in the Department of the Gers, which returned him in 1849 as its representative in the Legislative Assembly. A member of the Conseil-Général of the Eure for the canton of Gisors, he served on the Consultative Commission after the *coup d'état*. In 1852 he was elected a Deputy in the Corps Législatif for the second circonscription of the Gers, which he continued to represent till the downfall of the Empire. The Count de Lagrange has acquired a great reputation on the turf, both in his native country and in England. His horse, "Fille de l'Air" won the Oaks in 1864, and he carried off the Blue Ribbon of the English turf in the following year, when his horse "Gladiateur" won the Derby. Soon after achieving the latter triumph, he was promoted to the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honour. In Nov., 1870, during the war with Germany, his horses were sold by auction at Tattersall's, a circumstance which strengthened the belief, almost universally prevalent in sporting circles here, that the Emperor Napoleon was personally interested in the Count's stud.

LA GUÉRONNIÈRE (LE VICOMTE DE), LOUIS-ÉTIENNE-ARTHUR, who attained celebrity as the literary *collaborateur* of Napoleon III., is the scion of one of the most distinguished Legitimist families of France. Born in 1816, he entered active life just at that period when France, impatient of the rule of her Citizen King, was intent on reviving the glories of the first Empire. Debarred by the traditions of his family from seeking a career under the Orleanist *régime*, he found in the columns of the *Avenir National*, a weekly paper of Limoges, a medium for the exposition of his somewhat mystic political views. Whilst thus engaged, he attracted the attention of M. de Lamartine, and laid the foundation of a friendship which conduced to his literary success. After the Revolution of

Feb., 1848, M. de Lamartine gave him a post in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and having retired with his chief, he assisted in the direction of the *Bien Public*, and on its extinction, joined the staff of the *Presse*. The socialistic tendencies of its proprietor, M. Émile de Girardin, having caused differences which led to a separation, M. de la Guéronnière became editor of the *Pays*, where he was again associated with M. de Lamartine, its political director. This connection, however, was severed by a difference of opinion respecting the character and tendencies of Louis Napoleon, then President of the Republic, of whom M. de la Guéronnière was an enthusiastic admirer, and during the dictatorship which followed the *coup d'état*, he was selected as the literary advocate and exponent of "Les Idées Napoléoniennes." In addition to the official distinction which he enjoyed as a member of the Senate and a Commander of the Legion of Honour, he was appointed a member of the Council of State, and President of the Council-General of the department of the Haute-Vienne. It is generally believed that the three pamphlets, "Napoléon III. et l'Angleterre," "Napoleon III. et l'Italie," and "Le Pape et le Congrès," were the joint production of le Vicomte de la Guéronnière and his imperial master. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in Aug., 1852, was promoted Grand Officer soon after, and took the direction of *La France* Aug. 1, 1862. In Aug., 1868, he was sent as Ambassador to Brussels, in which capacity he carried on the difficult negotiations with M. Frère-Orban respecting the Belgian railways (March–April, 1869).

LAING, SAMUEL, son of Mr. Samuel Laing, of Rapdale, co. Orkney, and nephew of Mr. Malcolm Laing, author of a "History of Scotland," born in 1810, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1832, being second wrangler and second Smith's prizeman. He was elected a fellow of St. John's, resided in the university as a mathematical tutor, and entered at Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the bar in 1840, and soon after became private secretary to Mr. Labouchere, then President of the Board of Trade. Upon the formation of the Railway department, he was appointed secretary; and thenceforth distinguished himself in railway legislation under successive presidencies of the Board of Trade. In 1844 he proved the results of his experience in "A Report on British and Foreign Railways," gave much valuable evidence before a committee of the Commons upon railways, and to his suggestions the humbler classes are mainly indebted for the convenience of parliamentary trains at a minimum rate of payment of one penny per mile. In 1845 Mr. Laing was nominated a member of the Railway Commission, presided over by Lord Dalhousie, and drew up the chief reports on the railway schemes of that period. Had his recommendations been followed, much of the commercial crisis of 1845 would, as has since been proved, have been averted. The reports of the commission having been rejected by Parliament, the commission was dissolved, and Mr. Laing, who resigned his post at the Board of Trade, returned to practice at the bar. In 1848 he accepted the post of Chairman and Managing Director of the Brighton Railway Company, and under his administration the passenger traffic of the line was in five years nearly doubled. In 1852 he became Chairman of the Crystal Palace Company, from which he retired in 1855, as well as from the chairmanship of the Brighton Railway Company. In July, 1852, Mr. Laing was returned in the Liberal interest for the Wick district, which he represented till 1857, and having been re-elected in April, 1859, resigned in Oct., 1860, on proceeding to India as Finance Minister, in place of the late Mr. James Wilson, and was once more elected in July, 1865. Mr. Laing, who was Financial Secretary to the Treasury from June, 1859, till Oct., 1860, again accepted the Chairmanship of the Brighton Railway in 1867.

LAIRD, John, M.P., eldest son of the late William Laird, of Birkenhead, and brother of the late Macgregor Laird (the African explorer, and founder of steam navigation with Africa), was born at Greenock, Scotland, in 1805. He commenced iron shipbuilding in 1829. Mr. Laird was the first to construct iron ships for her Majesty's service, and built the first iron vessels fitted as men-of-war to carry heavy guns, for our own and foreign service. He was the head of the firm of John Laird, Sons, & Co., iron shipbuilders and engineers, for many years prior to 1861, when he retired. He has been an active promoter for forty years of the Docks, and all other public works and improvements at Birkenhead; was for many years Chairman of the Birkenhead Improvement Commissioners; and is one of the four nominee members appointed by the Government as trustees of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. Mr. Laird, who is a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Cheshire, was, in 1861, elected the first member for Birkenhead, in the Conservative interest, on the creation of that rising and populous seaport town into a Parliamentary constituency. He takes an active part in the debates on shipping and naval affairs. He was re-elected in July, 1865, and Nov. 1868.

LAKE, Col. Henry Atwell, C.B., third son of the late Sir Samuel William Lake, Bart., born about 1809, was appointed to the Madras Engineers in 1826, attained the rank of Captain in 1842, and of Lieutenant-Col. in Nov. 1855. He gave up a valuable post in India for service in Turkey at the outbreak of the Russian war, and volunteered to go, on a reduced salary, to Kars, where he rendered valuable services to Gen. Williams, by whose side he stood throughout the hard-pressed siege, and by his skill rendered the fortress almost impregnable, so that he was called by the Russians "the English Todleben." The surrender of this fortress, owing not to the superior skill or strategy of Mouravieff, but to the failure of the promised support from Constantinople, was severely criticised in Parliament. Col. Lake accompanied his chief as a prisoner of war to Russia, where he was honourably treated, and on the conclusion of peace returned to England, and published, in 1856, an account of his Eastern reminiscences, entitled, "Kars and our Captivity in Russia." He was nominated an Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty in 1857, and was afterwards appointed to a military command in Ireland.

LAKE, The Very Rev. William Charles, D.D., Dean of Durham, son of Capt. Lake, born in Jan., 1817, was educated at Rugby under Dr. Arnold, whence he was elected, in 1834, to a scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford, and took first-class honours in classics. He obtained the Latin Essay, became Fellow and Tutor of his College, Proctor, and University Preacher and Public Examiner in classics and in modern history. Lord Panmure named him member of a commission to inquire into the state of military education in France, Prussia, Austria, and Sardinia, and, conjointly with Col. Yolland, R.E., he submitted, in 1856, a report on the subject to both Houses of Parliament. He was again appointed, in 1858, member of the royal commission under the presidency of the late Duke of Newcastle, to report on the state of popular education in England; in 1858 was presented by his college to the living of Huntspill, Somerset; was appointed by the Bishop of London preacher at the Chapel Royal of Whitehall; and was made prebendary of Wells. In 1868 he was again member of the royal commission on military education, and on Aug. 9, 1869, was appointed to the deanery of Durham by Mr. Gladstone.

LAKEMAN, Sir Stephen Bartlett, son of Stephen Lakeman, Esq., of Grange-Wood Hall, Leicestershire, was born in 1825, and having received his education at the College of Louis-le-Grand in Paris, graduated in that university. He received the honour of knighthood in 1853 for his gallant services with the Waterkloof Rangers, which he raised and commanded during the Kafir war of 1852; and he afterwards saw some active service with the Turkish army in the East in 1854-5, more especially in the Danubian provinces. He holds the rank of a lieutenant-general in the Turkish service.

LA MARMORA, Alfonso Ferraro, Marquis de, born Nov. 17, 1804, entered the Military Academy in 1816, and left it in 1823, as Lieutenant of artillery. His gallantry in several affairs during the war of independence, especially on the heights of Pastringo, when, by a happy diversion in the rear of the Austrian army, he enabled the Piedmontese to reform and dislodge the enemy, gained for him the rank of major. His firmness in the midst of a popular agitation, which threatened to imperil the person of Charles-Albert, at Milan, caused La Marmora to be appointed General of Brigade in 1848, and in 1849 he was appointed to the command of a *corps de réserve*. Having tried an intervention in Tuscany, he received orders to co-operate with the Sardinian army, which had passed the Ticino; but being at a distance from the theatre of war, he did not arrive in time, and the battle of Novara was lost. Victor Emanuel made him Minister of War and Lieut.-General in 1849, and he undertook to reorganize the Sardinian army, in spite of the clamour which rose on all sides against him. In 1855 he took command of the division sent to co-operate with France and England in the Crimea, materially aided the French in the defeat of the Russians on the Tchernaya, and at the close of the war he received the Order of the Bath and the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and again entered the ministry of Cavour as Minister of War. In 1861 he succeeded Gen. Cialdini as Commander-in-Chief of the troops of the king of Italy, in the autumn of 1864 was chosen Premier, resigned in Dec., 1865, and was soon after induced to form a new ministry. He took part in the campaign against Austria in 1866, but met with a severe reverse at Custozza (June 24), and incurred great unpopularity among his countrymen. Since then he has been employed in several diplomatic missions.

LAMPSON, Sir Curtis Miranda, Bart., born in Vermont, United States, Sept. 21, 1806; came to England in 1830, and was naturalized in 1848. Upon the formation of the company for laying the Atlantic telegraph, in 1856, he was appointed one of the directors, and became vice-chairman. The important aid rendered by him in the great undertaking was acknowledged in a letter from Lord Derby to Sir Stafford Northcote, who presided at the banquet given at Liverpool, Oct. 1, 1866, in honour of those gentlemen who had taken an active part in the laying of the cable; and he was made a baronet Nov. 13, 1866. Sir Curtis Lampson is deputy-governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and one of the trustees of the fund given by his friend the late Mr. Peabody for the benefit of the poor of London.

LANDSEER, Charles, R.A., son of the late John Landseer, A.R.A., and elder brother of Sir Edwin Landseer, born in 1799, having been instructed by his father, became one of Haydon's pupils, and entered the schools of the Academy as a student in 1816. In early life he accompanied the late Lord Stuart de Rothesay to Portugal, and to Rio de Janeiro, on his mission to negotiate a commercial treaty with Don Pedro I., for whom he made a large collection of drawings and sketches. In 1828 he exhibited at the Academy, "Dorothea;" and at the British Institution studies from Continental subjects—a "Group of Portuguese Peasants," and "The Tyrolese Hunter;" but did not again exhibit at the Academy till 1832. His picture, "Clarissa Harlowe in the Prison-room of the Sheriff's Officer," is in the Vernon Gallery; and the "Plundering of Basing House," and the "Battle of Langside," led to his election as Associate of the Academy in 1837.

His pictures of the "Departure in Disguise of Charles II. from Colonel Lane's," in 1842, "The Monks of Melrose," in 1843, and the "Return of the Dove to the Ark," in 1844, secured the favour of Art Union prize-holders for £300, £400, and £300 respectively. Elected R.A. in 1845, he succeeded Mr. Jones as Keeper of the Academy in 1851.

LANDSEER, SIR EDWIN, R.A., third and youngest son of the late John Landseer, A.R.A., born in London in 1802, excelled in the painting of animals while a boy, and became a student of the Academy in 1816. He began to exhibit when little more than fourteen years of age, and his earliest productions attracted attention, and gave great promise of future excellence. Among the best-known of his numerous pictures are the following, all of which have been exhibited at the Royal Academy:—"A Highland Breakfast;" "The Drover's Departure;" "The Dog and the Shadow;" "A Fireside Party;" "There's no Place like Home;" "The Twa Dogs;" "The Old Shepherd's Chief Mourner;" "A Jack in Office;" "Tethered Rams;" "Sancho Panza and Dapple;" "The Angler's Guard;" "Suspense;" "Comical Dogs;" "Young Roebuck and Rough Hounds;" and "The Eagle's Nest." All of the above-mentioned, as well as his famous compositions of "War" and "Peace," are in the Sheepshanks Collection at South Kensington. Equally celebrated are "Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time;" "Titania;" "Laying down the Law;" and "The late Duke of Wellington, accompanied by his Daughter-in-Law, visiting the Field of Waterloo." In 1858 he exhibited "Deer-stalking," the first of his large drawings in chalk which have since become so popular; in 1859 his picture of "Doubtful Crumbs," and "A Kind Star;" in 1860 his "Flood in the Highlands;" and in 1861 "The Shrew tamed;" with three large drawings in chalk; and more recently "Windsor Park," "Squirrels Cracking Nuts," and "Man Proposes, but God Disposes," a scene in the Arctic regions. The majority of his compositions have become popular as engravings. His grand bronze figure of the "Stag at Bay" was in the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1866, and the four lions in bronze for the base of the Nelson column, Trafalgar Square, for which he received the commission from the Government in 1859, were placed on the pedestals and uncovered Jan. 31, 1867. After the death of Sir Charles Eastlake, in 1866, Sir Edwin was elected President of the Royal Academy. He refused to accept the honour, and an adjournment for a week took place, in order to give him time for consideration. As Sir Edwin could not be induced to alter his determination, the Presidency was offered to Mr. Maclise, who also positively declined it, whereupon Sir Francis Grant was elected.

LANDSEER, THOMAS, A.R.A., elder brother of Sir Edwin and Charles Landseer, born towards the close of the last century, has occupied for many years a distinguished place as an engraver, and has constantly exhibited at the Royal Academy. His finely-executed plate of Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair," published in 1861, added greatly to his reputation. His best engravings are after his brother's pictures, of which he has managed to catch not only the spirit, but even the style in which they are painted, giving almost the touches of the brush. He published the "Life and Letters of William Bewick (Artist)," 2 vols., 1871.

LANE, EDWARD WILLIAM, son of the Rev. Theophilus Lane, LL.D., Prebendary of Hereford, born at Hereford in 1801, is a brother of Mr. R. J. Lane, A.R.A., and of Mrs. Poole, author of "The Englishwoman in Egypt." He was educated for the Church, but a strong desire to visit eastern countries induced him to turn his attention to the study of Arabic, and of some branches of practical science necessary for a traveller. In 1825 he went to Egypt, and after having made two voyages up the

Nile, returned to England in 1828, and prepared for the press a work on Egypt and Nubia, which, though repeatedly advertised, never appeared. The committee of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge having requested Mr. Lane to write a work, to be published under their superintendence, on the Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians; he went a second time to Egypt in 1833, and returned to England in 1835 with the work, which was published in 1836. Soon after, Mr. C. Knight engaged him to undertake a new translation of "The Thousand and One Nights," which was completed in 1841. Mr. Lane wrote a small volume of "Selections from the Kur-án," which was incorrectly printed, having been published when the author was abroad, and unable to correct the proofs; and he afterwards undertook, under the patronage of the Duke of Northumberland, the compilation of an "Arabic Lexicon," and visited Egypt a third time in 1842, in order to avail himself of the valuable stores in the libraries of some of the mosques of Cairo. On this occasion he was accompanied by his sister (Mrs. Pooel), with her two sons, and remained in Egypt until 1849. Lord Russell, at that time Prime Minister, granted him an annual allowance of £100 from the Special Service Fund, and it was continued by Lord Aberdeen. The first part of his Lexicon was published in 1863, when a civil-list pension of £100 was granted to him "in testimony of its value;" and the second part appeared in 1865.

LANG, THE REV. JOHN DUNMORE, D.D., born at Largs, Ayrshire, about the commencement of the present century, emigrated to Sydney at an early age, and became Principal of the Australian College. He is the author of "The History of New South Wales both as a Penal Settlement and as a British Colony," published in 1834, being the first large important history of the colony, containing much accurate information respecting the state of morals, religion, and education in that country, in the earlier stages of its existence. This author has written several works on the colony. The most recent of these is entitled, "The Coming Event; or, Freedom and Independence for the Seven United Provinces of Australia," 1870.

LANGEVIN, THE HON. HECTOR LOUIS, C.B., born in Quebec, Aug. 15, 1820, was educated at the college in his native city, studied law at Montreal, and was called to the bar in 1850. He was for some time chief editor of the *Mélanges Religieux*, a newspaper published three times a week at Montreal; was afterwards one of the editors of *Le Courrier du Canada*, a daily paper published in Quebec, and wrote "Droit Administratif des Paroisses, or Parochial Laws and Customs of Lower Canada," 1862. Mr. Langevin, elected Mayor of Quebec in Dec., 1857, was re-elected in 1858 and 1859, has filled the chair of the Institut Canadien, and has been President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Quebec. He was elected, Jan. 2, 1858, member of the Provincial Parliament, by the county of Dorchester, which he continues to represent, and has always supported the Conservative party. In March, 1864, Mr. Langevin became Solicitor-General for Lower Canada, with a seat in the Cabinet in Sir E. P. Tache's administration, and exchanged the former post for the Postmaster-Generalship in Nov., 1866. He was one of the Canadian delegates to the Conference at Prince Edward's Island, on the question of the Confederation of the British North American Provinces, in the summer of 1866, and afterwards to the Quebec Conference, and repaired to London with other commissioners towards the end of that year, in order to complete the arrangements. On the reorganization of the Dominion Cabinet in 1867, Mr. Langevin was transferred to the position of Secretary of State of Canada, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs and Registrar-General; and in Nov., 1869, exchanged this office for that of Minister of Public Works, which he still retains. He was made a C.B. when in London completing the arrangements for the organisation of the Dominion Government.

LANKESTER, EDWIN, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., born April 23, 1814, at Melton, Suffolk, and educated at Woodbridge, where he was apprenticed to a surgeon; studied medicine from 1834 till 1837 at University College, London, and in the latter year was made a Member of the College of Surgeons, and Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society. In 1839 he visited the continent, and graduated at Heidelberg; in 1843 became Lecturer on Materia Medica and Botany at the St. George's School of Medicine; in 1844 Secretary to the Ray Society; and in 1845 was elected Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1850 he was appointed Professor of Natural History, New College, London; in 1851 received the degree of LL.D. from Amherst, United States; in 1853 became Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology at Grosvenor-place School of Medicine; in 1858 Superintendent of the Food Collections at the South Kensington Museum; in 1859 President of the Microscopical Society; in 1862 Examiner in Botany to the Science and Art Department at South Kensington; and was elected Coroner for Central Middlesex in 1862. Dr. Lankester has contributed to the *Naturalist*, "Annals of Natural History," to the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, the "Penny Cyclopædia," and "Reports of the British Association for Advancement of Science." He wrote "Natural History of Plants yielding Food," and "Memorials of John Ray," published in 1845; edited the "Correspondence of John Ray," in 1846; contributed the article "Rotifera" to the "Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology," and a "Report on the Progress of Organic Chemistry" to the "Companion to the British Almanack" in 1847; and published a translation of Schleiden's "Principles of Scientific Botany" in 1849. Dr. Lankester, who has contributed reviews of medical works and papers on Natural History to the *Athenæum*, became joint editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science* in 1853; has written "Botany" in Hughes's "Reading Lessons," and by the command of her Majesty edited the "Natural History of Dee-side." He translated Küchenmeister's "Animal Parasites" in 1859; contributed, in conjunction with Dr. Letheby, the article on Sanitary Science to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" in 1859; published "Half-hours with the Microscope;" "Two Addresses to the Microscopical Society of London;" "A Guide to the Food Collection at South Kensington Museum;" "A Course of Lectures on Food," and "A Course of Lectures on the Uses of Animals;" and has delivered Lectures on Natural History, and its various branches, at the Royal Institution; several courses on Physiology and Botany at the London Institution; and several courses on Botany before the Royal Botanical Society of London. As Coroner for Middlesex he has published seven "Annual Reports" in the "Proceedings of the Social Science Association;" and as Medical Officer of Health for St. James's, Westminster, has published fourteen "Annual Reports." In 1866 he edited the *Journal of Social Science*, and published a small work entitled "Cholera, what it is and how to Prevent it." In 1867 appeared "Good Food, what it is and how to get it;" in 1868, "Vegetable Physiology;" in 1869, a "School Manual of Health;" and in 1870, "What shall we Teach, or Physiology in Schools;" besides several articles in *Nature* on scientific subjects.

LANZA, GIOVANNI, an Italian statesman, born about 1815, has acted a very conspicuous part in Italian politics since 1848, having been a member of various liberal associations which were formed for the promotion of constitutional reform in Piedmont. After the establishment of parliamentary government, he became Vice-President, and subsequently President, of the Italian Parliament. At the time the War of Independence broke out in 1859, he was Finance Minister in Count Cavour's Cabinet. In Sept., 1864, he accepted a seat in the new Cabinet formed by

General La Marmora, after the disturbances caused at Turin by the removal of the capital to Florence; but he resigned on Aug. 20, 1865, in consequence of a difference of opinion between him and his colleagues in regard to the question of the elections. In Sept., 1867, he was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, an event which was regarded as a triumph for the Menabrea Cabinet. Again, however, he held office for less than a year, resigning in Aug., 1868, after the vote of the Chamber respecting the farming of the tobacco monopoly. In Jan., 1869, the collection of the grist-tax led to some very serious disturbances in the provinces of Central Italy, and the virulence of the opposition compelled General Menabrea to modify his Cabinet three times; but in vain. When the Parliament reassembled in Nov., Signor Lanza, the candidate of the opposition, was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, whereupon the Ministry resigned. In this crisis the King sent for Lanza, who endeavoured in vain to form an administration, but who took office in the Cabinet formed by Signor Sella (Dec., 1869) as Minister of the Interior. King Victor Emmanuel conferred the Order of the Annunziada on Signor Lanza in Oct., 1870.

LARCOM, The Right Hon. Sir Thomas Aiskew, Bart., K.C.B., second son of the late Capt. Joseph Larcom, R.N., born in 1801, and educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, obtained a commission in the Royal Engineers at the age of nineteen. In 1828 he was intrusted with the direction of the Irish Ordnance Survey Office, of which post he discharged the duties until 1846, when he was appointed a Commissioner of Public Works in Ireland, of which he became deputy-chairman, and in 1853 was appointed Under-Secretary for Ireland. He has been employed on various parliamentary inquiries and commissions, organized the system of agricultural statistics in Ireland, contributed to the Transactions of several learned societies, and edited Sir W. Petty's "History of the Survey of Ireland, A.D. 1656." Sir Thomas, who is a F.R.S., M.R.I.A., LL.D. of the University of Dublin, and a Member of the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland, became a Major-General in the Engineers and C.B. in 1858, and was created a K.C.B., Civil Division, in 1860. On his retirement from the office of Under-Secretary in 1868, he was created a Baronet, and a Member of the Privy Council in Ireland.

LARREY, Baron Félix-Hippolyte, son of the celebrated surgeon Baron Larrey, born Sept. 18, 1808, entered the medical service of the French army, and was made M.D. in 1832. As physician on the staff, he was present at the siege of Antwerp, and was made Chevalier of the Order of Leopold. In 1841 he became Professor of Pathology at Val de Grâce, was created Knight of the Legion of Honour in 1843, promoted Officer Dec. 9, 1851, and Commander June 25, 1859. He was appointed Sanitary Inspector in the Army Feb. 13, 1858, went through the Italian campaign as chief surgeon, and has written "Medical History of the Events of July in the Military Hospital of Gros Caillou," published in 1830; "Medical History of the Siege of Antwerp," in 1833; "Discourse on the Analytical Method in Surgery," in 1841; and numerous articles in *La Clinique*, *La Gazette Médicale*, and *La Gazette des Hôpitaux*.

LASSEN, Christian, orientalist, born at Bergen, in Norway, Oct. 22, 1800, studied in the University of Christiania, and afterwards at Heidelberg, and at Bonn under Wilhelm Schlegel, who sent him to Paris and London to copy and collate manuscripts for his edition of the "Râmâyana." In Paris he made the acquaintance of another orientalist, M. Eugène Burnouf, and published, in conjunction with him, at the expense of the Asiatic Society, an "Essay on the Pali," in 1826. At Bonn, after having gained his degree of Ph.D., he received his licenses to teach, and in 1830 was made assistant, and in 1840 titular professor of Indian languages and literature. His more important works are, in conjunction with Schlegel, "Hitopadesa," a collection of Indian Fables, published in 1831; the "Gymnosophista, sive Indicæ Philosophiæ Documenta," in 1832; "The Ancient Persian Cuneiform Writings," in 1836; an edition of the "Gitagovinda" of Jayadeva, in 1837; "Introduction to the History of the Greek and Indo-Scythian Kings of Bactria, Cabul, and India," in 1838; "Indian Archæology," in 1844–58; and a critical edition of the "Vendidad," in 1852. At one time he was editor of the *Zeitschrift für Kunde der Morgenlandes* (Oriental Journal), to which he contributed many valuable articles.

LASTEYRIE (Comte de), Charles-Léon-Ferdinand, politician, better known as a writer on art, born June 15, 1810, was elected a deputy in 1842, and supported M. Odillon Barrot. After the *coup-d'état* of Dec., 1851, he was, for some free expression of his opinion, detained in prison, and did not re-appear on the political stage until 1857, when he was a candidate for the Corps Législatif. M. Lasteyrie, who is a member of several learned societies, was elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres in April, 1860. He has written the "History of Painting on Glass from the Monuments of France," which received the prize of the Institute, published in 1837–56; a "Report on the Manufactures of Sèvres and the Gobelins," in 1850; "Theory of Painting on Glass," in 1853; "The Cathedral of Aosta," in 1854, being the introduction to a series of archæological studies of the churches of the Alps; "L'Électrum des Anciens était-il de l'Émail?" in 1858; "Description du Trésor de Guanazar, recherches sur toutes les questions archéologiques qui s'y rattachent," in 1860; "Les Travaux de Paris, Examen Critique," in 1862; "Causeries Artistiques," in 1862; "La Peinture à l'Exposition Universelle," in 1863; "Question Parisienne," a letter to M. Chaix-d'Est-Ange, in 1864; and "L'Histoire du Travail à l'Exposition Universelle," in 1869.

LATHAM, Robert Gordon, M.D., F.R.S., born at Billingborough, in Lincolnshire, in 1812, was educated at Eton, and proceeded to King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1832, being duly elected fellow. He afterwards studied medicine, and became assistant physician to the Middlesex Hospital, where he lectured on Forensic Medicine and Materia Medica. His name, however, is best known to the world by his ethnological researches, and his writings on that subject and on philology. His first works were "Norway and the Norwegians," a translation from the Swedish of Tegner's "Frithiof Saga," and "Axel," published in 1840; "The Varieties of Man," and "The Ethnology of Europe," in 1852; "The English Language," in 1855; "Descriptive Ethnology," in 1859; "Nationalities of Europe," in 1863; a work on "Comparative Philology;" several papers on "Logic;" and, after many years' labour, a new edition of "Johnson's Dictionary," of which the thirty-sixth and last number was published Jan. 1, 1870.

LAUGIER, Auguste-Ernest-Paul, astronomer, born at Paris, Dec. 22, 1812, studied at the École Polytechnique and the Observatoire de Paris, in the direction of which he took an active part for twenty years. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1843, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1844, and has published numerous astronomical treatises. His brother Stanislas, the celebrated surgeon, born at Paris in 1799, became a member of the Academy of Medicine in 1844, was President in 1858, was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 13, 1861, and was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1868. He has written numerous treatises on matters connected with his profession.

LA VALETTE (Marquis de), Charles-Jean-Marie-Félix, diplomatist and senator, born at Senlis, Nov. 25, 1806, entered the diplomatic service under Louis-Philippe, became

Secretary to the Embassy at Stockholm in 1837, Consul-General at Alexandria in 1841, and Minister Plenipotentiary at Hesse-Cassel in 1846. Recalled in 1849, he was appointed, at the commencement of 1851, Envoy Extraordinary to Constantinople, and fulfilled the difficult duties appertaining to that important post until, fearing that his antecedents in the question of the Holy Places might prove an obstacle to conciliation, he asked permission to return to France, and was replaced, Feb. 18, 1853, by M. de la Cour. He was raised to the dignity of a Senator, June 23, 1853; was again accredited Ambassador to Constantinople, May 21, 1860; was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Holy See, in place of the Ducide Gramont, in Aug., 1861, and remained there until the retirement of the late M. Thouvenel from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Oct. 18, 1862. He was by decree, March 20, 1865, appointed to the Ministry of the Interior in place of M. Boudet. In Sept., 1866, having been entrusted *ad interim*, during the absence of M. de Moustier, with the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, he drew up the famous circular of the French Government on the affairs of Germany; and when at the close of the year 1868, the state of M. de Moustier's health compelled him to retire from the public service, the Marquis de la Valette was appointed to succeed him. After the Imperial message of June 12, 1869, promising a liberal constitution for France, the Marquis withdrew from the ministry, and in the following month was sent as Ambassador to London, but he resigned his post on the formation of M. Ollivier's administration in Jan., 1870. The Marquis de la Valette was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, April 15, 1852, and Grand Cross, July 10, 1861. He received on Aug. 15, 1866, the title of Officer of Public Instruction and a few months later the insignia of the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle.

LAWRENCE, GEORGE ALFRED, born in 1827, and educated at Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1848 as a second class in Literis Humanioribus, was called to the bar about 1852. He is the reputed author of "Guy Livingstone" and "Sword and Gown," both published anonymously; and of "Barren Honour," which first appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*. Mr. Lawrence holds a lieutenant's commission in the Northamptonshire Militia.

LAWRENCE (BARON), THE RIGHT HON. JOHN LAIRD MAIR, late Viceroy Governor-General of India, who has been emphatically styled the saviour of that vast possession of the British crown during the mutiny of 1857, brother of the late Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B., killed in the same year, in the defence of Lucknow against the rebels, was born March 4, 1811, and received his early education at Foyle College, Londonderry, and at the East-India College, Haileybury. He obtained his nomination to India as a writer in 1829, became Assistant to the Chief Commissioner and Resident at Delhi in the early part of 1831; was promoted to the post of Officiating Magistrate and Collector in Dec., 1833, and to a similar post at Paniput in 1834; was appointed Joint-Magistrate and Deputy-Collector of Goorgaon, and the southern division of Delhi, in July, 1836, and Officiating Magistrate of the southern division only, in Dec.; had the sole charge of Goorgaon, and conducted the settlement duties in zillah Etawah, in 1838; proceeded to Europe on furlough, in Feb., 1840, and did not return to India until Dec., 1842. Up to this time Mr. Lawrence had been chiefly engaged in the collection of revenue. After holding one or two temporary employments, he was engaged as Judge, Magistrate, and Collector for the important district of the Central Division of Bengal, when his administrative ability attracted the attention of the Governor-General, Sir H. Hardinge, and an opportunity for making himself a name presented itself on his being appointed to the important post of Commissioner of the trans-Sutlej provinces, which had been added to our Indian empire, as the result of the first Sikh war of 1845–6. In this position he found ample scope for the exercise of his great abilities and persevering energy, and succeeded in reducing a chaos of disorder, political, fiscal, and agricultural, into system, shape, and form. The assassination, at Mooltan, of the English envoys, Mr. Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson, April 18, 1848, followed by a general insurrection in the Punjaub, led to the second Sikh war. After a long and obstinate contest, the Sikhs were finally defeated by Lord Gough at Goojerat, Feb. 21, 1849, when their territory was surrendered into our hands, and was declared by Lord Dalhousie to be thenceforth annexed to our possessions in India. The first important step on the part of the Governor-General, was to seek for men of great administrative ability to bring the newly-acquired territory under British laws and rule. Sir H. Lawrence, who had filled the post of Resident at Lahore, and his brother Mr. John Lawrence, were nominated two out of three members of the board for the administration of the Punjaub. Some slight idea of the labours of this commission may be formed from the fact that the superficial area of the country is 50,400 square miles, and that it contains a population, partly military and partly agricultural, of various races and religious creeds, who all "hated every dynasty except their own, and regarded the British as the worst, because the most powerful of usurpers." Under their former sovereign, Runjeet Singh, the administration was deplorable. There was scarcely a crime for which impunity could not be purchased by bribes; while the oppressive exactions of the provincial governors, who farmed the taxes, were unchecked. Such was the state of affairs when the British Government first interfered in the internal administration of the country. Much had been done by Sir H. Lawrence, when acting as Resident at Lahore, to ameliorate the condition of the people; but his endeavours were interrupted by the rebellion of 1848–9. The first labour undertaken by the board appointed by Lord Dalhousie, was to organize a comprehensive system of law and justice, and of social and financial improvement throughout the Punjaub. It was found necessary to disband the Sikh soldiery, though many of them afterwards entered the British service, and an irregular force, consisting of ten regiments, was raised for the protection of the western frontier. In consequence of these measures, at the end of two years, the board was able to report to the Governor-General that "the entire British system and its institutions were thoroughly introduced into the Punjaub." One triumphant result of this consummation was shown in the fact that in the great mutiny of 1857, that province remained faithful to British rule, and contributed largely to the preservation of our Indian empire. In 1856 Sir J. Lawrence was made a K.C.B. in reward of his services as Chief Commissioner of the Punjaub, and was advanced to the dignity of a G.C.B. (civil) in 1857, for his zeal, intrepidity, and energy in aiding the military authorities to suppress the formidable revolt. He was created a baronet Aug. 16, 1858, sworn a member of the Privy Council, and on the creation of the Order of the Star of India, was made K.S.I. In Dec., 1863, he succeeded the late Lord Elgin as Governor-General of India, an appointment which gave great satisfaction both in this country and in India. He was made a member of the Indian Council, and the Court of Directors of the East-India Company granted him a life pension of £2,000 per annum, which, by a special act (27 Vict. c. 2), he was empowered to hold with his full salary as Viceroy of India. On March 27, 1869, he was raised to the House of Peers by the title of Baron Lawrence, of the Punjaub, and of Grately, in the county of Southampton. Lord Lawrence, who has received the honorary degrees of D.C.L. and LL.D. from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, is known as an earnest advocate of a more open Christian course in the government of India; and especially of making the Bible a class-book in the Government schools, but allowing the attendance of the native pupils to be voluntary. At the first elections for the London School Board in 1870, he was chosen for the Chelsea division, and at the first meeting of the Board he was elected its chairman.

LAWSON, The Right Hon. James Anthony, LL.D., born at Waterford, in 1817, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the usual degrees, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1840. He became a Q.C. in 1857, was appointed law adviser of the Crown in Ireland, and on the formation of Lord Palmerston's second administration, in 1859, Solicitor-General for Ireland, succeeding Mr. O'Hagan as Attorney-General in 1865; from which office he retired on the fall of Lord Russell's second administration, in July, 1866. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the Liberal interest for the University of Dublin in April, 1857, and was first returned for Portarlington at the general election in July, 1866. Mr. Lawson was appointed a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, in 1868. He has written "Lectures on Political Economy," 1844, and has contributed papers on Law Reform to the Transactions of the Dublin Statistical Society, of which he is president.

LAWSON, Sir Wilfrid, Bart., M.P., son of the late Sir Wilfrid Lawson, of Aspatria, Cumberland, was born in 1829, and succeeded to the title and estates on his father's death, in 1867. From an early age he has been an enthusiastic advocate of the Temperance movement, and he is now the leader of the United Kingdom Alliance, and its spokesman in Parliament. At the general election of 1859, he stood, in conjunction with his uncle, the late Sir James Graham, as a candidate for the representation of Carlisle, and succeeded by a narrow majority over his opponent, Mr. Hodgson. In March, 1864, he first moved for leave to introduce the measure now so well known as the Permissive Bill, the main principle of which is the giving to two-thirds of the inhabitants of any parish or township an absolute veto upon all licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors granted within their districts. It was supported by 40 members. In 1865 he was displaced at the general election by his former opponent, Mr. Hodgson; but, at the general election of 1868, on appealing to the enlarged constituency as a supporter of Mr. Gladstone, he was returned at the head of the poll.

LAYARD, Austin Henry, D.C.L., son of Henry P. J. Layard, Esq., and grandson of the late Dr. Layard, dean of Bristol, was born in Paris, March 5, 1817. Having commenced the study of the law, which he soon relinquished for more congenial pursuits, he, in 1839, set out with a friend on a course of travel, visited various points in northern Europe, and proceeded through Albania and Roumelia, to Constantinople, where, at one period, he acted as a correspondent of a London newspaper, and afterwards travelled through various parts of Asia, and learned the Arabic and Persian languages. In his wanderings he made it a special point to explore those spots believed to have been the sites of ancient cities, and when at Mosul, near the mound of Nimroud, he was impelled with an irresistible desire to examine carefully the spot to which history and tradition point as the "birthplace of the wisdom of the West." On hearing that M. Botta, a Frenchman, had been carrying out excavations at the cost of his Government, and had found a great number of curious marbles, Mr. Layard longed for the opportunity of making similar discoveries. Returning to Constantinople, he laid his views before Sir Stratford Canning, who, in 1845, generously offered to share the cost of excavations at Nimroud, and in the autumn Mr. Layard set off for Mosul, and began his labours on a spot previously undisturbed. Here he ultimately succeeded in exhuming some of the numerous wonderful specimens of Assyrian art which enrich the British Museum. The Government and the authorities of the British Museum, however, for a time failed to appreciate the value of Mr. Layard's researches. He was appointed Attaché to the Embassy at Constantinople, April 5, 1849, and Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Russell's first administration for a few weeks in 1852; Lord Derby, on his accession to power in Feb. of that year, having offered to retain him in that office until the return of Lord Stanley to England, and then to give him a diplomatic appointment. This offer Mr. Layard, after taking the advice of Lord Russell, declined. In the Coalition Cabinet under Lord Aberdeen, he was offered various posts, which, as they were of a nature to remove him from the field of Eastern politics, he declined. In 1853 he was presented with the freedom of the city of London, in consideration of his discoveries amongst the ruins of Nineveh, and went to Constantinople with Lord Stratford de Redcliffe; but, disagreeing with his chief, returned in the course of the year to England. In the House of Commons he became the advocate of a more decided course of action on the Eastern question, and delivered several energetic and impressive speeches on that important subject. In 1854 he again proceeded to the East, was a spectator of the important events then taking place in the Crimea, witnessed the battle of the Alma from the maintop of the *Agamemnon*, and remained in the Crimea till after the battle of Inkermann, making himself acquainted with its actual condition. He was one of the most urgent among the members of the House of Commons in demanding the committee of inquiry into the state of the army; and he took a leading part in the investigation, to which he contributed his evidence. On the formation of Lord Palmerston's first administration, in 1855, he was again offered a post; but as it was unconnected with the foreign policy of the country, he declined it, became one of the leaders of the Administrative Reform Association, and brought before the House of Commons, in June, 1855, a motion embodying their views, which was rejected by a large majority. He spent some time in India during the rebellion of 1857–8, endeavouring to ascertain its cause. He was returned one of the members in the Liberal interest for Aylesbury in July, 1852; was defeated at the general election in March, 1857; was an unsuccessful candidate at York in April, 1859, and was returned one of the members for Southwark in Dec., 1860. In 1848–9 he published "Nineveh and its Remains;" and, in 1853, a second part of the work. His "Monuments of Nineveh" appeared in 1849–53, and an abridged edition of "Nineveh and its Remains" in 1851. Mr. Layard, elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University in 1855 and 1856, became Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Palmerston's second administration, in July, 1861, and retired on the fall of Lord Russell's second administration, in July, 1866. He was appointed a trustee of the British Museum in Feb., 1866. He was Chief Commissioner of Works in Mr. Gladstone's administration from Dec. 1868 to Nov. 1869, when he retired from Parliament on being appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid.

LAYCOCK, THOMAS, M.D., born August 10, 1812, at Witherby, co. York, received his education at the Wesleyan Academy, Woodhouse Grove; University College, London; Paris; and at the University of Göttingen, where he graduated Doctor of Medicine and Surgery. He was appointed Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh in 1855; Physician to the Queen in Scotland in 1869, and he was formerly Lecturer on the Practice of Medicine in the York Medical School. Dr. Laycock advocated the appointment of the Health of Towns Commission in 1840; reported on the sanitary condition of York and on the history of epidemics there; sketched a complete plan of Political Medicine (now known as State Medicine) in a series of letters in the *Dublin Medical Press* for 1841; first developed the scientific data of unconscious and involuntary brain-function, and explained thereby the phenomena of mesmerism, dreaming, and insanity, in his "Treatise on the Nervous Diseases of Women," 1840. He extended these views in 1844 at the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at York, in a paper "On the Reflex Functions of the Brain;" and completed them as a system of Practical Philosophy in "Mind and Brain; or, the Correlations of Consciousness and Organization," 2 vols., 1860, second edition 1869. He is also the author of "Principles and Methods of Medical Observation and Research," and of numerous essays in the Journals and Transactions of learned societies.

LEA, ISAAC, LL.D., a naturalist, born at Wilmington, Delaware, March 4, 1792. He early exhibited a fondness for natural science, and in company with the late Professor Vanuxem, employed his leisure hours during his youth in the collection of minerals, fossils, and shells. In 1815 he was elected a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and soon afterwards contributed to the Journal of the Academy a memoir on the minerals of the district about Philadelphia. He soon took a great interest in investigating the family of the *Unionidæ*, and accumulated in a few years about 8,000 specimens of both sexes, embracing all the known species and varieties of this extensive family of freshwater shells. From 1807 he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and in 1821 became a partner in the publishing house of Carey & Lea, his father-in-law, the late Matthew Carey, being the senior partner. He retired from business in 1851. He has published a series of memoirs on the genus *Unio*, the first appearing in 1827, in 7 vols.; "Contributions to Geology," 1833; "Fossil Footmarks in the Red Sandstones of Pottsville," 1855; "Synopsis of the Family of Naiades," 1852, and "Descriptions of a New Genus of the Family Melaniana." He was elected President of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, in 1858.

LEATHES, THE REV. STANLEY, M.A., was born March 21, 1830, at Ellesborough, Bucks, being son of the Rev. Chaloner Stanley Leathes, rector of that parish. He was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge (B.A. 1852, Tyrwhitt University Scholar 1853, M.A. 1855), was ordained by Dr. Hamilton, bishop of Salisbury, in 1856, and became Curate successively of St. Martin's, Salisbury, St. Luke's, Berwick Street, and St. James's, Westminster. Mr. Leathes succeeded Dr. M'Caul as Professor of Hebrew in King's College, London, in 1863. He was appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Tait) Boyle Lecturer in 1867, and held this office from 1868 to 1870. He became Minister of St. Philip's, Regent Street, in 1869. Mr. Leathes, who was invited by Convocation to join in the revision of the Authorized Version of the Old Testament, is the author of "The Witness of the Old Testament to Christ," being the Boyle Lectures for 1868; "The Witness of St. Paul to Christ;" "The Witness of St. John to Christ;" University Sermons; and a Hebrew Grammar.

LEBŒUF, EDMOND, a Marshal of France, born Nov. 5, 1809, received his professional education in the Polytechnic School and the School of Artillery at Metz. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1852, served in the Crimean war, at the head of the artillery; became a General of Division in 1857, and commanded the artillery during the Italian campaign in 1859. He was then appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, and a Member of the Committee on Artillery. In 1866 he was sent to Venetia as Imperial Commissioner for transferring the province to the Italian authorities; and in Jan., 1869, he was appointed to succeed General de Goyon at Toulouse, and to command the 6th Army Corps. In the following Aug. he succeeded Marshal Niel as Minister of War, and he continued to occupy that position in the parliamentary cabinet formed by M. Ollivier in Jan., 1870, being shortly afterwards created a Marshal of France. Just before the late war between France and Prussia, Marshal Lebœuf assured the Emperor that the army was in a complete state of organization, and thoroughly prepared for war. The disasters which so soon followed showed how much the Minister's confident opinion was to be relied on, and he became the most unpopular man in the country. He accompanied his Imperial master to the seat of war, and after Sédan was shut up in Metz with Marshal Bazaine. On the capitulation of that city he was sent prisoner into Germany.

LECKY, William Edward Hartpole, M.A., was born in the neighbourhood of Dublin, March 26, 1838, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1859 and M.A. in 1863. Devoting himself to literature, he soon gained great distinction as an author. His acknowledged works are:—"The Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland," published anonymously in 1861, and republished in 1871-72; "History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe," 2 vols., 1865, 4th edit. 1870; and "History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne," 2 vols., 1869, translated into German by Dr. H. Tolowicz, under the title of "Sittengeschichte Europa's von Augustus bis auf Karl den Grossen," 2 vols., 1871.

LECURIEUX, Jaques-Joseph, historical painter, born at Dijon, Aug. 13, 1801, repaired to Paris in 1822, where he studied under Lethière, and after undergoing the usual probation, was employed as an illustrator of books. He first exhibited in 1827, and his chief historical pictures are "Francois I. at the Tomb of John the Fearless," "The Chevalier Bayard at Dijon," "St. Louis at Damietta, "The Raising of Jairus's Daughter," "The Education of Jesus," "The Last Moments of Louis XI.," "Mary of Burgundy," "Luther when a Child," "St. Firmin baptizing the Princess Attalia," and "St. Bernard setting out to found the Abbey of Clairvaux." His attention was formerly directed to works of a devotional character, but he has painted a considerable number of *tableaux de genre*. The versatility of M. Lecurieux's genius has rendered him extremely popular in France.

LEDRU-ROLLIN, Alexandre-Auguste, ex-minister of France, born in Paris, Feb. 2, 1808, became an advocate in 1830, and was frequently engaged to defend men charged with offences against the Government. Being a politician of vehement character and extreme opinions, he rendered himself conspicuous as an avowed representative of the Communist interest. Having married an Irish lady, M. Ledru-Rollin paid a visit to Ireland during the summer of O'Connell's "monster meetings," was present at the memorable assemblage at Tara, and on that occasion was hailed by the excited multitude as a delegate from the republicans of France to the Irish republic. He took a prominent part in the revolution of Feb., 1848, was nominated Minister of the Interior in the Provisional Government, and was third on the poll in the candidature for the presidency of the Republic. Having been implicated in a conspiracy to overthrow Louis Napoleon, he was forced to seek safety in England, and published, in 1850, "La Décadence de l'Angleterre," a work inspired by the bitterest animosities against the institutions and ideas of the country that had given him shelter. He has written other works on legal and political subjects, all characterized by extreme views, and has fraternized with the most notable of the proscribed men of the day; such as Mazzini, Kossuth, and Ruge. For more than twenty years he resided alternately in London and Brussels, subsisting on the wreck of his fortune and by the aid of his pen. In 1849 he was condemned by default to transportation for his share in the revolutionary movements of that year, and again in 1857 for being concerned with Mazzini and others in a plot against Napoleon III., and his name was excepted from the general amnesties of 1860 and 1869. In Jan., 1870, however, a decree was published granting him permission to return to France; and, though he at first declined to take advantage of the amnesty, he made his appearance in Paris on March 25, after an absence of more than twenty years. He was returned for three departments to the National Assembly in Feb., 1871, but at once sent in his resignation, having previously refused to stand as a candidate.

LEE, THE REV. FREDERICK GEORGE, D.C.L., F.S.A., born January 6th, 1832, at Thame Vicarage, Oxfordshire, is the eldest son of the late Rev. Frederick Lee, M.A., rector of Easington, in that county. He was educated at the Grammar School, Thame, and at St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, where he graduated S.C.L., and became both a university and college prizeman in 1854. He was afterwards a student of Cuddesdon Theological College, and was ordained deacon in 1854, and priest in 1856, by the Bishop of Oxford. He has been curate of Sunningwell, Berks, assistant minister of Berkeley Chapel, and incumbent of St. Mary's, Aberdeen. He was created hon. D.C.L. Nov. 20, 1864. At present he is vicar of All Saints', Lambeth. Dr. Lee founded and edited the *Union Review* from 1863 to 1869, and was hon. secretary of the Association for the Promotion of the Unity of Christendom, from 1857 to 1869. He is the author of "Poems," 2nd edit. 1855; "The Words from the Cross," 2nd edit. 1859; "The Gospel Message," 1860; "The St. George's Riots: a Letter to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.," 3rd edit. 1860; "The Cheque Case: a Letter to Adam Urquhart, Sheriff of Wigtonshire," 3rd edit. 1860; "The King's Highway, and other Poems," 1866; "The Martyrs of Vienna and Lyons, an Oxford Prize Poem," 3rd edit. 1866; "The Message of Reconciliation," 2nd edit. 1868; "The Church of England and Political Parties: a Letter to the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P.," 2nd edit. 1868; "Petronilla, and other Poems," 2nd edit. 1869: "The Beauty of Holiness," 4th edit. 1869; "Parochial and Occasional Sermons," 1869; "Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell," 3rd edit. 1870; and "The Validity of the Holy Orders of the Church of England maintained and vindicated," 1870. As editor, he has published "Prayers for the Reunion of Christendom," 1864; "Sermons on Reunion," 1864, second series 1865; "Sancta Clara on on the Thirty-nine Articles," 1865; "Miscellaneous Sermons," 1865; "Essays on Reunion," 1867; "Altar Service Book for the Church of England," 1868; "The Book of the Epistles," 1868; "The Book of the Gospels," 1868; "Manuale Clericorum," 1870; and "Directorium Anglicanum," 4th edit. 1870. Dr. Lee has been a contributor to the *Ecclesiastic*, the *Christian Remembrancer*, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and the *Ecclesiologist*.

LEE, FREDERICK RICHARD, R.A., landscape-painter, born at Barnstaple, Devon, in June, 1798; received a commission in the 56th Foot at a very early age, and served in the Netherlands. He first exhibited his pictures in London at the British Institution, from whose directors he afterwards received a £50 prize; commenced exhibiting at the Royal Academy in 1824; was elected Associate in 1834, and R.A. in 1838. He excels in cheerful landscapes, representing English rivers and avenues of trees, and in Scottish scenery. Some of his finest works are in the collections of the Marquis of Breadalbane, the late Lord Lansdowne, Lord Ellesmere, Lord Spencer, Sir G. Philipps, Sir J. War-render, Sir T. Baring, Alderman Salomons, J. Cuningham, Esq., of Carshalton, and Messrs. A. and T. Burnand. The "Ploughed Field" was purchased from the Academy by the late Mr. Beckford, who showed the value he set upon it by reserving it in his will. In 1848 he commenced his series of joint works with Thomas Sidney Cooper, the eminent cattle-painter. Among Mr. Lee's latest works are the "Bay of Biscay," "The Plymouth Breakwater," the "Signal-Station at Gibraltar," "View of Gibraltar from the Sands, on the Western Shore," and "View of Garibaldi's Residence at Caprera," done from painted sketches made on the island during a fortnight's residence with the General. This picture, with "Cressingham," "Bay of Biscay," and the "Signal-Station, Gibraltar," is in the possession of Mr. Christie, of Victoria Street, Westminster. His "Land we Live in" was at the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1867.

LEE, ROBERT, M.D., born about the beginning of the present century, was educated in the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated in due course, and after travelling on the Continent, especially in Russia, settled in London, and became Physician to the British Lying-in Hospital, and Lecturer on Midwifery in the Medical School of St. George's Hospital. He has written several works in connection with medical subjects, including the "Pathology and Treatment of the Diseases of Women," "Clinical Midwifery," &c., and has been a frequent contributor to the *Philosophical* and *Medical Transactions*. His "Diary during a Stay in Russia in 1824–6," giving an account of the last days of Alexander I., and of the early part of the reign of Nicholas I., appeared in 1854.

LEE, THE VEN. WILLIAM, D.D., Archdeacon of Dublin, son of the Rev. William Lee, rector of Emly, born in Ireland, in 1815, was educated at the Endowed School of Clonmel and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained the First Classical Scholarship, First Mathematical Moderatorship, and the Mathematical Prize. He was elected Fellow in 1839, was appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History in 1857, and Archbishop King's Lecturer on Divinity in 1863. He has written "Three Introductory Lectures on Ecclesiastical History," published in 1858; "An Examination of the Remarks of the late Professor Baden Powell on the Study of the Evidences of Christianity," in 1861; a Sermon on the Consecration of Archbishop Trench, in 1864; and "Strictures on a Recent Attempt to Deny the Succession of the Hierarchy of the Church of Ireland from the Antient Irish Church," in 1866. Dr. Lee is best known by his celebrated "Donnelan Lectures" for 1852, on the "Inspiration of Holy Scripture, its Nature and Proof."

LEES, EDWIN, F.L.S., F.G.S., born at Worcester, May, 12, 1800, was educated there, and afterwards at a private school in Birmingham. Having been brought up to commercial pursuits, he abandoned them for the more congenial studies of botany and natural history. The natural history of Worcestershire in particular has been his study, and he assisted the late Sir Charles Hastings in establishing the Worcestershire Natural History Society, of which he was the first hon. curator; and became the first president of the Worcestershire and vice-president of the Malvern Naturalists' Clubs. He is well known as a lecturer and writer on botany, and has written "The Botanical Looker-out in England and Wales;" "The Affinities of Plants and Animals, their Analogies and Associations;" "Pictures of Nature around the Malvern Hills and Vale of Severn;" "The Botany of the Malvern Hills;" some poetical pieces, and numerous papers in magazines devoted to botany and natural history, besides various articles in the "Transactions" of the Woolhope (Herefordshire) and Malvern Field Clubs, and in the *Worcester Journal*. His latest published work is "The Botany of Worcestershire," 1868.

LEFEVRE, SIR JOHN GEORGE SHAW, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., younger brother of Viscount Eversley, born in London, Jan. 24, 1797, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated, in 1818, as Senior Wrangler, and became a Fellow. In 1824 he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, and represented Petersfield in the Liberal interest in the first Reformed Parliament. He has been Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (1833); a Commissioner of the Poor-Laws (1834); Joint Assistant Secretary to the Board of Trade (1841); Deputy Clerk of the Parliaments (1848); and a Civil Service Commissioner. In 1856 he was appointed Clerk of the Parliaments, which office he still holds. He is also an Ecclesiastical Commissioner, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of London.

LE FLÔ, ADOLPHE EMMANUEL CHARLES, a French general and diplomatist, born at Lesneven (Finistère), Nov. 2, 1804, after passing through the usual course of instruction at the military school of Saint Cyr, served with distinction in Algeria, and was, for his gallant conduct before Constantine, advanced to the rank of Major. He became a Colonel in 1844, and a General of Brigade in 1848. He was returned for Finistère to the Constituent Assembly in Sept., 1848, but took no part in its deliberations until March, 1849, he having been in the meantime employed on a diplomatic mission at the Russian court. On his return he voted with the Right and supported the policy of Louis Napoleon, which, however, he subsequently opposed in the Legislative Assembly, the result being that after the *coup d'état* he was placed under arrest and banished from the country. General Le Flô sojourned for some years in Belgium and Jersey, but in 1859 returned to his native country. On the formation of the Government of the National Defence in Sept., 1870, he was appointed Minister for War and he held that position in the government of M. Thiers until July, 1871, when he was selected to fill the post of Ambassador at St. Petersburg, in lieu of the Duke de Noailles.

LEIDY, JOSEPH, M.D., LL.D., a naturalist, born in Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1823, graduated M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1844, and commenced the practice of his profession, but soon devoted himself to scientific pursuits connected with it. From 1846 to 1852 he gave private courses of lectures on anatomy and physiology. In 1853 he was elected Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania. Professor Leidy has published nearly two hundred scientific papers, besides an "Elementary Treatise on Human Anatomy" and "The Extinct Mammalian Fauna of Dakota and Nebraska, with a Synopsis of the Mammalian Remains in North America." Among his most important papers published in the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," are treatises on "Flora and Fauna within Living Amimals;" "The Ancient Fauna of Nebraska;" and "Cretaceous Reptiles of the United States." Professor Leidy has been since 1846 Chairman of the Curators of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia.

LEIGHTON, FREDERICK, A.R.A., born at Scarborough, Dec. 3, 1830, early evinced a passion for painting, and his first systematic instructions in drawing were received at Rome when he was about twelve years of age. In 1843 he entered as a student the Royal Academy of Berlin, after which he prosecuted his studies in general education at Frankfort. During the winter of 1845-6, spent in Florence, his father decided that he should adopt painting as a profession,—a decision that was materially influenced by the favourable opinion expressed by Hiram Power, the sculptor, of the son's drawings. After resuming his general studies for a time at Frankfort between 1846 and 1848, he went to Brussels, where he painted his first finished picture, representing Cimabue finding Giotto drawing in the fields, and proceeding to Paris, copied in the Louvre, and attended a life-school. Returning to Frankfort, he became for about three years a pupil of Herr E. Steinle, of Vienna (one of the school of Overbeck), in whose studio he worked under his direction, and among the pictures painted by him at this period is the large one of "The Death of Brunellesco." Part of the next three winter seasons was passed by Mr. Leighton in diligent study at Rome, where he executed his large picture of "Cimabue," representing the triumphant procession through the streets of Florence of that painter's picture of the "Madonna." This fine work of art, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1855, coming from a native artist, unknown in England, made a great impression on the London public, and was at once purchased by the Queen. Each succeeding work of the painter was regarded with much interest until "Dante in Exile" was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1864—a picture deemed by many almost equal to his "Cimabue." After the exhibition of the last-named work, Mr. Leighton resided in Paris, and profited by the counsel of Ary Scheffer, Robert Henry, and other eminent French painters. His best-known pictures, in addition to those above mentioned are:—"The Triumph of Music"—Orpheus redeeming his wife from Hades—exhibited in 1856; "The Fisherman and the Siren," and "Scene from Romeo and Juliet," in 1858; "Looking at the Autumn Fields," in 1859; "Capri—Sunrise," in 1860; "Paolo and Francesco," "A Dream," and "Lieder ohne Wörte," in 1861; "Odalesque," "The Star of Bethlehem," and "Michael Angelo Nursing his Dying Servant," in 1862; "Ahab and Jezebel," "A Girl Feeding Peacocks," "A Girl with a Basket of Fruit," and an "Italian Crossbowman," in 1863; "Golden Hours," in 1864; and "Helen of Troy," "David," and "The Mother and Child," in 1865. His "Syracusan Bride leading Wild Beasts in Procession to the Temple of Diana," in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy in 1866, and his nude Venus in that of 1867, excited great attention. He has executed many drawings for book illustrations; among which may be specially mentioned his designs for George Eliot's Florentine tale of "Romola." It has been said by a judicious critic that "whatever diversity of opinion may exist respecting some characteristics of Mr. Leighton's art, it is universally admitted that no English painter's works are distinguished in greater, or perhaps equal degree, by the attribute of style; that is to say, as preserved on the Continent by long and uninterrupted adherence to the examples and traditions of the schools, especially that of Venice."

LEIGHTON, JOHN, F.S.A., an artist, descended from the Leightons of Ulysseshaven, Forfarshire, N.B., was born Sept. 15, 1822, in the parish of St. James, Westminster, and became a pupil of Mr. Howard, R.A. His first published work was a series of outlines, in 1844; but before this he had contributed to cartoon exhibitions. About 1850 he published several serio-comic *brochures* under the *nom-de-plume* of "Luke Limner," being satires on art principles, then little understood. This was followed by twenty-four outlines, entitled "Money," and the foundation of the first school of drawing for artisans in London, under the presidency of Prince Albert, in which Mr. Leighton largely aided. He also published the first book on design in all styles, and promoted for many years a free exhibition of pictures. He helped to found the Photographic Society of London, and devoted two years to codify the copyright laws of art at the Society of Arts in the Adelphi, in connection with the first artists, presided over by Sir C. Eastlake. Mr. Leighton has lectured on "Libraries" and "Oriental Art," "Binocular Perspective," and "Court Costume." He contributed suggestions to the Royal Academy Commission, being in favour of the Burlington House site, reporting upon the future art library there. He also devised an ingenious scheme for dividing London into hexagonal superficial miles, for the use of municipal administrators, Post-Office, telegraphs, cabs, &c., and printed in full in the *Graphic* of February, 1870. Mr. Leighton, who has visited most of the Continental museums and schools, illustrated "The Moral Emblems," "The Lyra Germanica," and "The Life of Man Symbolized;" hitting at Fashion's folly in a very popular little book, "Madre Natura." Mr. Leighton served on the Commissions of the Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862, taking first-class medals in London in 1851 and 1862, and at Paris in 1855 and 1867.

LE JEUNE, Henry, A.R.A., of Flemish extraction, was born in 1819. In early life he was sent to study at the British Museum, and in 1841 he obtained the gold medal of the Royal Academy for a picture of "Samson Bursting his Bonds." He was Head Master of the Government School of Design from 1845 till 1848, when he became Curator of the Painting School at the Royal Academy, retiring from this post in 1864. He has been a frequent exhibitor since 1841, and was chosen an A.R.A. in 1863.

LELAND, Charles Godfrey, was born in Philadelphia, Aug. 15, 1824, graduated from Princeton College in 1846, and subsequently studied at the Universities of Heidelberg, Munich, and Paris. He was in Paris during the revolution of 1848, but returned to the United States in the autumn of that year, and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, but soon relinquished law for literature. He went into journalism with great ardour for the next few years, writing also for the *Knickerbocker*, *Atlantic Monthly*, *Harper's Monthly*, and other magazines, and contributing numerous articles to the "New American Cyclopædia." He published, in 1855, "The Poetry and Mystery of Dreams;" in 1856, "Meister Karl's Sketch-book," originally contributed to the *Knickerbocker*, and a translation of Heine's "Pictures of Travel." Later, he published a volume of "Poems," which had a fair success. But Mr. Leland, though a facile and skilful writer, had achieved no European reputation till he commenced, in 1867, the publication of the "Hans Breitmann's Ballads." These poems were in the Pennsylvania Dutch dialect—a sort of mongrel German and English—in which only one writer previously, the Rev. Henry Harbaugh (himself of Pennsylvania German descent), had been successful as a poet. Of these ballads there have been five volumes published — "Hans Breitmann's Party, and other Ballads;" "Hans Breitmann about Town;" "Hans Breitmann in Church;" "Hans Breitmann as an Uhlan;" and "Hans Breitmann in Europe." Mr. Leland's latest publications are, "The Music Lesson of Confucius, and other Poems," 1871; and "Gaudeamus: a translation of the celebrated humorous poems of Joseph Victor Scheffel," 1871.

LE MARCHANT, Sir Denis, Bart., eldest surviving son of the late Major-Gen. Le Marchant, the originator of the establishment of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, born July 3, 1795, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1823; was appointed Principal Secretary to Lord Brougham in 1830; held the post of Secretary of the Board of Trade from 1836 till 1841; and that of Secretary to the Treasury at the close of Lord Melbourne's administration in 1841; and became Under-Secretary for the Home Department. In 1850 he was appointed Chief Clerk to the House of Commons, and was raised to a baronetcy by Lord Melbourne in August, 1841. Sir Denis Le Marchant wrote a "Report of the Proceedings on the Claim to the Barony of Gardner;" and edited Walpole's "Memoirs of George III."

LE MARCHANT, Sir John Gaspard, K.C.B., a younger brother of Sir Denis Le Marchant, born in 1803, was educated at Sandhurst, entered the army in 1821, and for some time commanded the 85th foot as Lieut.-Colonel. He served as Brigadier and Adjutant-General of the Anglo-Spanish Legion, in the war between the Christinos and the Carlists in Spain, and was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Newfoundland from 1847 till 1852, when he was appointed Lieut-Governor of Nova Scotia; was transferred thence to Malta in 1857, and made Commander of the Forces in that island, with the local rank of Lieut.-Gen., in 1858, which post he held till 1863; and was Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army from 1865 to 1868. He was knighted for his services in 1838; created a G.C.M.G. in 1860; and K.C.B. in 1865.

LEMOINNE, John-Émile, publicist, born in London, of French parents, Oct. 17, 1815; commenced his studies in England, and finished them in France. In 1840, the director of the *Journal des Débats* intrusted him with the supervision of the English correspondence of that journal, a position which he still holds. He has contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* numerous articles, for the most part relating to political history, England, biography, &c. Several of these articles were published in a separate form, under the title of "Études Critiques et Biographiques," in 1862.

LENNOX, Lord William Pitt, fourth son of the fourth Duke of Richmond, and godson of William Pitt, born Sept. 20, 1799, and educated at Westminster, was for some time on the staff of the Duke of Wellington, whom he accompanied to Brussels, Vienna, and Paris, and retired from the army in 1829. His lordship has contributed to the *Sporting Review* from its commencement, to the "Diadem," "Book of Beauty," *Bentley's* and other magazines. For a year he edited the *Review* newspaper, and is a contributor to the *Illustrated London News*, *Once a Week*, and *Land and Water*. Amongst his numerous works of fiction may be mentioned: "Compton Audley," published in 1841; "The Tuft-Hunter," in 1843; "Percy Hamilton," in 1852; and "Philip Courtenay," "The Story of my Life," in 1857. He has also written "Three Years with the Duke of Wellington in Private Life;" "Merrie England: its Sports and Pastimes," dedicated to the late Prince Consort, published in 1857; "Pictures of Sporting Life and Character," in 1859; "The Victoria Cross," dedicated to Her Majesty; "London at Table;" "Recreations of a Sportsman," in 1862; "Life of the Duke of Richmond;" and "Fifty Years' Biographical Reminiscences," in 1863; "Adventures of a Man of Family," in 1864; and "Drafts on my Memory," in 1865.

LEOPOLD II. (Leopold-Louis-Philippe-Marie-Victor), King of the Belgians, son of the late King Leopold I., upon whose death, which occurred Dec. 10, 1865, he succeeded to the throne as Leopold II., was born at Brussels, April 9, 1835, and married, August 22, 1853, the Archduchess Maria of Austria, by whom he has had three children—two daughters and one son, the Duke of Brabant, who died in Jan., 1869, at the age of ten. In 1855, in company with the Duchess of Brabant, he made a lengthened tour through Europe, Egypt, and Asia Minor. As Duke of Brabant, he took a prominent part in several important discussions in the Senate, especially in that relating to the establishment of a maritime service between Antwerp and the Levant. The king entertained the English volunteers on their visit to Brussels in Oct., 1866. His Majesty has visited this country several times.

LEPSIUS, Karl Richard, Orientalist, born at Naumburg, Dec. 30, 1813, studied philology at Leipsic, Göttingen, and Berlin, under the direction of Bopp; after receiving his doctor's degree in 1833, repaired to Paris, furnished with letters of recommendation to Von Humboldt, and in 1834 gained the Volney prize for his memoir, "Palæography applied to Linguistic Researches," published at Leipsic, in 1842. This treatise was followed by two important ones, printed in the Transactions of the Academy of Berlin: "Report on the Semitic, Indian, ancient Persian, ancient Egyptian, and Ethiopic Alphabets," and "On the Origin of the Nouns of Number in the Indo-Germanic, Semitic, and Coptic Languages." In 1835 he went to Italy to make researches in various libraries, and at Rome gained the friendship of Bunsen; and in 1837 published his celebrated "Letter to M. Rosellini on the Hieroglyphic Alphabet," which was followed by "Memoirs on the Architecture and Monuments of the Egyptians." Since that time Lepsius has confined his researches and studies almost exclusively to languages and Egyptian antiquities. In 1838 he was sent to England by the Archæological Institute, where, meeting with Bunsen, the project was formed of an expedition to Egypt, which had the sanction of the King of Prussia. This expedition, which comprised English and German men of science as well as artists, left England in Sept., 1842. Favoured by the protection of Mehemet Ali, it lasted four years, and produced the happiest results. On his return to Germany, in 1846, Lepsius was nominated Titular Professor at Berlin, and a member of the Academy of Sciences. He has since occupied himself in publishing the fruits of his researches on the history, geography, chronology, the arts, language, literature, and religion of the Egyptians. "Monuments of Egypt and Ethiopia" appeared in 1853-7; "The Universal Linguistic Alphabet" in 1855, and "Standard Alphabet for reducing Unwritten Languages and Foreign Graphic Systems" (Lond. and Berlin), in 1863. He has published a work on the Nile, which has been translated into English.

LESLIE, GEORGE DUNLOP, A.R.A., the youngest son of the late Charles Robert Leslie, R.A., was born at 12, Pineapple-place, St. John's Wood, London, July 2, 1835, and educated at the Mercers' School in the City. From his father he derived, of course, a great deal of instruction in art; and the pure and tender feeling, as well as the simplicity and method which distinguish so many works of the father, seem to be reflected in the productions of the son. Young Leslie was, however, placed by his father, at Mr. F. Cary's School of Art, Bloomsbury, whence he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy in April, 1854. The first picture he exhibited, called "Hope," appeared at the British Institution in 1857, and was purchased by Lord Houghton. In the same year two small pictures by him were hung at the Royal Academy, where he has since regularly exhibited. In the spring of 1859 his father died, leaving the young artist entirely on his own resources. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1868. The principal pictures he has exhibited are "Matilda" and "Bethlehem," in 1860; "Fast-day at the Convent," in 1861; "A Summer Song," in 1862; "The Lost Carkanet" and "The War Summons," in 1863; "The Flower and the Leaf" and "Say, Ta!" in 1864; "The Defence of Lathom House," in 1865; "Clarissa," in 1866, which was also exhibited at the Paris International Exhibition; "Willow, Willow," "The Country Cousins," "Ten Minutes to Decide," and "The Rose Harvest," in 1867; "Reminiscences of the Ball," in 1868; and "Fortunes" and "Carry," in 1870.

LESLIE, HENRY DAVID, musical composer, son of John Leslie, born in London, June 18, 1822, and educated at the Palace School, Enfield, commenced his musical studies in 1838, under the direction of Charles Lucas, now Principal of the Royal Academy of Music. He was appointed Hon. Sec. of the Amateur Musical Society of London on its formation in 1847, and from 1855 until its dissolution in 1861 was its conductor. In 1856 he founded the choral society known by his name, and still conducted by him, and is Principal of the College of Music, an institution founded in 1864 for the purpose of enabling students to obtain a complete musical education on the system of the Continental conservatories. He has composed "Te Deum and Jubilate in D," published in 1841; "Orchestral Symphony in F," in 1847; Festival Anthem, "Let God Arise," for soprano and tenor solo, double chorus and orchestra, in 1849; dramatic overture, "The Templar," in 1852; oratorio, "Immanuel," in 1853; operetta, "Romance, or Bold Dick Turpin," and oratorio, "Judith," in 1857; cantata, "Holyrood," in 1860;

wedding cantata, "The Daughter of the Isles," in 1861; besides various compositions for stringed instruments, and some sixty or seventy single songs, duets, anthems, pianoforte pieces, &c. Mr. Leslie in 1864 composed a romantic opera in three acts.

LESSEPS, VICOMTE FERDINAND DE, diplomatist and engineer, born at Versailles, Nov. 19, 1805, was appointed, in 1828, Attaché to the French consulate at Lisbon, and after holding various consular offices in Europe and the East, was made Consul at Barcelona in 1842, during the bombardment of which town he zealously devoted himself to protect French life and property, besides affording an asylum to Spaniards and others on board French ships. His notoriety rests chiefly on his scheme to pierce the Isthmus of Suez by means of a canal, and in carrying it out he has shown much zeal and indefatigable energy. It was in 1854, when in Egypt on a visit to Mehemet Saïd, that he opened the project to Saïd Pasha, who, seeing the advantage that might be expected to accrue from its execution, invited him to draw up a memorial on the subject. This was done with full details, under the title of "Percement de l'Isthme de Suez exposé, et Documents Officiels." M. Lesseps received a firman sanctioning the enterprise in 1854, and a letter of concession was granted by the Viceroy of Egypt in Jan., 1856. Eminent English engineers (and among them the late G. Stephenson) questioned its practicability, which, however, has since been clearly demonstrated. The works were commenced soon after the company was constituted, in 1859; large sums were subsequently expended, and the late Pasha of Egypt was induced to take a large number of shares in the undertaking, besides permitting M. Lesseps to employ native labourers. This ingenious scheme was at first favoured by a portion of the commercial body in this country; but a belief soon gained ground that the project was virtually a political one, and in this point of view it received no encouragement from the British government. On the death of the late Pasha of Egypt in 1863, the question of the sanction of the Ottoman Porte was more actively discussed, and the right of the Sultan to grant it formally insisted upon. The result was the withdrawal of the permission to the company to hold any portion of Egyptian territory—the supposed covert design of the project; and after much dispute between M. Lesseps and the Egyptian government, the claim for compensation to the company he represented was left to the arbitration of the Emperor of the French, who imposed certain conditions on both parties, and allowed the works to be continued. A canal, with sufficient water to admit of the passage of steamboats, was opened Aug. 15, 1865. By degrees, owing to the employment of gigantic dredges and a novel system of machines for raising and carrying away the sand, the bed of the canal was enlarged, so that small ships and schooners were enabled to pass through in March, 1867. At length the waters of the Mediterranean mingled with those of the Red Sea in the Bitter Lakes, Aug. 15, 1869, an event which was commemorated by grand fêtes at Suez; and on Nov. 17 the canal was formally opened at Port Saïd amid a series of festivities participated in by the Empress of the French, the Emperor of Austria, the Crown Prince of Prussia, Prince William of Orange, the English and Russian ambassadors at Constantinople, and a large number of English and Continental merchants and journalists. A grand processional fleet, composed of forty vessels, then set out from Port Saïd in the direction of Ismaïla. The canal was found to be unequal in depth, but it was thought that even the shallowest portion could be so far improved as to complete the original design of the projector. A few days after the inauguration, M. de Lesseps married Mdlle. Autard de Bragard, a very young Creole of English extraction. In Feb., 1870, the Paris Société de Géographie awarded the Empress's new prize of 10,000 fr.

to M. de Lesseps, who gave the money as a contribution to the society's projected expedition to Equatorial Africa. He was appointed to the rank of Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, Nov. 19, 1869; received the cordon of the Italian Order of St. Maurice in Dec., 1869; and was nominated by Queen Victoria an honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India, Aug. 19, 1870. The honorary freedom of the City of London was publicly presented to him, July 30, 1870.

LETHEBY, Henry, M.B., born in 1816, became a Bachelor of Medicine in 1843, Ph.D. and M.A. in 1858; is well known as the Medical Officer of Health for the City of London; Lecturer on Chemistry and Toxicology in the London Hospital; Chemical Analyst to the corporation of London; and a Fellow of the Linnæan and Chemical Societies. He has compiled "Reports on the Sanitary Condition of the City of London;" a series of papers on the "Mode of Conducting Post-mortem Examinations in Cases of Suspected Murder," which appeared in the *Lancet;* a course of lectures on Practical Toxicology, in the *Medical Times;* and has contributed to the Transactions of learned societies and to various medical journals and reviews.

LEVER, Charles James, son of an architect, was born in Dublin in 1809. At an early age he was destined for the medical profession, and entered Trinity College, Cambridge, attended lectures, and in 1831 took the degree of Bachelor of Medicine; afterwards passing through a course of study at Göttingen, where he also obtained a degree. When the cholera broke out in Ireland, in 1832, Mr. Lever was appointed medical superintendent of an extensive and populous district, which included the city of Londonderry and the towns of Newtown-limavady and Coleraine. In this position he rendered good service, and when the disorder had abated, was attached to the British Legation at Brussels, in the capacity of physician. Whilst occupying this post, he produced "Harry Lorrequer," commenced as a serial, a novel of Irish life and character, the success of which led to his writing other novels, mostly in a serial form. Of these the best known are—"Charles O'Malley," "Jack Hinton," "Our Mess," "The O'Donoghue," "St. Patrick's Eve," "Roland Cashell," "The Knight of Gwynne," "The Daltons," "The Dodd Family Abroad," and "Arthur O'Leary." He has been very successful in these and many others, touching chiefly on the various phases of Irish military life, which were illustrated by the pencil of Mr. Hablot Browne. Whilst engaged upon these productions, he undertook the editorship of the *Dublin University Magazine*, 1842-45, contributing to its pages; after which he retired to the Continent, establishing himself first in a castle in the Tyrol, and afterwards at Florence. He was appointed by Lord Derby Vice-Consul at Spezzia, Nov. 26, 1858, and was transferred to Trieste in Feb., 1867. Amongst the best of his works published anonymously are "Diary of Horace Templeton," and "Con Cregan, the Irish Gil Blas;" and his more recent productions are "One of Them," "Barrington," "Luttrell of Arran," "A Day's Ride," "Sir Brook Fosbroke," a tale originally published in *Blackwood's Magazine*, and "The Bramleighs of Bishop's Folly," 1868. The University of Dublin conferred on him the degree of LL.D., *honoris causâ*, June 28, 1871.

LE VERRIER, Urbain-Jean-Joseph, astronomer, born at St. Lô (Manche), March 11, 1811, was a distinguished pupil of the Polytechnic School, and on leaving it chose to accept the office of engineer to the administration of tobaccos, that he might be able to reside in Paris to continue his studies. Though he made one or two important discoveries in chemistry, astronomy became the study in which he achieved a high reputation. After many years silently carrying forward works of enormous extent, he one day astonished the scientific world by the announcement that, in an indicated point of space, and at a specified instant, they would see a star until then unknown. That discovery installed him as the first astronomer of France. Honours and places were heaped upon him from all sides, and the electors of the department of La Manche returned M. Le Verrier as their representative to the Legislative Assembly. The Royal Astronomical Society of London voted him, in 1848, a testimonial "for his researches in the problem of inverse perturbations, leading to the discovery of the planet Neptune." Mr. Adams, the celebrated English astronomer, having, to the satisfaction of the Royal Astronomical Society, made good his claim to the almost simultaneous discovery of this planet, that body conferred upon him a similar testimonial to that bestowed upon the French astronomer. M. Le Verrier, who succeeded M. Arago in the Observatory of Paris (1854), held that office until Feb. 5, 1870, when he was dismissed by an Imperial decree, in consequence, it is said, of his despotic arrogance towards the astronomical staff of the Observatory having led to a general withdrawal of the gentlemen who were subject to his control. In the Legislative Assembly he contributed greatly to forward the cause of education in France. He was a senator, and in 1846 was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. He was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 14, 1863.

LEVI, Leone, born at Ancona, in Italy, June 6, 1821, was educated for mercantile pursuits; in 1844 arrived at Liverpool, and in 1847 was naturalized, and became a British subject. Mr. Levi, being struck with the want, in so great a commercial community as our own, of a Chamber of Commerce, with a supplemental tribunal of commerce for the settlement of commercial disputes, agitated the question as one of public interest. His appeal was successful, and the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was established in 1849, and numbers upwards of 600 members. This important example led to the formation of similar institutions in other commercial towns in the provinces. In his capacity of Hon. Sec. of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Levi procured information respecting similar institutions abroad, and was enabled to produce his "Commercial Law of the World," 1850. This gained for the author the Swiney Prize awarded by the Society of Arts and the College of Physicians, and from the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia their great gold medal for science and art. Mr. Levi suggested the utility of an International Commercial Code, and lectured on the subject before the Chambers of Commerce. A conference, presided over by Lord Brougham and the Earl of Harrowby, was held in London on the subject, and the result was that two Acts were passed, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 60, and 19 & 20 Vict. c. 97, whereby the mercantile laws of the United Kingdom were made uniform on many points. Since then considerable advance has been made towards unity of commercial legislation even in foreign countries. Mr. Levi has written "On Taxation: How it is Raised, and How it is Expended," published in 1860; and "International Commercial Law," in 1864. In 1852 the Council of King's College, London, allowed him to give evening lectures on Commerce and Commercial Law, and he was appointed Professor of the Practice and Principles of Commerce in that College. His contributions to statistical science are extensive. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1859, was created a Doctor of Political and Economical Sciences by the University of Tübingen in 1861, is a F.S.A., a Fellow of the Statistical Society, and a member of the Society of Arts.

LEVISSOHN, Dr. Joseph, born in Germany at the close of the last century, was carefully educated, in the Jewish synagogue, in the religious tenets of his people. His learning and pious zeal pointed him out as a fit person to fill the vacant principal rabbinical post in Würtemberg; but discussion with a Russian nobleman on religious matters led to his reading the New Testament, and this resulted in his resigning his function as "Master in Israel." He went to St. Petersburg, where he was admitted as a member of the Greek Church, and was appointed Professor of Hebrew and Divinity in the University. In his zeal for the conversion of his brethren, he impressed upon Nicholas I. the importance of translating into Hebrew the Russo-Greek Liturgy, known as the compilation of St. Chrysostom. Nicholas I. authorised the undertaking, the expenses of which were enormous, and Dr. Levissohn's adversaries in the Council of Censors urged the Czar to suppress the translation as not well adapted to undergo the searching criticism of learned Jews who abound in Russia. The whole impression has since been guarded under the lock and key of the Censorial Synod of St. Petersburg, two copies excepted, one of which is in the library of the British Museum, and the other in the study of the Bishop of St. David's. In 1858, when the Czar determined to organise a Russo-Greek ecclesiastical establishment at Jerusalem, he sent a large staff of ecclesiastical dignitaries and officials, inclusive of Dr. Levissohn. The professor made some valuable discoveries in Samaritan MSS. at Nablus, some account of which was published at Paris in 1862. His orthodoxy has, however, been impugned, and his enemies at court succeeded in getting his supplies from head-quarters stopped. He is affectionately befriended by the Russian bishop at Jerusalem, in whose house he lives, and devotes his time to Biblical researches.

LEWES, GEORGE HENRY, born April 18, 1817, in London, was educated partly abroad, and partly by the late Dr. Burney at Greenwich. On leaving school he became a clerk in the establishment of a Russian merchant, but quitted business, and, pursuing anatomy and physiology only as branches of philosophic study, finally adopted literature as a profession. With this end in view, he went through a course of training in Germany, in 1838-9, when he returned to London, and has since contributed largely to literature. He has written "Biographical History of Philosophy," and "Ranthorpe, a Tale," published in 1847; "The Spanish Drama: Lope de Vega and Calderon," and "Rose, Blanche, and Violet," a novel, in 1848; a "Life of Robespierre;" "The Noble Heart," a tragedy, in 1850; "Comte's Philosophy of the Sciences," "The Life and Works of Goethe," "Seaside Studies," "Physiology of Common Life," in 1859-60; "Studies in Animal Life," "Aristotle: a Chapter from the History of Science," in 1861; and a "History of Philosophy, from Thales to Comte," in 1867—fourth edition, corrected and partly rewritten, 2 vols., 1871. He has contributed to the *Edinburgh*, *Westminster*, *Foreign Quarterly*, *British and Foreign*, and *British Quarterly Reviews;* to *Blackwood*, *Fraser*, the *Cornhill*, &c. He was the literary editor of the *Leader* newspaper from its commencement in 1849 until July, 1854, since which time he has been almost exclusively devoted to scientific pursuits. In 1858 he read a paper "On the Spinal Cord as a Centre of Sensation and Volition," before the British Association for the Advancement of Science; and in 1859, three papers on the "Nervous System," in which he combated the reigning doctrines. These papers excited much discussion, and have since attracted the attention of Continental physiologists. In 1865 he founded the *Fortnightly Review*, the editorship of which he resigned, on account of failing health, in Dec., 1866, and was succeeded by Mr. John Morley.

LEWIN, THOMAS, M.A., F.S.A., one of the Conveyancing Counsel to the Court of Chancery, son of the Rev. S. J. Lewin, vicar of Ifield, Sussex, born in 1805, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School, was entered at Worcester College, Oxford, but shortly afterwards obtained a scholarship at Trinity, and migrated to that college, where he gained a first-class in classics in 1828, and in due course took the degrees of B.A. and M.A. He was called to the bar in 1833, and after practising successfully at the Chancery bar for some years, was, in 1853, appointed one of the Conveyancing Counsel to the Court, which post he still holds, though continuing to practise at the Chancery bar. He has written "Treatise on the Law of Trusts," which has passed through several editions; "The Life and Epistles of St. Paul," published in 1851; and "Essay on the Chronology of the New Testament," in 1854. In 1861 he published "Jerusalem, a Sketch of the City and Temple;" but not having at that time visited the place, he made a tour thither in 1862, and in 1863 published the "Siege of Jerusalem by Titus," with the journal of his visit to the Holy Land. In 1862 he published "Cæsar's Invasion of Britain," which led to a controversy with the Astronomer Royal and also with Dr. Cardwell, as to the place of Cæsar's landing. To throw light upon this question, the Admiralty, at the request of the Society of Antiquaries, made a survey of the tides off Dover. Mr. Lewin has recently published "Fasti Sacri, or a Key to the Chronology of the New Testament," comprising Chronological Tables from B C. 70 to A.D. 70, with preliminary dissertations.

LEWIS, Estella Anna, only child of Delmonte Robinson, by his second wife, Anna Estella Butler, daughter of Colonel Butler, of Washington, D.C., a descendant of the house of Ormond, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, United States, about 1834. She received her rudimental education at the Troy Female Seminary, on the Hudson, near New York; finished it at Paris, and subsequently passed two years in Italy. She then travelled in Germany and Switzerland; passed three years in the South of France, and thence came to England, where she has resided for several years. She wrote verses at ten, which found their way into the public journals. At twelve she had read Virgil in the original, and translated into English verse the first and fourth books of the Æneid. Her first poetic production, "The Records of the Heart," was published at New York in 1846. "Child of the Sea," a romaunt in verse, followed in 1848, and won from Lamartine, and other great critics, high commendation. "Myths of the Minstrels," including the "Sonnets to Adhémar," which won for their author the appellation of "The Female Petrarch," appeared in 1852, and the first collection of her poems in 1858. While on a visit to the United States in 1863, she published "Helémar: or, the Fall of Montezuma," a tragedy. In 1865 she returned to England, and a collection of her poems was reprinted in London in 1866. In 1868 she produced "Sappho of Lesbos," a tragedy; in 1869, "The King's Stratagem," a tragedy; "Blanche de Beaulieu," a tale from the French of Alexandre Dumas, père; and "Love and Madness," a tale of Rome, appeared in a New York literary journal in 1871. During her long residence in Europe she has contributed to American journals under her *nom de plume* of "Stella," "Leaves from my Diary; or, Stella outre Mer," a series of piquant letters on society, literature, and art, in different countries. She was married to Sidney D. Lewis, barrister-at-law, who is deceased.

LEWIS, John Frederick, R.A., painter in oil and water-colours, son of Mr. F. C. Lewis, engraver and landscape painter, born in London, July 14, 1805, first attracted attention by a series of studies from wild animals, which he himself engraved, and painted many pictures in oil, which he exhibited at the Royal Academy and British Gallery. He next devoted himself to foreign travel, and to portraying the modes of life of the semi-civilised nations of the South and East; and in 1833–4, a selection of his drawings from Spanish life and scenery was published in lithograph; and a selection of drawings from the Alhambra, made during a residence of some months within its walls. After thirteen years' absence, in Italy, Greece, Turkey, and Egypt, he returned in 1851 to England, and in 1850 exhibited his picture of "The Hhareem," which was followed by other drawings of Italian and Oriental subjects: "Roman Peasants at a Shrine," "Scenes in the Desert," &c. During his continental visits, Mr. Lewis had employed himself in studying the works of the great masters; and in 1853 his sixty-four copies in water-colours, of some of the most famous examples, chiefly of the Venetian and Spanish schools, were purchased by the Scottish Academy as the commencement of a gallery of copies from the *chefs-d'œuvre* of the old masters. Mr. Lewis, who has again devoted himself to painting in oil colours, exhibited at the Academy, in 1855, a small oil-picture of his "Armenian Lady, Cairo," and many others up to present time. He exhibited his picture of "A Frank Encampment, Desert of Mount Sinai," in the Water-Colour Society's rooms, in 1856; having been elected president of that society in 1855. Mr. Lewis, who resigned his office of president in 1858, was elected Associate of the Royal Academy in July, 1859, and R.A. in 1865.

LEWIS, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN TRAVERS, D.D., Bishop of Ontario, born in 1827, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated as senior moderator in ethics and logic, and was gold medallist. He was ordained in 1848, and held the curacy of Newtown-Butler, went to Canada in 1850, and was appointed by the Bishop of Toronto to the pastoral charge of the parish of Hawkesbury, which he exchanged in 1854 for the rectory of Brookville. He was appointed first Bishop of Ontario, in Upper Canada, Jan. 25, 1862.

LICHFIELD, BISHOP OF. (*See* SELWYN, DR.)

LIDDELL, THE VERY REV. HENRY GEORGE, D.D., Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, eldest son of the late Rev. H. G. Liddell (formerly rector of Easington, Durham, and brother of the late Lord Ravensworth) was born in 1811. Having been educated at the Charterhouse, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a double first-class in 1833, he became successively Tutor and Censor of Christ Church, Public Examiner in Classics, Proctor of the University, Head Master of Westminster School, a Member of the Oxford University Commission, Domestic Chaplain to the late Prince Albert, and Chaplain Extraordinary to the Queen. He succeeded Dr. Gaisford as Dean of Christ Church in 1855, and became Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford in 1870. He has written "A History of Rome," published in 1855, which has gone through many editions, and is joint author of "Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon," which first appeared in 1843, and of which the sixth edition, greatly augmented, was published in 1869.

LIDDON, THE REV. HENRY PARRY, D.D., D.C.L., Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, an eloquent preacher, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1850; became Johnson's Theological Scholar in 1851, and proceeded to the degree of M.A. in 1852. Having taken orders, he was, from 1854 to 1859 Vice-Principal of the Theological College of Cuddesdon. He was also Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Salisbury. In 1864 Dr. Liddon was appointed Prebendary of Major Pars Altaris in Salisbury Cathedral, and in 1866 Bampton Lecturer. In 1870 he was installed a Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, London. Canon Liddon is the author of "Lenten Sermons," 1858; "The Divinity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ" (the Bampton Lectures for 1866), published in 1867; and "Some Words for God." In 1870 he was appointed Ireland Professor of Exegesis in the University of Oxford.

LIEBER, FRANCIS, LL.D., was born at Berlin, March 18, 1800, educated for the medical profession, in 1815 entered the Prussian army as a volunteer, and was present at Waterloo. He returned to Berlin in 1816, took part in the democratic movements of the German Universities, was condemned to four years' imprisonment, and excluded from the schools of Prussia, though, in 1820, he took his degrees at Jena, where he was prosecuting his studies when forced by the police to retire to Dresden. In 1821 he made his way to Greece, took part in the war of independence, and, after suffering great hardships, succeeded in getting to Italy. At Rome he received the aid and protection of Niebuhr, with whom he returned to Germany as his amanuensis. In spite of assurances to the contrary, he was again subjected to political persecution, and cast into prison, from which, however, he was released by the intervention of Niebuhr. Having been again threatened by the Prussian Government, he escaped to England, with the intention of proceeding to the United States, and in 1827 embarked for Boston, where he soon afterwards began his "Encyclopædia Americana," which he continued to edit till its completion in 1833. He was next employed by the trustees of Girard College, Philadelphia, to furnish a plan of education and instruction for that institution, which was published in 1834; and prepared also his "Reminiscences of Niebuhr" and "Letters to a Gentleman in Germany, written after a Trip from Philadelphia to Niagara." In 1835 he was called to the Professorship of History and Political Economy in the College of South Carolina, at Columbia, South Carolina. He discharged the duties of this chair till 1858, when he removed to New York, and entered upon a similar Professorship in Columbia College, New York city, being subsequently also elected Professor of International Law in the Columbia College Law School. During the Civil War, Professor Lieber was appointed by the Government to draw up several important papers on questions of international law, the treatment of prisoners, &c. His published works, besides those already mentioned, are: "Journal of my Residence in Greece in 1822," Leipsic, 1823; a translation of De Beaumont and De Tocqueville's work on the "Penitentiary System of the United States," 1832; "Manual of Political Ethics," 2 vols., 1838; "Legal and Political Hermeneutics," "Laws of Property," "Essays on Property and Labour," 1842; "Civil Liberty and Self-Government," 2 vols., 1853.

LIEBIG, Baron Justus von, an eminent chemist, was born at Darmstadt, May 12, 1803. His early predilection for physical science induced his father to remove him from the gymnasium at Darmstadt to Bonn and Erlangen, where he studied from 1819 till 1822. By aid of a travelling stipend allowed him by the Grand Duke, he removed to Paris, where he continued his studies from 1822 till 1824, and read at the Institute his first paper on Fulminic Acid, which attracted much attention. Humboldt was so struck with the views of the young chemist, that he procured his appointment, in 1824, as Professor Extraordinary, and in 1826, as Ordinary Professor of Chemistry, at Giessen, where, supported by the government, he founded the first model laboratory, and raised the small university to eminence, more especially for the study of chemistry. In 1845 the Grand Duke of Hesse bestowed upon him an hereditary barony, and in 1852 he accepted a professorship at the University of Munich, as President of the Chemical Laboratory at that place, where a new and important sphere of operation was opened to him. He has composed numerous works, which have been translated into most European languages. His researches are recorded in his own journal (Annalen); in the "Annales de Chimie et de Physique;" and in the "Handbook of Chemistry," commenced in 1836, by Poggendorf. He revised Geiger's "Handbook of Pharmacy," of which a corrected edition appeared at Heidelberg in 1839, and of which his section may be considered as forming a Handbook of Organic Chemistry. His "Organic Chemistry in its Application to Agriculture," published at Brunswick in

1840, has gone through several editions, and has been translated into English by Dr. Lyon Playfair, who studied under Liebig at Giessen. In a series of "Familiar Letters," he developed his views on chemistry and its relations to commerce, physiology, and vegetation, with such success, that the appearance of the work had the effect of inducing the foundation of several new chemical professorships in Germany. Professor Liebig, who has frequently visited England, where his presence is always gladly hailed at the leading agricultural meetings, took much interest in the discussion of the great question of sewage in this country, and his views have led to a better knowledge of this important subject. Of late years wide publicity has been given to his name in connection with his "Extractum Carnis," or "Essence of Meat." He was named Foreign Associate at the Academy of Sciences, Paris, in 1861.

LIGHTFOOT, THE REV. JOSEPH BARBER, D.D., was born at Liverpool in 1828, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a scholarship in 1848, and graduated B.A. in 1851 as Senior Classic and Chancellor's Medallist. In 1853 he was Norrisian University Prizeman, and he proceeded M.A. in the next year, having been previously (in 1852) elected to a Fellowship in his college. In 1854 he was ordained Deacon by the late Bishop of Manchester, by whom he was also admitted into priest's orders in 1855. Dr. Lightfoot has been successively appointed Tutor of Trinity College (1857); Honorary Chaplain to her Majesty; Hulsean Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge (1861); Examining Chaplain to Dr. Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury (1868); and Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral (Feb., 1871). He has published editions of St. Paul's Epistles to the Corinthians and Philippians, and of the Epistles of St. Clement of Rome, 1869; "On a Fresh Revision of the English New Testament," 1871; sermons; and articles in periodicals.

LIMERICK, BISHOP OF. (*See* GRAVES, DR.)

LINCOLN, BISHOP OF. (*See* WORDSWORTH, DR.)

LIND. (*See* GOLDSCHMIDT, MADAME.)

LINDSAY, WILLIAM SCHAW, merchant and shipowner, was born in Ayr, N.B., in 1816. At fifteen years of age he left home with only a few shillings in his pocket to go to sea, and worked his passage to Liverpool by trimming coals in a steamer. He arrived there friendless and destitute, and seven weeks passed before he was able to obtain employment, when he was engaged as a cabin-boy in the *Isabella*, West Indiaman. After undergoing many hardships, he became second mate in 1834, chief mate in 1835, and was appointed to the command of a merchantman in 1836, being then in his nineteenth year. In 1837 Mr. Lindsay left the sea, and in 1841 was appointed agent for the Castle-Eden Coal Company, in which capacity he was mainly instrumental in getting Hartlepool made an independent port, and rendered material assistance in the establishment of its docks and wharfs. In 1845 he removed to London, and laid the foundation of that extensive business which entitles him to rank as one of the "merchant princes" of the metropolis. He has written various pamphlets and letters on questions connected with the shipping interest, as well as important works, entitled, "Our Navigation and Mercantile and Marine Laws considered," published in 1853; and "Our Merchant Shipping," in 1860. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Monmouth in April, and for Dartmouth in July, 1852. Undaunted by these defeats, he persevered, and was elected, after a severe contest, for Tynemouth and North Shields, in March, 1854; was re-elected, without opposition, in March, 1857; was returned one of the members for Sunderland at the general election in April, 1859, and on account of ill-health did not seek re-election. His parliamentary career was marked by zealous attention to maritime interests, both naval and commercial, and he took an active part in the formation of the Administrative Reform Association.

LINGEN, RALPH ROBERT WHEELER, C.B., only son of the late Mr. Thomas Lingen, of Birmingham, born in that town in 1819, was educated at Bridgnorth Grammar-school, whence he was elected, in 1837, to a scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford. He obtained the Ireland Scholarship in 1838, the Hertford Scholarship in 1839, graduated B.A. as a first in classics in 1840, was afterwards elected to a Fellowship at Balliol College, and obtained the Chancellor's prize for a Latin Essay in 1843, and the Eldon Law Scholarship in 1846. He studied in the chambers of the late Mr. Peter Brodie and the late Mr. Heathfield, and was called to the bar, but shortly afterwards entered the Educational Department of the Privy Council, and in 1849 succeeded Sir J. P. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., as Secretary. In this capacity he is understood to have been one of the chief advisers and promoters of the framing and publication of the famous Educational Minute which some years ago caused so much controversy in clerical circles and among schoolmasters in general. In Jan. 1870, he was appointed to succeed the Right Hon. G. A. Hamilton as Secretary of the Treasury.

LINNELL, JOHN, painter, born in London in June, 1792, painted in oil as early as 1804. and was, about 1805, fellow-pupil with Hunt, the water-colour painter, for one year, of John Varley, the father of the existing school of water-colour painting. He first exhibited at the Academy in 1807, "Fishermen, a Scene from Nature," and at the British Institution in 1808. He obtained a medal at the Royal Academy in 1807, for a drawing from the life, and another, in 1810, for the best model from the life, and the prize of fifty guineas at the British Institution for the best landscape in Jan., 1809. He exhibited at the Academy again in 1821, landscape and portraits. During the interval he painted many views in Wales and elsewhere, and from 1818 till 1820 he had exhibited at the Society in Spring Gardens. Throughout the earlier and greater part of Linnell's career, he painted a much larger number of portraits than of landscapes. The latter include "A View in Windsor Forest," "A Sandy Road," "A Heath Scene." Among his numerous portraits are "A Family Group—the Artist's Children," a miniature on ivory, in 1825; his portraits of fellow-artists, Calcott in 1832, Mulready in 1833, Philips in 1835; of such men as Malthus in 1833, Empson in 1834, Warren in 1837, Whately in 1838, the elder Sterling and Thomas Carlyle in 1844, Sir Robert Peel (twice, in 1838 and 1839), and Lord Lansdowne in 1840. His subsequent landscape pictures include "The Morning Walk," in 1847; "The Windmill," and "A Wood Scene," both in the Vernon Gallery; "Eve of the Deluge," in 1848; "The Return of Ulysses," in 1849. His more recent pictures are "Christ and the Woman of Samaria at the Well," "The Disobedient Prophet," "The Last Gleam before the Storm," "Crossing the Brook," "The Timber Waggon," "Barley Harvest," "Under the Hawthorn," "Chalk," and "Harvest Showers," in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy for 1868. Linnell is not a member of the Royal Academy, and has positively refused to become one.

LINTON, MRS. ELIZA, daughter of the late Rev. J. Lynn, vicar of Crosthwaite, Cumberland, was born at Keswick in 1822. Her first work of fiction, entitled "Azeth, the Egyptian," appeared in 1846; "Amymone; a Romance of the Days of Pericles," in 1848; and "Realities," a story of modern life, in 1851; since which time this authoress has been connected with the press. In 1858 she was married to Mr. W. J. Linton. Her "Witch Stories" appeared in 1861; "The Lake Country," illustrated by Mr. W. J. Linton, in 1864; "Grasp Your Nettle," in 1865; and "Lizzie Lorton of Greyrigg," in 1866.

LINTON, WILLIAM JAMES, engraver

on wood, and author, born in London in 1812, was apprenticed to Mr. G. W. Bonner in 1828, became the partner, in 1842, of the late Mr. Orrin Smith, the eminent engraver on wood, who died only three years afterwards, and was engaged with him on the first works of importance published in the *Illustrated London News*. In his younger days, as a zealous Chartist, he became intimately associated with the chief political refugees, Italian, Polish, and French, taking an active part in their proceedings at public meetings by lecturing and writing; in 1844 was concerned with Mazzini in calling the attention of the House of Commons to the fact that the exile's letters had been opened by Sir James Graham; and in 1848 was deputed to carry to the French Provisional Government the first congratulatory address of English workmen. In 1851 he was one of the founders of the *Leader* newspaper, from which he seceded, owing to a want of sympathy with its principle; in 1855 became the manager and editor of *Pen and Pencil*; and was for several years a regular poetical contributor to the *Nation*, during the editorship of Mr. Duffy. He has contributed to the *Westminster Review*, *Examiner*, *Spectator*, &c., and has written a "Life of Paine," various poems and translations; amongst these "Claribel and Other Poems," published in 1865, and three volumes of the "English Republic," the aim of which is to establish a republican party in England. As an engraver, his principal works are the illustrations to a "History of Wood-Engraving," published by the proprietors of the *Illustrated London News*, and a series of works of "Deceased British Artists," issued in 1860, by the Art Union of London.

LINWOOD, THE REV. WILLIAM, born about 1817, and educated at Birmingham and at Christ Church, Oxford, of which he became a student, having obtained the Craven, Hertford, and Ireland University Scholarships, graduated B.A., taking first-class honours in 1839. He subsequently obtained the Sanscrit Scholarship. He was for a short time an assistant master in Shrewsbury School, holding during part of the time a curacy in the same town, and has compiled a "Lexicon to Æschylus," published in 1843; edited the Eumenides of Æschylus, with critical notes and emendations; the plays of Sophocles, with Latin notes; and "Anthologia Oxoniensis," containing translations into Latin and Greek verse by most of the eminent scholars of the University, in 1846. He published "Treatise on Greek Tragic Metres" in 1854, and "Remarks and Emendations on Thucydides" in 1860.

LIPPINCOTT, SARA JANE (CLARKE), poet and essayist, better known by her *nom de plume* of "Grace Greenwood," was born at Pompey, Onondaga co., New York, in 1824. She resided in Rochester, N. Y., from her twelfth to her nineteenth year, and obtained a very thorough literary training. Her father having removed to New Brighton, Pennsylvania, she joined him there in 1843, and occupied her leisure time in writing for magazines and periodicals, while engaged also in household duties. She was very fond of outdoor life, a fearless *equestrienne*, an excellent swimmer and rower, and drew inspiration from nature for her poems and essays. These were collected in two volumes, under the title of "Greenwood Leaves," and published in 1850. They were succeeded by "History of my Pets," 1850; "Poems," 1851; and "Recollections of my Childhood," 1852. In 1852 she visited Europe, and spent a year in travel. On her return in Oct. 1853, she married Mr. Leander K. Lippincott, of Philadelphia. Her "Haps and Mishaps of a Tour in Europe" was published in 1854, and "Merrie England" in 1855. She commenced, in 1858, the publication of a periodical for children, under the title of *The Little Pilgrim*, and from her articles in its pages she has made up nearly a dozen volumes of juvenile books. Since the war she has published a third series of "Greenwood Leaves," and has continued her lectures before lyceums and literary societies.

She has also been, since 1868, a correspondent of the *New York Tribune.*

LISGAR (BARON), THE RIGHT HON. JOHN YOUNG, is the eldest son of the late Sir William Young, of Bailieborough, an East Indian director, who was created a baronet in 1821. His mother was Lucy, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Frederick, K.B., and niece of the late Sir John Frederick, of Burwood-park, Surrey. His family is of ancient Scottish extraction, though settled in Ireland from the time of our earlier Stuart sovereigns. He was born on the 31st of April, 1807, and was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which he was a Gentleman Commoner, and where he took his bachelor's degree in the year 1829. In 1834 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, but never appears to have actively followed the profession. He entered Parliament at the general election of 1831 as one of the members for the county of Cavan, sitting in the Conservative interest; his Toryism, however, was of a very moderate character, and in his career he followed on the whole the fortunes of the Peelite party. He was appointed a Lord of the Treasury by Sir Robert Peel on his accession to office in 1841, and held the Secretaryship of the Treasury from 1844 to the fall of the administration of his chief. He acted as Chief Secretary for Ireland under Lord Aberdeen's Administration from 1852 to 1855, and as Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands from the latter date down to 1859. From 1861 to 1867 he was Governor of New South Wales, and returning to England was soon after nominated to the Governor-Generalship of Canada, which post he has held down to the present date. He succeeded his father as second baronet May 10, 1848; was sworn of the Privy Council in 1852; was nominated a G.C.M.G. in 1855, and a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath (civil division) in 1868; and was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Lisgar, of Lisgar and Bailieborough, co. Cavan, Oct. 8, 1870. He married, in 1835, Adelaide Annabella, daughter of the late Marchioness of Headfort, by her first-husband, the late Mr. Edward Taite Dalton, but has no issue.

LISZT, THE ABBÉ FRANZ, pianist, born at Szegszard, in Hungary, Oct. 22, 1811, made his first public appearance in a concert in his ninth year, and was afterwards placed under Czerny, Salieri giving him lessons in harmony. After eighteen months of zealous study, he played in a concert with success, and was taken to Paris, where he performed before the Duke of Orleans, and soon became a great favourite in that capital. In 1825 an opera of his was produced, but did not attract. Having made several successful tours through France and England, he in 1825 produced an opera, "Don Sanche, ou le Château des Amours," which did not command success. He at last heard Paganini, and resolved he would become the Paganini of the pianoforte. His compositions are chiefly valuable for having contributed to raise the art of piano-playing to a height of brilliancy before unattained, whilst his own creative powers on that instrument are so marvellous as to place him in the highest rank of great performers. He was promoted Commander of the Legion of Honour in 1861. Although in June, 1864, he wrote a letter contradicting the report that he had entered a convent, he took orders and received the tonsure, April 25, 1865, from his friend, Mgr. de Hohenlohe, in the chapel of the Vatican. Since that period he has chiefly devoted his attention to religious music, and has organized numerous concerts and musical entertainments, the proceeds of which were devoted to works of Catholic charity. At the close of the year 1871 he removed from Rome, and returned to his native country, which generously granted him a pension of £600 a year, with a nobiliary title. One of his two daughters is the wife of Richard Wagner, the composer.

LITTLE, WILLIAM JOHN, born in 1810, became M.D. in 1837. He was formerly Physician and Lecturer on

Medicine to the London Hospital; is Physician to the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead, the Asylum for Idiots at Reigate, and the Royal Hospital for Incurables. Dr. Little, who is founder of, and was formerly Physician to, the Royal Orthopædic Hospital, is a member of the Hunterian and Pathological Societies, and of several foreign medical societies. He has written a "Course of Lectures on Deformities," which appeared in the *Lancet* in 1843-4; a treatise on "Club-Foot, and Analogous Distortions," published in 1839; "Treatise on Ankylosis, or Stiff Joint," in 1843; "Treatment of Deformities of the Human Frame," in 1853; "On Spinal Weakness and Spinal Curvatures, their early recognition and treatment," in 1868; and other publications connected with his profession.

LITTLEDALE, THE REV. RICHARD FREDERICK, LL.D., born in Dublin, Sept. 14, 1833, received his academical education at Trinity College, Dublin, graduating B.A. as first-class in classics in 1854, M.A. in 1858, and LL.D. in 1862. He is also a D.C.L. of Oxford, and was ordained in 1856 by Dr. Hinds, Bishop of Norwich. He held the curacies of Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich, and St. Mary's, Crown Street, London, from 1856 to 1861. For the last ten years Dr. Littledale has been engaged in literary work of an ecclesiastical character, chiefly liturgical, controversial, and exegetic, he being unable to take parochial work from chronic ill-health. He is the author of "Application of Colour to the Decoration of Churches," 1857; "Philosophy of Revivals," 1860; "Religious Communities of Women in the Early Church," 1862; "Offices of the Holy Eastern Church," 1863; "The Mixed Chalice," 1863; "Carols for Christmas and other seasons," 1863; "Unity and the Rescript, a reply to Bishop Ullathorne," 1864; "The North Side of the Altar," 1864; "Catholic Ritual in the Church of England," 1865; "The Elevation of the Host," 1865; "Incense, a Liturgical Essay," 1866; "Missionary Aspect of Ritualism" in "The Church and the World," 1866; "Catholic Revision, a Letter to Archbishop Longley," 1867; "Additional Services, a Second Letter to Archbishop Longley," 1868; "Innovations, a Lecture on the Reformers," 1868; "Continuation of Neale's Commentary on the Psalms," vol. II., 1868, vol. III., 1871; "The First Report of the Ritual Commission," in "The Church and the World," 1868; "The Children's Bread, a Communion Office for the Young," 1868; "Commentary on the Song of Songs," 1869; "The Crisis of Disestablishment," 1869; "Tradition," a Lecture at Cambridge, 1869; "Misapplied Texts of Scripture," 1870; "Church Reform," 1870; "The Two Religions," a Lecture at Oxford, 1870; "Church and Dissent," 1871; "The Secular Studies of the Clergy," in the *Contemporary Review*, 1871. He has also edited St. Anselm's "Cur Deus Homo?" 1863; the "Priest's Prayer Book," 1864; the "People's Hymnal," 1867; and "Primitive Liturgies in Greek and English," 1868, 1869.

LITTRÉ, MAXIMILIEN-PAUL-ÉMILE, publicist and philologist, member of the Institute, born at Paris, Feb. 1, 1801, after having pursued a course of studies with much distinction, embraced the profession of medicine, devoting himself to its history and to the study of philology. His translation of the "Works of Hippocrates," published in 1839-61, gained for him admission to the Académie des Inscriptions. M. Littré, whose political opinions are democratical, became one of the editors of the *National*. When M. Auguste Comte proposed, under the name of "positive philosophy," a new philosophical and social doctrine, M. Littré embraced the system with ardour, and published a defence of it in 1845, in a work entitled "De la Philosophie Positive." Ceasing to take an active part in politics in Oct., 1848, he devoted himself entirely to study, and contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* a remarkable article, entitled "La Poésie Homérique et l'Ancienne Poésie Française." In 1844 he was chosen by the Académie des

Inscriptions as one of a commission appointed to continue the "Histoire Littéraire de France," and in 1854 was appointed editor of the *Journal des Savants.* M. Littré has published a translation of Strauss's "Vie de Jésus," in 1839-40; "Application de la Philosophie Positive au Gouvernement des Sociétés, &c.," in 1849; "Histoire de la Langue Française," in 1862; an admirable "Dictionnaire de la Langue Française;" and numerous other works. M. Sainte-Beuve has written an interesting notice of the life and works of M. Littré, who refused the decoration of the Legion of Honour. He established a new review, *La Philosophie Positive,* in 1867. In Jan., 1871, M. Gambetta appointed him Professor of History and Geography in the Polytechnic School which was opened at Bordeaux during the siege of Paris. M. Littré was elected a member of the French Academy, Dec. 30, 1871.

LIVINGSTONE, THE REV. DAVID, African traveller and missionary, was born at Blantyre, upon the banks of the Clyde, near Glasgow, about 1817. Though descended from a respectable line of Highland ancestors, his parents were in humble circumstances, and his father, who kept a small tea-dealer's shop at Hamilton, is represented by his son in the autobiographical sketch prefixed to his travels, as having been much too honest and conscientious to become a wealthy man. He died in 1856, having lived to witness the fruits of that love of honest industry, active exertion, and benevolence, which he early instilled into the breast of his son. David Livingstone, sent as a youth to earn his livelihood in the cotton-mills of Blantyre, was, even at that time, possessed with a genuine love of learning. Enabled by hard labour to purchase the means of gratifying his thirst for information, he pursued his studies at Glasgow during the winter months, resuming his occupation at the mills during the summer vacation of the classes. In this way he contrived to pick up some acquaintance with the classical writers, and at the age of seventeen, could repeat portions of Horace and Virgil. As he grew to manhood, he resolved to devote himself to missionary life, cherishing a hope that Africa or China would be the scene of his labours. His wishes in this respect were realized, for after having studied medicine for a few years, during which period he attended one or two courses of theological lectures by the late Dr. Wardlaw, and having been admitted a Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in 1838, he offered himself to the London Missionary Society for missionary work in Africa, and his offer was accepted. Having been ordained to the pastoral office in 1840, he soon after left England for Port Natal, where he became acquainted with his countryman, the Rev. Robert Moffat, one of the most active and enterprising of African missionaries, whose daughter he eventually married, and she accompanied him in his travels until her premature death in 1862. From 1840 till his return to England at the close of 1856, he laboured perseveringly, as one of the agents of the London Missionary Society, at Kuruman, Mabodson, and other stations in Southern Africa, and made several expeditions into the interior. He became acquainted with the language, habits, and religious notions of several savage tribes, and twice crossed the entire continent, a little south of the tropic of Capricorn, from the shores of the Indian Ocean to those of the Atlantic. In May, 1855, the Victoria, or Patron's Gold Medal, was bestowed upon him by the Royal Geographical Society for having "traversed South Africa from the Cape of Good Hope, by Lake Ngami to Linganti, and thence to the Western Coast, in ten degrees south latitude." In 1855 Dr. Livingstone retraced his steps eastwards, and having again traversed those regions as far as Linganti, followed the Zambesi down to its mouths upon the shore of the Indian Ocean, thus completing the entire journey across Southern Africa. He returned to England at the close of 1856, and was present at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Dec. 15, when the president, Sir R. Murchison, reminded his audience that "they were met together for the purpose of welcoming Dr. Livingstone, on his return home from South Africa, after an absence of sixteen years, during which, whilst endeavouring to spread the blessings of Christianity through lands never before trodden by the foot of any European, he had made geographical discoveries of incalculable importance. In all his various journeys, Dr. Livingstone had travelled over no fewer than 11,000 miles of African territory, and he had come back to England as the pioneer of sound and useful knowledge; for, by his astronomical observations, he had determined the sites of numerous places, hills, rivers, and lakes, nearly all of which had been hitherto unknown, while he had seized upon every opportunity of describing the physical features, climatology, and geological structure of the countries which he had explored, and had pointed out many new sources of commerce as yet unknown to the scope and the enterprise of the British merchant." It is impossible at present to form a proper estimate of the value of Dr. Livingstone's explorations in South Africa, considered merely in a commercial point of view. This distinguished traveller modestly propounded his views on the question of African civilization, by recommending the growth of cotton upon an extensive scale in the interior of that continent, and the opening up of commercial relations between this country and the South African tribes, as measures likely to contribute to the abolition of the slave-trade, and to advance the cause of European civilization. In March, 1858, he returned to Africa, accompanied by a small band of assistants, sent out by her Majesty's Government. He entered Lake Nyassa, Sept. 2, 1861, and made further explorations. His wife, who had accompanied him in many of his perilous journeys, died of fever at Shupanga, April 27, 1862, and what was termed the Zambesi expedition was recalled in July, 1863. Dr. Livingstone reached London, July 20, 1864, and after giving interesting particulars respecting his discoveries, and making arrangements for other explorations, again quitted England in April, 1865. A report reached England early in March, 1867, to the effect that Dr. Livingstone had fallen in a skirmish with the natives near Lake Nyassa; but the accuracy of the rumour was questioned. An expedition to the interior of Africa in search of this distinguished traveller, left England under the command of Mr. E. D. Young, June 9, 1867. On Jan. 18, 1868, intelligence was received in London to the effect that the members of the Search Expedition were satisfied that Dr. Livingstone was still alive, and this conclusion was soon shown to be correct, as on the 8th of April letters were received here from the great traveller himself, dated from a district far beyond the place where he was said to have been murdered, and announcing that he was in good health. In July, 1868, he was near Lake Bangweolo, in South Central Africa, whence he wrote to say he believed he might safely assert that the chief sources of the Nile arise between 10° and 12° south latitude, or nearly in the position assigned to them by Ptolemy, whose River Rhapta is probably the Rovuma. This letter is printed in the *Times* of Nov. 10, 1869. Another communication was received from Dr. Livingstone, dated Ujiji, May 13, 1869; and on Jan. 24, 1871, news arrived in this country that he had made an extensive journey to the west of Lake Tanganyika—a circumstance which accounts for the long-continued absence of all information respecting him. Dr. Livingstone has written "Travels and Researches in South Africa," published in 1857; and "Expedition to the Zambesi and its Tributaries," in 1865.

LLANDAFF, BISHOP OF. (*See* OLLIVANT, Dr.)

LOCH, MAJOR HENRY BROUGHAM, C.B., a younger son of the late James Loch, Esq. (many years member for the Wick burghs), was born in 1827, entered the Bengal cavalry in 1844, and served with distinction in the campaign on the Sutlej. He afterwards held the second command of "Skinner's Horse," and, returning to England in 1854, was sent out to Bulgaria, under Gen. Beatson, to organize the Turkish cavalry; accompanied the army to the Crimea, and witnessed the battle of the Alma. Having retired from the Indian army, he was attached, in 1857, to the late Lord Elgin's special mission to China, brought home the treaty with Japan signed at Jeddo, Aug. 26, 1858, and accompanied the late Lord Elgin on his second special mission to China as his private secretary. During the advance upon Pekin, he was taken prisoner by the Chinese, and having been released, brought back to England Lord Elgin's despatches, and the convention signed Oct. 24, 1860, which put an end to hostilities in China. In 1861 he was made a C.B., and in 1863 was appointed Lieut.-Governor of the Isle of Man.

LOCKYER, JOSEPH NORMAN, F.R.S., born at Rugby, May 17, 1836, was educated in various private schools and on the Continent. He was appointed to the War Office in 1857, became, through Lord de Grey, editor of "Army Regulations" in 1865, and, in conjunction with Mr. Thos. Hughes, M.P., placed the legislation of the War Office on an improved basis. In 1870 he was appointed Secretary of the Royal Commission on Scientific Instruction and the Advancement of Science, and in 1871 was nominated Assistant Commissioner, and requested to draw up a report on Science Teaching in English and Continental schools. Mr. Lockyer is known as a worker in astronomy and physics, a large contributor to scientific literature, and a lecturer on scientific subjects. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1866, and in 1862 he contributed an important paper on "The Configuration of the Land and Water on the Planet Mars," to the Memoirs of that Society. About this time he commenced telescopic observations of the sun, and in 1866 proposed a method for observing the red flames without an eclipse, which method he successfully applied in 1868. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1869, and independently, and in conjunction with Dr. Frankland, announced many important solar and physical discoveries to the Society in this and the following year. He was chief of the English Government Eclipse Expedition to Sicily in 1870, and was elected Rede Lecturer to the University of Cambridge in 1871. Mr. Lockyer is the author of "Elementary Lessons in Astronomy;" editor of *The Heavens*, and of *Nature*, a weekly scientific periodical commenced in 1869.

LOCOCK, SIR CHARLES, Bart., M.D., son of the late Henry Locock, M.D., of Northampton, born April 21, 1799, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. Having commenced the practice of his profession in London, in 1840 he was appointed first Physician Accoucheur to her Majesty. In 1857 he retired from the active duties of his profession, became President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Kent, and was made a baronet April 14, 1857. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the Conservative interest for the Isle of Wight, at the general election in July, 1865.

LOEWE, THE REV. DR. LOUIS, was born at Zülz, in Prussian Silesia, in 1809, and educated at Rosenburg, in Silesia, subsequently at the theological colleges of Lissa, Nicolsburg, and Presburg, and the University of Berlin. He was appointed in 1839 Hebrew Lecturer and Oriental Linguist to the late Duke of Sussex; in 1856, Head-master of the Jews' College, Finsbury Square; in 1858, Examiner for Oriental Languages to the Royal College of Preceptors; and in 1868, Principal and Director of Sir Moses Montefiore's Theological College at Ramsgate. Dr. Loewe travelled under the auspices of the Duke of Sussex and the late Admiral Sir Sydney Smith, in he years 1836, 1837, 1838, in Egypt, Nubia, part of Ethiopia, Syria, Palestine, Turkey, Asia Minor, and Greece, for the cultivation of the study of the Arabic, Coptic, Nubian, Turkish, and Circassian languages and literature, and accompanied Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., on four of his philanthropic missions to the East. He has published a translation of J. B. Levinsohn's "Éfé's Dámmîm," a series of conversations at Jerusalem between a patriarch of the Greek Church and a chief rabbi of the Jews, London, 1841; a translation of the Rev. David Nieto's "Máttéh Dán," being a supplement to the book "Kuzári," 1872; "Observations on a Unique Cufic Gold Coin," issued by Al-Âamir Beákhoám Allah, Abû Ali Manzour Ben Mustali, tenth caliph of the Fatimite dynasty, London, 1849; "A Dictionary of the Circassian Language," 1854; besides numerous "Discourses" and papers in the Transactions of learned societies.

LOFTUS, THE RIGHT HON. SIR AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER, commonly called **LORD AUGUSTUS LOFTUS**, the fourth son of the second Marquis of Ely, was born in 1817, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Entering the diplomatic service, he became attaché at Berlin in 1837; paid attaché at Stuttgardt in 1844; served with the special missions at Berlin and Vienna in 1848; was appointed Secretary of Legation at Stuttgardt in 1852; was transferred to Berlin in 1853; acted as chargé d'affaires there during portions of the years 1853, 1855, 1857; was appointed Envoy at Vienna in March, 1858; was transferred to Berlin in Dec., 1860; to Munich in 1862; returned to Berlin in 1865; was accredited to the North German Confederation in 1868; and appointed to replace Sir Andrew Buchanan as Ambassador at St. Petersburg in July, 1871.

LOGAN, MAJOR-GEN. JOHN ALEXANDER, born in Jackson co., Illinois, Feb. 9, 1826, served in Mexico, and returning home in Oct., 1848, began the study of the law; and in Nov., 1849, was elected county clerk of his native county. Having been admitted to the bar, he commenced practice in 1851, was chosen in 1852 by the Democrats of Jackson and Franklin counties to represent them in the State Legislature, and was re-elected in 1856. In 1858 he was elected a representative from Illinois to Congress, and re-elected in 1860, but resigned on the breaking out of the civil war in 1861. He entered Colonel Richardson's regiment of Michigan Volunteers, and was present at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861; was soon after made Colonel of the Thirty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers raised by him, and after much service, took an active part in the capture of Fort Donelson, Feb. 13–16, 1862, when he was wounded in the left arm, and for his gallantry was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General of volunteers, and in November following advanced to the rank of Major-General. He was actively engaged in the siege of Vicksburg (May—July, 1863); commanded the Fifteenth Army Corps from Nov., 1863, to Sept., 1864. He was absent on leave for the next four months, canvassing his State in behalf of the Republicans in the Presidential campaign, but rejoined his command in Dec., 1864, at Savannah, and remained with it to the close of the war. In May, 1865, he succeeded General Howard as Commander of the Army of Tennessee, but resigned a few months later. He was appointed Minister to Mexico the same year, but declined, and was elected a member of the fortieth Congress (1867-69) from the State at large in 1867, and re-elected in 1869. In 1870, the Illinois Legislature elected him United States Senator from March, 1871, to March, 1877. General Logan is a man of fine and commanding presence, and is reckoned one of the best platform orators in the United States.

LOGAN, SIR WILLIAM EDMOND, geologist, of Scottish extraction, born in 1798, was educated at Montreal and the University of Edinburgh, entered the public service in the colonies at an early age, and rising by gradual steps of promotion, about 1840 was appointed Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, a post in which his scientific knowledge was turned by him to good account. He received the honour of knighthood in 1856, and was one of the jurors in the Scientific Department of the International Exhibition of 1862.

LOMÉNIE, Louis Léonard de, a French writer and member of the Academy, born in 1818, at Saint-Yrieix (Haute-Vienne), is descended from an ancient family. Having completed his studies in the college of Avignon, he repaired to Paris, where he commenced his literary career by publishing, under the *nom de plume* of "Un Homme de Rien," a series of biographical sketches, entitled "Galerie des Contemporains Illustres," ten vols., 1840-47. In 1845 he was appointed Assistant Professor of French Literature in the Collége de France, and he became Titular Professor in 1864. He has also held the Professorship of Literature in the École Polytechnique. M. Loménie, who had previously been decorated with the Legion of Honour, was elected a member of the French Academy, Dec. 30, 1871, receiving 15 votes against 14 given for M. Edmond About. In addition to the works above mentioned, he has published "Les Hommes de '89," an unfinished series of biographical studies; "Beaumarchais et son Temps," two vols., 1855; second edition, 1858; and a translation of Edward Gans's "History of the Right of Succession in France during the Middle Ages," 1845.

LONDON, Bishop of. (*See* Jackson, Dr.)

LONG, George, M.A., classical scholar, born at Poulton, Lancashire, in 1800, was educated at Macclesfield School, proceeded thence to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was the contemporary of Macaulay, and with him was elected to the Craven Scholarship. He graduated B.A. as first Chancellor's Medallist in 1822, became a Fellow of his college, and having held for some years a professorship in the University of Virginia, U.S., returned to England, and took an active part in the literary labours of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, under whose auspices he edited the *Quarterly Journal of Education*, and superintended the publication of the "Penny Cyclopædia," from its commencement in 1833 to its completion in 1846. Having been called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1837, he was appointed by the benchers of the Middle Temple to deliver a three years' course of lectures on Jurisprudence and Civil Law, was for some years Professor of Greek and of Latin in the University of London (now University College), and until midsummer, 1871, held a similar post in Brighton College. Mr. Long has written "Two Discourses on Roman Law, delivered in the Middle Temple Hall," in 1846; "Egyptian Antiquities of the British Museum," and "History of France and its Revolutions," in 1849; in conjunction with Mr. G. R. Porter, "Geography of England and Wales," in 1850; and "Geography of America;" and "Decline of the Roman Republic," 4 vols., 1864–71. He translated "Thoughts of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus," and "Select Lives from Plutarch;" has edited Cicero's "Orations," Cæsar's "Gallic War," Sallust, and the "Bibliotheca Classica;" and has been an extensive contributor to Dr. Smith's "Classical Dictionaries." He also edited the seven volumes of the "Biographical Dictionary of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," 1842–44.

LONGFELLOW, Henry Wadsworth, an American poet and essayist, was born in Portland, Maine, Feb. 27, 1807. At the age of fourteen he entered Bowdoin College, where he took his degree with high honours in 1825, and was for a few months a law student in the office of his father. Having been offered a professorship of modern languages in Bowdoin College, with the view of qualifying himself for the post, he spent three years and a half in travelling in France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Holland, and England, and returning to the United States in

1829, entered upon the duties of his office. On the resignation of the late Mr. George Ticknor, in 1835, of his professorship of modern languages and of the belles-lettres in Harvard College, Mr. Longfellow was appointed to the vacancy. He gave up his chair at Bowdoin College, and again went abroad, in order to become more thoroughly acquainted with the languages and literature of northern Europe, and having travelled more than twelve months in Scandinavia, Germany, and Switzerland, returned in the autumn of 1836, to enter upon his duties at Cambridge, United States. In 1854 he resigned his professorship, was succeeded by James Russell Lowell, and is living in retirement at Cambridge, U.S. Whilst an undergraduate, he wrote many tasteful and carefully-finished poems for the U.S. *Literary Gazette*, and while professor at Bowdoin College contributed some valuable criticisms to the *North American Review*. His translation of the Spanish poem by Don Jorge Manrique, on the death of his father, with an introductory essay on Spanish poetry, appeared in 1833; "Outre Mer," in 1835; "Hyperion," a romance, and "Voices of the Night," his first collection of poems, in 1841. "Ballads, and other Poems," in 1842; "Poems on Slavery," in 1843; "The Spanish Student," a play, in 1845; "The Poets and Poetry of Europe," and "The Belfry of Bruges," in 1847; "Evangeline," in 1848; "Kavanagh," a tale, in 1849; "The Sea-side and the Fire-side," and "The Golden Legend," in 1851; "The Song of Hiawatha," in 1855; "Miles Standish," in 1858; "Tales of a Wayside Inn," in 1863; "Flower de Luce," in 1866; his translation of Dante, in three volumes, in 1867; his "New England Tragedies," in 1869; and "The Divine Tragedy," in 1871. He has also published new and complete editions of his poetical and prose works in 1869; and a revision, with additions, of his "Poets and Poetry of Europe," in 1871. His works have been frequently reprinted in Great Britain, and many of them translated into the continental languages. He again visited Europe in 1868 and 1869. The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford, July 27, 1869. Complete editions of his poetical works were published by Messrs. Routledge (who have purchased the copyrights of his more recent works) in 1865 and in 1866. No poet of the United States is so popular and well known in England.

LONGRIDGE, JAMES ATKINSON, civil engineer, son of the late Michael Longridge, of Bedlington Iron-works, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was born in 1817. His father was the first to advocate malleable iron instead of cast-iron rails, and designed and executed the first of the kind for the elder Stephenson, of whom Mr. J. A. Longridge was a pupil. He was consulting engineer to the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, and has been engaged in extensive railway projects in Trinidad and the Mauritius, India, and other parts of the world. He has written several papers on the ventilation of mines, published in the Transactions of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers, of which he was for some years an active member; and two papers read before the Institute of Civil Engineers,—the first, for which a Telford Medal was awarded, on the Submergence of Telegraphic Cables, in 1858; and the second obtained the Watt Medal and the Manby Premium, on the "Construction of Artillery," in 1860.

LONGSTREET, JAMES, Lieutenant-General in the Confederate army, born in South Carolina, about 1821, received a good education at a Northern college, obtained admission into West Point as a cadet in 1838, entered the U.S. army July 1, 1842, as 2nd Lieut. of Infantry. He was on duty on the Mexican frontier till 1846; took part in the Mexican war, 1846-48, where he was wounded; attained the rank of Captain and a Major's brevet; served subsequently in Texas and as Paymaster in the U.S. army, being promoted Major on the staff in 1858. He resigned his commission to take part with the South in the Civil War, June 1, 1861; was appointed to the command of the 4th brigade of Gen. Beauregard's first corps, near Centreville, and was present at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. During the early part of 1862 he was made Major-General, and won reputation under Gen. Lee, in the campaigns against McClellan, Pope, and Burnside. After the battle of Fredericksburgh, Dec. 13, 1862, Longstreet was promoted to the command of a corps, with the rank of Lieutenant-General. At the head of this force he took an active part in the battles of Chancellorsville, May 2–5, 1863, and Gettysburg, July 1–3, and added to his military reputation in both battles. He was also conspicuous for his military ability in the campaign of the Wilderness, May 1–6, 1864, and was severely wounded on the 6th of May. On his recovery, he attempted, but unsuccesfully, to aid General Early in the Shenandoah Valley, but subsequently returned to the lines before Richmond. He surrendered with General Lee in March, 1865. After the war, General Longstreet promptly "accepted the situation," and acted zealously and in good faith for the restoration of harmony between the two sections. Believing that the great need of the South at the time was a more ready and comprehensive system of transportation, he entered with great energy upon the extension of Southern railroads. He made New Orleans his residence, and, having been amnestied by President Johnson, he was so cordial toward the Administration, that President Grant nominated, and the Senate confirmed, him as Collector of the Port of New Orleans.

LONSDALE, Henry, M.D., member of several colleges and scientific societies, born at Carlisle in 1816, studied medicine in Edinburgh and Paris. In 1837 he instituted an experimental inquiry into the physiological effects of prussic acid, and solved some disputed questions relating to its toxicology. This inquiry won him graduation honours. He afterwards lectured in Edinburgh on anatomy and physiology; and occupied the presidential chair of the Royal Medical, Hunterian, and other societies. In 1841 he discovered the "terminal loops" of the nerves, and described the mode in which the minute nerve-fibres terminate in the brain and spinal cord of man. In 1845 the state of his health induced him to return to Carlisle, where he was appointed Physician to the Cumberland Infirmary. His observations on scurvy in the Border counties (after the potato famine of 1846) enabled him to contravene some new theories on the origin of the disease, and to re-establish the views of the older authors. Among the first of sanitary reformers, he wrote several articles in the *Journal of Public Health*, and lent willing aid to Lord Morpeth (the late Earl of Carlisle) in carrying the Health of Towns Act through Parliament. He has contributed to various periodicals, and is the author of "Life and Works of M. L. Watson, the Sculptor;" "A Biographical Memoir of Professor John Goodsir;" "A Sketch of the Life and Writings of Robert Knox, the Anatomist," 1870; "The Life of John Heysham, M.D., and his Correspondence with Mr. Joshua Milne relative to the Carlisle Bills of Mortality," 1871. Dr. Lonsdale is now publishing a series of volumes, entitled "The Worthies of Cumberland," in which the lives of Sir James Graham, M.P., John Christian Curwen, M.P., and William Blamire have appeared.

LORNE, John George Edward Henry Douglas Sutherland Campbell, called by courtesy the **Marquis of**, M.P., eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, was born at Stafford House, London, in 1845. He was elected M.P. for Argyleshire, in the Liberal interest, in Feb., 1868, and in Dec. of the same year he became private secretary to his father at the India Office. The chief event of his life was his marriage with the Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria, on March 21, 1871. The ceremony was performed in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, by the Bishop of London, assisted by the Bishops of Winchester, Oxford, and Worcester. A trifling work, by the Marquis of Lorne, entitled "A Trip to the Tropics, and Home through America," was published in 1867.

LOS HERREROS. (*See* **Breton.**)

LOSSING, **Benson John**, was born at Beekman, Dutchess county, New York, Feb. 12, 1813. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to a watchmaker in Poughkeepsie, and he subsequently entered into partnership with his employer; but in 1835 relinquished the business, and became joint owner and editor of the *Poughkeepsie Telegraph.* He soon added to this a semi-monthly literary journal called the *Poughkeepsie Casket*, and studied wood-engraving and drawing, to be able to illustrate it. About 1838 he settled in New York as a wood-engraver, publishing also the *Family Magazine.* In 1841 he published "An Outline History of the Fine Arts" as one of the volumes of "Harper's Family Library." He was at this time largely engaged in designing and engraving illustrations for books; but in 1847 published "Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-six," a large illustrated work; and in 1848, "Lives of the Signees of the Declaration of Independence." He was editing also at this time "The Young People's Mirror." In 1848 he projected his "Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution," which was four years in progress, and contained over 1,000 designs, made by himself in the various localities of the war. His other works are, an "Illustrated History of the United States for Schools and Families," 1854 and 1856, and two smaller histories; "Our Countrymen; or, Brief Memoirs of Eminent Americans," 1854; "Mount Vernon and its Associations," 1859; "Recollections and Private Memoirs of Washington," which, though nominally written by G. W. Parke Custis, was arranged, annotated, and illustrated by Mr. Lossing; "Life and Times of Philip Schuyler," 2 vols., 1860; "Life of Washington," 3 vols., 1860; "The Hudson, from the Wilderness to the Sea," 1863; "Pictorial History of the Civil War in the United States," 3 vols., 1866-69; and "Pictorial History of the War of 1812," 2 vols., 1869.

LOTTI-DE-LA-SANTA, **Mademoiselle**, was born in Mantua, Dec. 23, 1833. Belonging to a noble family, she was carefully educated, and compelled by altered circumstances to think of availing herself of the natural gifts with which she was endowed, adopted the stage as a profession, studying under Manzencato, a master of reputation, and afterwards under Romani. Aided by Donizetti, she obtained an engagement at the Italian Opera-house in Constantinople, where, in April, 1852, she made her first appearance with great success in "Roberto il Diavolo," and proceeded to Milan, gaining great applause in the character of Zerlina, in "Don Giovanni." After singing with equal success at Vienna and Florence, she repaired to Rimini, in order to appear in a part written expressly for her, in Verdi's opera "Araldo." In 1854 she went to St. Petersburg, and remained there three years; was engaged by Mr. Gye to appear in London in 1859, in conjunction with Mesdames Grisi and Bosio, where, though she failed, in the first instance, to secure that applause which her Continental reputation had led her friends to expect, she subsequently vindicated, by her successful performances in "Maria de Rohan," "Rigoletto," "La Gazza Ladra," and "Martha," her title to a high position among the lyric artists of the day.

LOUGH, **John Graham**, a self-taught sculptor, the son of a small farmer, born at Greenhead, in Northumberland, while following the plough showed a natural taste for art by making figures in clay of the characters about whom he had read in odd volumes which came in his way; such as Pope's "Homer," a portion of Gibbon, &c. A gentleman of the neighbourhood, on his return one day from fox-hunting, according to Haydon, saw a number of models of legs and arms lying about in a garden attached to Lough's father's house. He alighted and walked in, found the ceiling of the kitchen drawn all over, and models lying about in every direction. His interest was excited. He asked Lough to his house, and showed him models by Michael Angelo and Canova, the former producing a deep impression on the aspiring youth. Despite a scanty education, unaided by foreign travel or by patronage, Lough in time became a sculptor, studying, in the first instance, from the Elgin marbles. In 1826 he exhibited at the Royal Academy a bas-relief of the "Death of Turnus," and in 1827 he excited a sensation by his ideal statue of "Milo," and by the circumstances under which it was produced. Through the instrumentality of Messrs. Haydon, Cockerell, Bigg, and others, an exhibition of the work was arranged. It proved an entire success, attracting much admiration, the Duke of Wellington giving an order for the "Milo" and the "Samson." It was followed by others in succeeding years, which were well attended, but productive of few commissions. During eleven years Lough exhibited only once at the Academy—"Duncan's Horses," in 1832, in which year he married Mary, second daughter of the late Rev. Henry North, domestic chaplain to the late Duke of Kent. In 1834 he started for Rome, and remained in Italy four years, not, however, studying under any master. For the late Duke of Northumberland, Lough executed several important works in marble; and others for the late Duke of Sutherland, the late Lord Brougham, and the late Lord Grey. Since 1838 he has been a regular exhibitor at the Academy, chiefly of busts and monumental statues, varied by a few ideal works, such as "Boy giving water to a Dolphin," a "Roman Fruit-Girl," "Ophelia," "Hebe banished," and "Iago." To the Westminster Hall Exhibition of 1844 he sent his group, "The Mourners;" in 1845 he executed the statue of the Queen for the Royal Exchange, and a monument to Southey for Keswick church; in 1847 a statue of the late Prince Albert for Lloyd's; in 1848 a colossal statue to the late Marquis of Hastings, erected over his grave at Malta; and in 1855 a statue to the late Bishop of Sydney in Canterbury Cathedral. In addition to these he executed "Comus" in the Egyptian Hall, at the Mansion House; a statue to Dr. Gilly, at Durham; statues of Judge Talfourd, Sir Henry Lawrence, Sir John Lawrence, and Lady C. Villiers; a colossal monument in bronze to George Stephenson, at Newcastle-on-Tyne; besides many commissions for Lords Dudley and Methuen, Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., the late Mr. R. Stephenson, and others. He executed the largest altar-monument in England, erected to the memory of the first Lord and Lady Sudeley, and for which a mortuary chapel is in course of erection at the family seat at Toddington, Gloucestershire; and, among other works, "The Lost Pleiad" and "The Spirit," from "Comus," both life-size and in marble. In Sir Matthew Ridley's house in Carlton Terrace this artist has executed nearly all Shakspere's principal characters in marble, the size of life, and some works from Milton, colossal and in marble. The commission to execute lions for the Nelson Monument in Trafalgar Square, given to him, was afterwards withdrawn.

LOUIS I. (Louis-Philippe-Marie-Ferdinand-Pierre-d'Alcantara-Antoine-Michel-Raphaël-Gabriel Gonzague-Xavier-Françoise-d'Assize-Jean-Jules-Auguste-Volfando de Braganza Bourbon), King of Portugal, second but eldest surviving son of Donna Maria II., Queen of Portugal, and Dom Fernando, Prince of Saxe-Coburg, born Oct., 1838, visited this country with his elder brother in 1854, when he bore the title of Duke of Oporto, and afterwards attained the rank of a Captain in the Portuguese navy. He succeeded to the throne on the demise of his brother, King Pedro V. (by a fever, which carried off another brother), Nov. 11, 1861. He is said to be very intelligent, of as liberal principles as the late king, and seems resolved to govern his kingdom constitutionally. He married, Oct. 6, 1862, Pia, youngest daughter of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, by whom he has two sons, Carlos, born Sept. 28, 1863, and Alphonse, July 31, 1865.

LOUIS II. (OTHO FREDERICK WILLIAM), King of Bavaria, born at Nymphenburg, Aug. 25, 1845, succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Maximilian Joseph II., in the early part of 1864. He is grandson of the ex-King Louis, and is unmarried. At the commencement of his reign he took scarcely any part in the management of the affairs of his country, which were so dangerously complicated by the rivalry between Austria and Prussia. After the battle of Königgrätz, a treaty of alliance was entered into by Prussia and Bavaria, in consequence of which the latter power joined Prussia in the recent invasion of France. Of late the Bavarian Government has become conspicuous in Europe by its opposition to the Ultramontane party, and its encouragement of Dr. Döllinger, and the so-called "Old Catholics." King Louis is passionately fond of music, and is a zealous partisan and munificent patron of Richard Wagner.

LOUIS (FREDERICK WILLIAM LOUIS CHARLES), Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, eldest son of Prince Charles William Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt, by a cousin of the King of Prussia, born Sept. 12, 1837, is a captain in the 1st regiment of the Prussian Guard, and colonel of a regiment of hussars. He married the Princess Alice, second daughter of Queen Victoria, July 1, 1862, when an allowance of £6,000 a year was settled on the bride-elect, together with £30,000 as dowry. This is not the first matrimonial connection contracted between the present reigning family of England and the house of Hesse, an aunt of Queen Victoria, the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of George III., having married the Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg. The Prince has five children:—(1) Victoria Elizabeth Mathilde Alberte Marie, born at Windsor, April 5, 1863; (2) Elizabeth Alexandra Louise Alice, born at Bessungen, Nov. 1, 1864; (3) Irène Marie Louise Anna, born at Darmstadt, July 11, 1866; (4) Ernest Louis Charles Albert, born Nov. 25, 1868; and (5) a Prince, born Oct. 7, 1870.

LOVELL, JOHN, born Nov. 20, 1835, at Farnham, Surrey, and educated at a private school, began his journalistic career in 1856, at the small town of Guildford, in Surrey. Thence he went to the North, where he became connected with several of the leading provincial journals, and at the same time contributed to the periodical literature of the day. He was appointed editor of *Cassell's Magazine*, in succession to Mr. Moy Thomas, in 1868, but relinquished that post in 1869 to take the management of the Press Association. In addition to contributing largely to periodical literature, Mr. Lovell has translated and edited the "Nouveau Robinson Suisse" of Stahl.

LOWE, THE REV. RICHARD THOMAS, M.A., born in Dec., 1802, graduated B.A. in honours at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1825, was for some years British Chaplain at Madeira, and in 1852 was appointed Rector of Lea, near Gainsborough, Lincolnshire. He is the author of "Primitiæ et Novitæ Faunæ et Floræ Maderæ," published in 1831; "History of the Fishes of Madeira," in 1843; "A Manual Flora of Madeira," in 1857-9; various "Memoirs" on zoological and botanical subjects, printed in the "Transactions" of the Linnæan, Cambridge Philosophical, and London Zoological Societies, in "Hooker's Journal of Botany," and the "Annals of Philosophy."

LOWE, THE RIGHT HON ROBERT, M.P., son of the late Rev. Robert Lowe, Rector of Bingham, Notts, born at Bingham in 1811, was educated at Winchester and at University College, Oxford, where he graduated in high honours in 1833; was elected Fellow of Magdalen in 1835, and became a private tutor at Oxford. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn in Jan., 1842, went the same year to Australia, where he practised with much success as a barrister, and sat in the council of that colony from 1843 to 1850; was afterwards elected member for Sydney, and returned to England in 1851. He was one of the joint-Secretaries of the Board of Control from Dec., 1852, till Feb., 1855; was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Paymaster-General in Aug., 1855, retiring on the return of Lord Derby to power in 1858; was appointed Vice-President of the Education Board in June, 1859, and resigned in April, 1864. He has been a member of the Senate of the University of London since 1860, was returned member for Kidderminster in July, 1852, and represented that borough till April, 1859, when he was elected for Calne. During the sessions of 1866 and 1867 Mr. Lowe was one of the most strenuous opponents of the Reform Bill, and a collected edition of his speeches on the question appeared in 1867. In Dec., 1868 he was elected the first representative in the House of Commons of the University of London, and in the same month, on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's administration, he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer and a member of the Council on Education. Mr. Lowe was created honorary LL.D. of Edinburgh in 1867, and honorary D.C.L. of Oxford in 1870.

LÖWE. (*See* LOEWE.)

LOWELL, JAMES RUSSELL, LL.D., born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, Feb. 22, 1819, graduated at Harvard University in 1838, and studied law, but never practised. He commenced authorship before leaving college, by the publication of a class poem. A volume of miscellaneous poems, entitled "A Year's Life," appeared in 1841; a new collection, containing a "Legend of Brittany," "Prometheus," and others, in 1844; "Conversations on some of the Old Poets," containing a series of well-studied criticisms, both in prose and verse, giving indications of Mr. Lowell's interest in the various political and philanthropic questions of the day, and of his attachment to those principles of which he has since been the champion, in 1845; a third collection of poems, and "The Vision of Sir Launfal," founded on a legend of the Search for the San Graal, in 1848; "A Fable for Critics," in which he satirically passes in review the literati of the United States, and his most remarkable work, "The Biglow Papers," a collection of humorous poems on political subjects, written in the Yankee dialect, in 1848. "Fireside Travels," including graphic papers on Cambridge in old times, and the second series of the "Biglow Papers," appeared in 1864. In 1869 he published "Under the Willows, and other Poems;" and near the close of the same year, "The Cathedral," an epic poem; in 1870, a collected volume of essays, entitled "Among my Books;" and in 1871, "My Study Windows." From 1857 to 1862 Professor Lowell was editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and he had previously been connected, editorially or otherwise, with *The Pioneer*, a magazine of high character, the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, *Putnam's Monthly*, and the *North American Review*. He has also been a lecturer before the Lowell Institute, in Boston, on the British poets. He succeeded Professor Longfellow as professor of modern languages and belles-lettres in Harvard College in Jan., 1855.

LÖWENTHAL, JOHN JACOB, a celebrated chess-player and writer on that game, was born in July, 1810, at Buda-Pesth, in Hungary, where his father was a merchant. He was educated in the gymnasium of his native town, and when about twenty years of age he received his first lessons in chess from Szén, then a clerk in the archives at Pesth, and afterwards the renowned Hungarian chess-player. In 1831 Szén left Pesth on a tour in Europe, and during the absence of his master, Herr Löwenthal pored over all the works on chess he could procure, and laid the foundation of that analytical power for which he is now so remarkable. His skill in the game increased day by day, and he came off victor in matches with many distinguished players. He also took a keen interest in politics, and his share in the civil administration of the revolution led to his banishment from his native land in 1849. First he directed his steps to the United States, and a volume entitled "The Book of the First American Chess Congress" contains an interesting account, written by himself, of his sojourn there. In 1851 he visited London, in order to take part in a chess tournament, and since then he has permanently resided here, taking an active part in every organized movement of the last few years for the advancement of chess. In 1852 he was elected Secretary of the St. George's (London) Chess Club, and retained that office till 1857; and he was President of the St. James's Chess Club from the latter date till 1864. Herr Löwenthal is the chess editor of the *Era*, the *Illustrated News of the World*, the *Weekly Dispatch*, *Land and Water*, &c.; and he edited the *Chess-Player's Magazine* from 1865 to 1867. He has published "Morphy's Games," "The *Era* Problem Tourney;" "Book of the Chess Congress," 1864; and "Transactions of the British Chess Association," 1867–69.

LOWER, MARK ANTONY, M.A., F.S.A., was born at Chiddingly, Sussex, in 1813, received a rudimentary education under his father, Mr. Rd. Lower, author of "Stray Leaves" and other poems, adopted the profession of a schoolmaster, and was for many years the proprietor of a boarding-school at Lewes, though he is best known to the public as an antiquary. His principal works are: "English Surnames, an Essay on Family Nomenclature," published in 1842; "Curiosities of Heraldry," in 1845; "The Chronicle of Battel Abbey," translated from a Latin MS. of the twelfth century, in 1851; "Contributions to Literature, Historical," &c., in 1854; "Patronymica Britannica," a dictionary of family names, the first work of its kind published in England, and the germ of what may hereafter prove to be an important branch of philological research, in 1860; and "The Worthies of Sussex," a series of biographical sketches, in 1865. Mr. Lower is a member of the Society of Antiquaries and of other English and foreign archæological institutions. In 1846 the hon. degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Trinity College, Hartford, U.S., in recognition of his literary labours. He is one of the founders of the Sussex Archæological Society, and a principal contributor to its voluminous "Collections." Mr. Lower has recently (1870) published a "Compendious History of Sussex," in two volumes.

LOYSON, CHARLES, formerly known in religion as **FATHER HYACINTHE**, born at Orleans in 1827, finished his studies at the Academy of Pau, and at an early age composed some remarkable poetry. In 1835 he entered Saint-Sulpice, was ordained priest after four years of theological study, taught philosophy at the great Seminary at Avignon, and theology at that of Nantes, and officiated in his ecclesiastical capacity at Saint-Sulpice. He afterwards spent two years in the convent of the Carmelites at Lyons, entered that Order, and attracted much attention by his preaching at the Lycée of that city. He delivered the course of sermons in Advent at Bordeaux, a course for Lent at Périgueux in 1864, and repaired to Paris, where his Advent sermons at the Madeleine and at Notre Dame attracted much attention (1865-69). Gradually, however, a suspicion grew up that the eloquent pulpit orator was not altogether orthodox in his views, and in 1869 M. Louis Veuillot denounced him to the Court of Rome, but he succeeded this time in clearing himself from the charge of heresy. In June of the same year, however, Father Hyacinthe delivered before the International League of Peace an address, in which he spoke of the Jewish religion, the Catholic religion, and the Protestant religion as being "the three great religions of civilized peoples." This expression elicited severe censures from the Catholic press. The doubt now generally entertained as to the reverend father's orthodoxy was changed into certainty by his famous letter, addressed on

Sept. 20 of the same year, to the General of the Barefooted Carmelites at Rome, in which he protested against the "sacrilegious perversion of the Gospel," and went on to say:—"It is my profound conviction that, if France in particular and the Latin races in general are given up to social, moral, and religious anarchy, the principal cause is not Catholicism itself, but the manner in which Catholicism has for a long time been understood and practised." This manifesto against the alleged abuses in the Church created intense excitement, not only in France, but throughout the civilized world, and the young monk was hailed as a powerful ally by all the opponents of the papacy. Soon after this Father Hyacinthe left France for America, landing in New York, Oct. 18, 1869. He was warmly welcomed by the leading members of the various Protestant sects in the United States; but, though he fraternized with them to a certain extent, he constantly declared that he had no intention of quitting the fold of the Catholic Church. The Pope, after frequent solicitations on the subject, at last consented, in Feb., 1870, to relieve Father Hyacinthe from his monastic vows, and he accordingly became a secular priest under the title of the Abbé Loyson. As was naturally to be expected, M. Loyson energetically protested against the dogma of the Pope's infallibility; and soon after the seizure of Rome by King Victor Emmanuel's troops, he paid a visit to the Eternal City, where he delivered a series of discourses. In Sept., 1871, he attended the Congress of the self-styled "Old Catholics" at Munich.

LUARD, THE REV. HENRY RICHARDS, M.A., son of the late Henry Luard, Esq., born in 1825, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1847, and M.A. in 1850, and became Fellow and Assistant Tutor of his College, Registrary of the University, and Vicar of St. Mary the Great, Cambridge. He has written "The Life of Porson," in the "Cambridge Essays," for 1857; "Catalogue of the MSS. in the Cambridge University Library"—the theological portion; "Remarks on the Cambridge University Commissioners' New Statutes for Trinity College," in 1858; and edited "Lives of Edward the Confessor," in 1858; "Bartholomæi de Cotton Historia Anglicana," in 1859; "Roberti Grosseteste Epistolæ," in 1861; and "Annales Monastici," in 1864–66, in the Government series of Mediæval Chronicles; and "Correspondence of Porson," in 1866.

LUBBOCK, SIR JOHN, Bart., F.R.S., is the eldest son of Sir John William Lubbock, the third baronet, by Harriet, daughter of Lieut.-Col. George Hotham, of York, was born at 29, Eaton-place, London, April 30, 1834, and educated at Eton. Sir John, who succeeded to the title on his father's death in 1865, is a banker in London, and has introduced several improvements into the system of banking, especially the "Country Clearing" and the publication of the Clearing House returns. He is Hon. Secretary to the London Bankers. Sir John was an unsuccessful candidate for West Kent, in the Liberal interest, at the general election of 1868; but in Feb., 1870, he was returned for Maidstone, which borough he still represents. It is as a man of science, however, that he is chiefly known. He is President of the Entomological Society, Vice-President of the Linnæan and Ethnological Societies; and has been a member of the International Coinage Commission, of the Public School Commission, and of the Advancement of Science Commission. He is the author of "Prehistoric Times, as illustrated by Ancient Remains and the Manners and Customs of Modern Savages," second edition, with considerable additions, 1869; "The Origin of Civilization and the Primitive Condition of Man;" and also a number of memoirs on zoological, physiological, and archæological subjects in the Transactions of the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, the Linnæan, Ethnological, Geological, and Entomological Societies, the British Association, &c.

LUCAN (EARL OF), SIR GEORGE

CHARLES BINGHAM, G.C.B., elder son of the second earl, whom he succeeded June 30, 1839, born April 16, 1800, was educated at Westminster, entered the army at the usual age, and served as a volunteer with the Russian army under Gen. Diebitsch in the Turkish campaign in 1828. He was one of the representatives of the county of Mayo, in the Conservative interest, from 1826 till 1830, and was chosen one of the Representative Peers for Ireland in 1840. He served in the Crimea in 1854-5, in command of a division of cavalry, and took part in the battles of the Alma, Sept. 20; Balaklava, Oct. 25; and Inkermann, Nov. 5, 1854. Owing to some misapprehension of Lord Raglan's orders, that heroic but fatal charge of the Light Brigade in which so many lives were lost was made in the battle of Balaklava. Lord Lucan, who was Colonel of the 8th Hussars till Feb. 22, 1865, when he became Colonel of the 1st regiment of Life Guards, was made a Lieutenant-General in 1858, and General, Aug. 28, 1865; was nominated a K.C.B. for his Crimean services, and G.C.B. in 1869, is Commander of the Legion of Honour, Knight, first-class, of the Medjidie, and a Knight, second class, of St. Anne of Russia.

LUCAS, HIPPOLYTE-JULIEN-JOSEPH, author, born at Rennes, Dec. 20, 1807, was educated in the college of that town, and devoted his attention to law studies, which he finished at Paris in 1826. He commenced his literary career by translating for the *Globe* articles from the *Edinburgh Review*, and he dramatized for the Odéon Byron's "Corsair," which, however, was not represented. He has contributed to numerous periodicals, and has written several dramas, and "Caractères et Portraits de Femmes," published in 1836; "Histoire Philosophique et Littéraire du Théâtre Français," in 1843; "Curiosités Dramatiques et Littéraires," in 1855; "Le Portefeuille d'un Journaliste," in 1856; "Documents relatifs à l'Histoire du Cid," in 1861; "La Pêche d'un Mari," in 1862; and other works. He was made Knight of the Legion of Honour May 26, 1847, and has received several foreign orders.

LUCAS, JOHN, born in London in 1807, and educated privately, commenced life as a mezzotint engraver, under Mr. S. W. Reynolds, engraver to George III., and at the close of his apprenticeship, in 1829, became a portrait painter. He has painted a number of portraits of members of the royal family and of the aristocracy, as well as of the most distinguished men of the age, and many of these have been engraved. Amongst several portraits of the late Duke of Wellington, one was painted for the Trinity House, and another for the University of Oxford. He executed portraits of Admiral Sir George Cockburn, the late Lord Hardinge, Sir James Graham, Bart., of Mr. Gladstone, and of the late Sir Samuel Rogers, for the late Sir Robert Peel's Gallery at Drayton Manor, and a portrait of the late Joseph Hume for the University of London.

LUCCA, PAULINE, the daughter of poor but worthy parents, who on account of reduced circumstances were unable to educate their children, was born at Vienna in 1840. Her name was originally Lucas, and her parents were of the Jewish faith, which she abandoned. A professional singer, named Erl, who accidentally discovered that she possessed a most promising voice, very generously undertook to give her instruction; and, when fifteen years of age, she obtained an engagement at the Karinther Thor Theatre, and assisted in the Sunday services at the Karl Kirche. At the latter place, the unavoidable absence of a leading vocalist, in 1856, gave the youthful aspirant an opportunity for distinguishing herself, and the sensation she created was so great that means were devised by the principal musicians in Vienna to enable her to complete her training. Her improvement was rapid and decided, and having accepted an engagement to sing Italian parts at the Olmütz Theatre, she appeared in Sept., 1859, for the first time, as Elvira, in Verdi's "Ernani," with such success that brilliant offers were immediately made her from many parts of Germany. She preferred, however, to renew her engagement at Olmütz, during which she met with an adventure that tended very considerably to increase her popularity. Having been insulted by a female artiste of the same theatre, she at once informed the manager that unless she received an ample apology, nothing should induce her to appear again at Olmütz. That gentleman having threatened her with imprisonment upon the terms of his contract if she persisted in her resolution, she deliberately walked to the citadel, gave herself up, and remained in durance for four-and-twenty hours. The commotion this conduct occasioned induced the manager to use his influence with the offending lady to submit to Mdlle. Lucca's demand. On leaving her prison, she at once terminated her engagement at Olmütz, and proceeded to Prague, where, in March, 1860, she appeared as Valentine in the "Huguenots," and in "Norma," and at once secured the patronage of the Princess Colloredo, sister of the Governor, the Count Clam-Gallas, &c. Shortly before her appearance at Prague, Meyerbeer, who, as the director of the Berlin Hof-opera Theatre, was at that time seeking for a *prima donna* competent to fill the part of the heroine in his last work, "L'Africaine," had his attention directed to this rising star. The youth and genius of the young *artiste* being just what Meyerbeer had long looked for in vain, induced him to secure her services for three years at Berlin, where he gave her the advantage of his advice and tuition. In the Prussian capital Mdlle. Lucca met with her usual success, which so rapidly increased that an engagement was offered her at the Imperial Academy of Music at Paris. This she refused, notwithstanding the urgent entreaty of her gifted friend and teacher that she should accept it. At his instigation, however, she entered into an arrangement with Mr. Gye to appear at the Royal Italian Opera in 1863, and carried all before her. Being dissatisfied with the terms of her engagement, she suddenly left London, assigning as a reason for her singular conduct that "the Thames did not agree with her." On the production of Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine" at Covent Garden, in 1865, she was induced to return, and has since shared the honours of that establishment with Mdlle. Adeline Patti. In Nov., 1865, she became the wife of Baron von Rohden, and is still the *prima donna assoluta* of the Berlin Hof-opera Theatre, dividing her time between that capital and London. Her husband was slain in the war between France and Prussia in 1870.

LÜDERS (Count), **Alexander Nicolaiewitch von**, Commander of the 5th Infantry corps of the Russian army, and A.D.C. General of the late Nicholas I., was born in 1790, of a German family long resident in Russia, entered the army in 1807, served in the war in Finland in 1808, and took part in the campaigns against the French from 1812 till 1814. The services by which he is best known were rendered as commander of one of the three Russian army corps which took part in the conquest of Hungary in 1849. Gen. Lüders, who had, in 1848, occupied Wallachia with a *corps d'armée*, in violation of the Sultan's rights, entered Transylvania in 1849, under the convention between the two emperors, with 40,000 men, joined his forces to those of the Austrian General Puckner, July 14, took Cronstadt and Hermannstadt, July 21, attacked and defeated Bem, whose troops, imperfectly trained, had been exhausted with marching and fighting against superior numbers, July 31; again encountered and defeated Bem's diminished army, Aug. 4, and afterwards marched northwards, when his efforts, combined with those of Rüdiger, led to Görgei's surrender, Aug. 13. One of the first acts of Alexander II. was to give Gen. Lüders the command of the army corps in Bessarabia, under Prince Gortschakoff. He received a superior command in the Crimea, and was preparing to take an active part in the struggle against the allies, when the treaty of Paris was concluded, March 30, 1856. Worn out with fatigues, and threatened by total blindness, the general was shortly after permitted to retire from the service. He was Lieutenant-General of Poland in 1861, and was made Count in June, 1862. Soon afterwards he retired into private life, and has since resided partly in Odessa, and partly in Bessarabia, where he possesses large estates.

LUGARD, The Right Hon. Sir Edward, G.C.B., son of Capt. John Lugard, born at Chelsea in 1810, was educated at the Military College, Sandhurst, and having entered the army in 1828, proceeded to India, where he served with distinction for many years. During the Affghan war of 1842, he was Brigade-Major to the fourth brigade; and during the Sikh war of 1845-6, Assistant Adjutant-General of the first division. Throughout the Punjaub campaigns of 1848-9, he was Adjutant-General to the Queen's forces, for which services he was made a C.B. and Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. He was made K.C.B. for his services as chief of the staff in the Persian expedition of 1856-7, and was appointed Adjutant-General in India at the close of 1857. At the capture of Lucknow, and the subsequent operations against the rebels, he commanded, as Brigadier-General, the second division of infantry, and for his distinguished services on these occasions was specially promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1858. He received the colonelcy of the 31st foot, June 1, 1862, was made Lieutenant-General, Jan. 12, 1865, and G.C.B. in 1867, was appointed Secretary for Military Correspondence in the War Department in Feb., 1859, and permanent Under-Secretary of War in May, 1861. He resigned the latter office in Nov., 1871, on being appointed President of the Army Purchase Commission. He was sworn of the Privy Council Nov. 3, 1871.

LUKIS, The Rev. William Collings, M.A., F.S.A., born in 1817, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in honours in 1840; has been successively incumbent of East Grafton, Vicar of Great Bedwyn, and Rector of Collingbourne Ducis, in Wilts, and Rural Dean of the Deanery of Marlborough, and is Rector of Wath-juxta-Ripon, Yorkshire, and Rural Dean of the Deanery of Catterick East. Mr. Lukis, who is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen, Hon. Member of the Société Archéologique de Nantes, and of the Société Polymathique du Morbihan, Brittany, one of the Secretaries of the York Architectural Society, and was some time one of the general secretaries of the Wilts Archæological and Natural History Society, published in 1845 "Specimens of Ancient Church Plate;" in 1857, "An Account of Church Bells and Bell Foundries;" in 1858, "A Few Words to Rural Deans and Churchwardens," two tracts relating to the care and condition of church bells, and "The History of the Salisbury Bell Foundry;" and in 1861, "Danish Cromlechs and Burial Customs compared with those of Brittany, Great Britain, &c." He has contributed "Cromlechs," "Certain Peculiarities in the Construction of Chambered Tumuli," and "Remarkable Chambered Long Barrow at Kerlescant, Carnac," to the *Journal of the British Archæologeal Society*, and has written "On Flint Implements and Tumuli in the Neighbourhood of Wath," "Notes on Barrow-digging in the Parish of Collingbourne Ducis, Wilts," "Sur la Dénomination des Dolmens ou Cromlechs," "Rapport sur un Tumulus de l'Age de Bronze au Rocher, Plougoumelen," "The Stone Avenues of Carnac," and "Brittany Sepulchral Chambers, with an Attempt to reduce them to Chronological Order."

LUMLEY, Benjamin, born about 1812, and educated for the law, practising with much success, became Director of her Majesty's Theatre in 1845, when there was but a single Italian Opera-house in London. After the schism of 1847, the remarkable success of Jenny Lind maintained the ascendancy of Her Majesty's Theatre, and though it was followed by a brief interregnum, the last seasons of Mr. Lumley's rule were marked by the success of Piccolomini, Tietjens, and Giuglini. The energy of the manager did not fail him to the last. He retired in 1863, and on the occasion of his farewell benefit, Mdlle. Piccolomini travelled from Florence expressly to take part in the performance. "Reminiscences of the Opera," an account of his experience, appeared in 1864, and since his retirement from the direction of the opera, Mr. Lumley has resumed the practice of the law.

LUND, The Rev. Thomas, B.D., born Dec. 2, 1805, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1828, as fourth Wrangler, and became Fellow and Lecturer of his College. In 1841 he was presented to the rectory of Morton, Derbyshire; and in 1864 to that of Brindle, Lancashire, and a prebendal stall in Lichfield Cathedral. He has compiled various mathematical works, including several editions of "Wood's Algebra," "Companion" to the same, "A Short and Easy Course of Algebra," "The Elements of Geometry and Mensuration," in three parts; and some of these works have been text-books at Cambridge for many years. In 1863 he published an elaborate reply to Dr. Colenso on the "Pentateuch," Part I., entitled a "Key to Bishop Colenso's Biblical Arithmetic;" and at the Manchester Church Congress of that year read a paper, afterwards published, on the "Augmentation of Poor Benefices."

LUSH, The Hon. Sir Robert, born at Shaftesbury, Oct. 25, 1807, and educated at his native place, was called to the bar in 1840. He practised with much success, became Q.C. in 1857, and was appointed one of the judges of the Queen's Bench in Nov., 1865, when he received the honour of knighthood. Sir R. Lush has written "Notes on the New Will Act," and "Act for Abolishing Arrest for Debt," published in 1838; "Practice of the Superior Courts," in 1846, &c.

LUSHINGTON, The Right Hon. Stephen, D.C.L., second son of the late Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart., born in London, Jan. 14, 1782, was educated at Eton and Oxford, and graduated M.A. at All Souls College, in 1806, B.C.L. in 1807, and D.C.L. in 1808. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1806, was admitted an advocate at Doctors' Commons in 1808, was appointed Judge of the Consistory Court in 1828, and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty in 1838. He represented Winchelsea, Yarmouth, the Tower Hamlets, &c., in Parliament in the Liberal interest from 1820 till his retirement from political life in 1841, on the passing of an Act disqualifying the Judge of the Admiralty Court from holding a seat in the House of Commons. He retired from his judgeship on account of ill-health, in July, 1867.

LYCURGOS, The Most Reverend Alexander, Archbishop of Syra and Tenos, was born at Tarsus, in Cilicia, and, like many other Greeks, visited Germany to complete his studies. He became a student of the University of Halle, and a pupil of the celebrated Professor Dr. A. Tholuck. In 1870 he visited this country, and became the guest of the Bishop of Lincoln, Mr. Gladstone, and others of the nobility and gentry. He was present at the consecration of Bishop Mackenzie as Suffragan of Nottingham. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Oxford, and that of LL.D. from Cambridge. He is Archbishop of Syra, Tenos, Melos, and Delos, and Vice-President of the Sacred Synod of Greece.

LYELL, Sir Charles, Bart., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.G.S., eldest son of the late Charles Lyell, Esq. of Kinnordy, co. Forfar, born Nov. 14, 1797, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1821, and was called to the bar. He was appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant for Forfarshire in 1831, was President of the Geological Society in 1836–7, and again in 1850–1; was knighted in 1848, received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford in 1855, and was created a baronet, Aug. 22, 1864. Sir Charles, who is the author of several important geological works, and of many papers in scientific journals, has written "The Principles of Geology," first published in 1833, the tenth edition in 1868; and "Elements of Geology," in 1838, now in the seventh edition. The principal object of these treatises is to show that the early progress of geology was retarded by a prevailing belief that the former changes of the earth and its inhabitants were the effects of causes differing in intensity, and some of them in kind, from those now in operation; whereas the true key to the interpretation of geological monuments is to be found, according to the author, in a knowledge of the changes now going on in the organic and inorganic worlds. "Travels in North America," a narrative of a visit which he paid to North America for the purpose of examining the geological structure of that continent, appeared in 1841; "Second Visit to the United States," in which he treats of the social as well as of the geological characteristics of America, in 1845; and a treatise on "The Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man; with Remarks on Theories of the Origin of Species by Variation," in 1863.

LYONS (Baron), The Right Honourable Richard Bickerton Pemell Lyons, G.C.B., only surviving son of the first Lord Lyons (who commanded the British fleet in the Black Sea in 1855–6), was born at Lymington, April 26, 1817, and succeeded to his father's title, Nov. 23, 1858. Having been educated at Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford, he was appointed unpaid Attaché at Athens in 1839, and paid Attaché in 1844, at Dresden in 1852, at Florence (residing at Rome) in 1853, Secretary of Legation there (residing at Rome) in 1856, and envoy to Tuscany in 1858. He was accredited as Envoy Extraordinary to the United States in Dec., 1858, returned to England on account of ill health in Feb., 1865, was appointed Ambassador at Constantinople in Aug., 1865, and was transferred to Paris in July, 1867. He was made a K.C.B. in 1860, a G.C.B. in 1862; was sworn of the Privy Council, March 9, 1865, and made an honorary D.C.L. at Oxford, June 21, 1865.

LYTTELTON (Baron), The Right Hon. George William Lyttelton, born in London, March 31, 1817, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in the highest classical honours in 1838. Having succeeded his father as fourth baron, April 30, 1837, he was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from Jan. to July, 1846. He is Lord-Lieutenant of Worcestershire and High Steward of Bewdley, failed in a contest for the office of High Steward of Cambridge University in 1840, and acted in 1861–3 as a member of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the management of our Public Schools; and since then as Royal Commissioner on Clerical Subscription, and on Middle Schools. He is now Chief Commissioner of Endowed Schools. Lord Lyttelton has taken an active interest in colonial questions, and in advocating the revival of the active powers of Convocation, and the extension of the episcopate.

LYTTON (Baron), The Right Hon. Sir Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer, D.C.L., is the third and youngest son of the late Gen. Bulwer, of Heydon Hall, Norfolk, and of Elizabeth Barbara, the only daughter and heiress of Richard Warburton Lytton, of Knebworth, Herts. He was born in May, 1805, and was educated at home by his mother, and afterwards in private schools, whence he passed first to Trinity College and subsequently to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he carried off the Chancellor's prize medal with his English poem on "Sculpture." During the long vacation he made pedestrian excursions over England and Scotland, and the year after he left college he travelled on horseback through a great part of France. He graduated B.A. in 1826, and M.A. in 1835, and at a later period Oxford, and in 1864 Cambridge, conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. His strong literary bias displayed itself in early life, and he first appeared in print in 1820, when only fifteen years of age, as the author of "Ismael," an Oriental tale. His next published work, in 1825, was the prize poem on "Sculpture," already mentioned. In the following year he printed, at Paris, exclusively for private circulation, fifty copies of "Weeds and Wild Flowers," a small collection of poems and of maxims and aphorisms, which has never been published in the editions of his collected works. In 1827 he published a tale, in verse, entitled "O'Neil, or the Rebel," and "Falkland," a love story, in one volume: both anonymously. His first great work of fiction was "Pelham; or, the Adventures of a Gentleman," which coming out anonymously, at the close of 1827, at first but coldly received, ere long created a great sensation, and stamped its author as a master of his art. Its eventual brilliant success was well sustained by the following novels:—"The Disowned," in 1828; "Devereux," in 1829; and "Paul Clifford," in 1830. The author's next production, in 1831, was a satirical poem entitled "The Siamese Twins," associated with which, in the same volume, was the charming poem of "Milton." In 1832 he gave to the world his celebrated novel of "Eugene Aram;" and in 1833 "Godolphin" made its appearance—anonymously at first. It was about this time that Bulwer succeeded Campbell in the editorship of the *New Monthly Magazine*, to the pages of which he contributed a series of papers, collected and republished in 1835, under the title of "The Student." His "Pilgrims of the Rhine," an illustrated book, was followed in 1833 by "England and the English," a series of witty and caustic sketches of national manners, &c. The next work from the prolific pen of this popular writer was his classical and picturesque romance of "The Last Days of Pompeii," the result of a tour in Italy. Another work of fiction, on Italian ground, of great historic interest, appeared in 1835: this was "Rienzi," the Roman tribune of the middle ages. In the year 1831 Mr. Bulwer had entered Parliament, as member for St. Ives, in the Liberal interest; and in 1832 he was returned to the new Reformed Parliament as member for Lincoln, which he continued to represent till 1841, when he lost his seat, and for a considerable interval kept aloof from active political life. As an adherent of the Whig party, he had in those years taken a strong interest in, and had spoken often and with great effect on, various liberal measures, especially on questions affecting the free diffusion of knowledge, and also on slavery. During this part of his parliamentary career he published, in 1835, a political pamphlet, entitled "The Crisis," in reference to the brief interruption of the Whig government by the Conservative Ministry of Sir Robert Peel. This pamphlet ran through many editions, and added considerably to the growing political reputation of the writer. In the same year "Leila; or, the Siege of Granada," was published, together with "Calderon the Courtier," in one volume, illustrated; and in the following year Bulwer made his first essay as a dramatist, with the play, in five acts, of "The Duchess of La Vallière," which, as a performance, was but partially successful. He next appeared before the world as an historical writer, in "Athens: its Rise and Fall," a work abounding in research, acumen, and elegant scholarship, but which has rather unaccountably been allowed to stop short with the two volumes published in 1836. Returning to the paths of fiction, his next novel was "Ernest Maltravers," published in 1837, a continuation of which, under the title of "Alice; or, the Mysteries," appeared in the following year. It was towards the close of that year, 1838, on the occasion of the coronation of her present Majesty, that this author and the late Sir John Herschel were created baronets; having been specially chosen for the bestowal of that honour as the appropriate representatives of British literature and science. Not daunted by his previous imperfect success as a dramatic writer, Sir Edward Bulwer produced in 1838 the five-act comedy, "The Lady of Lyons," which not only achieved a brilliant success at the time, but has retained its hold of the stage ever since. "Richelieu" came out in 1839; "The Sea Captain," in five acts, in 1839. Though this play ran nightly through the whole season, the author withdrew it from the stage for the object of reproducing it with certain alterations. This intention was suspended by Mr. Macready's retirement from his profession; but the play ultimately reappeared, greatly elevated in poetic language, and with completer construction of plot, at the Lyceum Theatre, in 1869, under the title of "The Rightful Heir." In 1840 was brought out the comedy of "Money," in five acts; and eleven years afterwards, in 1851, that of "Not so bad as we seem," in five acts, written for amateur performance, as a benefit for the "Guild of Literature and Art,"—the idea of which is said to have originated during a visit paid to Sir Edward's mansion at Knebworth by several literary celebrities and artists. Having conceived the notion of a journal which should combine scientific information with politics and general literature, Sir Edward, in conjunction with Sir D. Brewster and Dr. Lardner, commenced a periodical in the early part of 1841, founded upon this design, entitled the *Monthly Chronicle;* but it was too scientific to suit the public taste of the day, and, after a few months' existence, its projector retired from it, dissatisfied with the result. During his connection with this organ, he contributed to its political section a remarkable "Historical Review of the State of England and Europe at the Accession of Queen Victoria," on which M. Guizot bestowed the highest commendation. In the same year Sir Edward resumed his career as a novelist, by the production of "Night and Morning." This was succeeded, in 1842, by "Zanoni," "the well-loved work," to use the author's own words, "of his mature manhood." About the same time he published a volume of poetry, entitled "Eva, and the Ill-omened Marriage," since incorporated, with considerable additions, in the complete edition of his poetical works. Not long after the cessation of his first parliamentary labours, in 1841, Sir E. Bulwer travelled in Germany, and devoted himself to the study of its language and its rich stores of literature, when he collected materials for a life of Schiller, the especial object of his admiration, and availed himself of this information in the biography of that great writer, which he appended to the first edition of his translation of the "Poems and Ballads of Schiller," in 1844. "The Last of the Barons," his next essay in romance, appeared early in 1843. At the close of this year Sir Edward lost his mother, and succeeding to her valuable estates of Knebworth, &c., he, in compliance with her will, changed his name, taking the historic surname of Lytton, by Royal license, in addition to his patronymic, Bulwer. The effects of unremitting toil having seriously affected his health, he was induced to try the hydropathic system, in the year 1845; and in a sparkling letter to W. Harrison Ainsworth, published as the "Confessions of a Water Patient," he made known his impressions and opinions of the efficacy of that system. Considerable changes having occurred in the circumstances of the country, his political views had gradually become modified, and it was as a Conservative that Sir Bulwer Lytton now sought to be returned to Parliament. In 1852, after having explained his views some twelve months before, in his famous "Letter to John Bull, Esquire," which passed through ten editions, he re-entered the House of Commons as one of the members for the county of Herts. The year 1845 witnessed the appearance, anonymously, of the first portion of his remarkable poem, "The New Timon," which is in part satirical and part narrative. This work came out complete in one volume in 1847, the authorship remaining for some time unacknowledged. "Lucretia; or, the Children of Night," a romance of a grim character, also appeared in 1847; and this was succeeded, in periodical instalments, by one of the author's greatest achievements in fiction—"The Caxtons," eventually published in a collected form in 1849. "King Arthur: an Epic, in Twelve Books" — not avowed at first—and issued in four parts, was published complete in the latter year. Meanwhile the indefatigable author had given to the world, in 1848, his historical romance of "Harold, the last of the Saxon Kings." Spending the whole of 1849 abroad, Sir Bulwer Lytton began, while residing for a time at Nice, his masterly delineation of the varieties of English life which he has emphatically designated as "My Novel." This, like "The Caxtons," originally appeared in the pages of *Blackwood's Magazine*, and was not published complete until 1853. It was followed, in a similar mode of issue, by the most elaborate of the author's novels, "What will he do with it?" commencing at the end of 1857, and published as a whole in 1858. Sir Bulwer Lytton's last work of fiction, entitled "A Strange Story," appeared originally in the pages of *All the Year Round*, and was issued as a complete book in 1862. He has since published "Caxtoniana; or, Essays on Life, Literature, and Manners, by Pisistratus Caxton," in two vols., in 1863; "The Lost Tales of Miletus," a collection of ancient legends in original rhythmical strophes, founded upon, though not directly imitating, the Greek metres, in 1866; a translation, in metres of similar character, of "Horace's Odes," with a preliminary critical essay on the genius of Horace, and the causes of his popularity, in 1869; "Walpole; or, Every Man has his Price," a comedy, in three acts, written in the rhymed metre of Molière, in 1869; and a new edition of "King Arthur," revised and in part re-written, in 1870. In addition to the long list of his works above enumerated, may be mentioned a biographical sketch of Laman Blanchard, prefixed to his Essays, in 1846; the author's "Inaugural Address to the Associated Societies of the University of Edinburgh," delivered on the occasion of his being elected first honorary president, and printed in 1854; his "Address to the Students of Glasgow University" on his first election as Lord Rector; many valuable critical articles and essays in the *Quarterly, Edinburgh, and Westminster Reviews*; and his remarkable treatise in the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, on "The Reign of Terror and the French Revolution." Lord Lytton has been twice elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University, an honour never bestowed on any other Englishman, and only in the instance of one Scotchman, Thomas Campbell. Among his valuable services to the cause of literature—notably his successful efforts in securing copyright for dramatic authors, and his kindly acts to its professors—his zealous and substantial support of "the Guild of Literature and Art," deserves special mention. He not only made to it a gift of the proceeds of the play he wrote for its benefit, but presented to the institution a piece of land as a site for the erection of homes for decayed artists and men of letters, to which pensions will be attached. It forms no part of the plan of this work to venture on criticism, beyond the expression of a general opinion of an eminent author's merits, and we cannot sum up those of Lord Lytton more concisely than by quoting the following words, applied to him by an able and independent critic:—"While ranking among the most popular authors in Britain since Scott, he is perhaps, of recent English writers, the one whose works are best known on the Continent. His novels are read, or translated, not only in France, Germany, &c., but in the remote parts of Hungary; while in America he is as popular as with us." On the accession of the Conservative party to power, under Lord Derby, in 1858, Sir Bulwer Lytton was selected by the Premier as one of his colleagues in the Cabinet, with the appointment of Secretary of State for the Colonies. In the single year during which he was in office (retiring with his colleagues in 1859) he abolished the monopoly involved in the license of the Hudson's Bay Company, called into existence the noble colony of British Columbia, and removed the discontents and developed the resources of the magnificent district now called Queensland, by raising it into a colony separate from Sydney. Both these settlements have evinced gratitude to their founder in associating their rise with his administration, and a town in each, which may hereafter be an industrious centre of commerce and art, bears the name of Lytton. Soon after the accession to power of Lord Derby's third Administration, in July, 1866, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton was raised to the peerage, as Baron Lytton, of Knebworth. As a parliamentary speaker, Lord Lytton may be classed as one of the most finished orators of his time, rather than as a frequent debater; he never rises to address the House without winning the most earnest and respectful attention.

LYTTON, EDWARD ROBERT BULWER, known under his *nom de plume* of "Owen Meredith," the only son of Lord Lytton, born Nov. 8, 1831, was educated at Harrow, and under private tuition, and studied modern languages at Bonn. In 1849 he went as attaché and private secretary to his uncle, Sir H. L. Bulwer, then British minister at Washington; in 1852 he was transferred to the legation at Florence, and afterwards to the embassy at Paris, from which he was promoted, shortly after the peace of 1856, to be paid attaché at the Hague. In 1860 he was appointed first paid attaché to the embassy at Vienna; and whilst attached to that embassy was twice employed in Servia; once as Acting Consul-General. and again upon a special mission to prevent the renewal of hostilities between the Turks and Servians, after the bombardment of Belgrade. On his return from this mission he was promoted to be Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen, where he twice acted as Chargé d'Affaires, was transferred thence to Athens, and thence to Lisbon, April 21, 1865. At Lisbon he was Chargé d'Affaires from May 30 till Oct. 13, 1865, from April 29 till Nov. 18. 1866, and again from September, 1867, till April, 1868, when he was transferred to Madrid; from which post six months later he was promoted to the Secretaryship of Embassy at Vienna. His first work, "Clytemnestra, and other Minor Poems," a production which proved the inheritance of literary genius, and was warmly welcomed by the critics, appeared in 1855; "The Wanderer, a Collection of Poems in Many Lands," exhibiting much graceful fancy and facility of versification, followed in 1859; and a novel in verse, entitled "Lucille," in 1860. In 1861 he published a collection of the national songs of Servia, under the title of "Serbske Pesme;" and a prose romance, entitled "The Ring of Amasis," from the papers of a German physician, edited by Owen Meredith, appeared in 1863. In 1868, Mr. Lytton published, in his own name, two volumes of poems, chiefly historical, under the title of "Chronicles and Characters," which were followed in the next year by "Orval; or, the Fool of Time," a dramatic poem, paraphrased from the Polish, together with some other paraphrases, in verse, from the Greek, Latin, Italian, and Danish literatures. Mr. Lytton married, Oct. 4, 1864, Miss E. Villiers, daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Edward Villiers, and niece of the earl of Clarendon.

LYVEDEN, BARON, better known by his former name of the Right Hon. Robert Vernon Smith, son of the late Robert P. Smith, Esq., of Saville-row, London, and nephew of the late Rev. Sidney Smith, the witty canon of St. Paul's, born in Feb., 1800, was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in honours; was elected to the House of Commons in 1829, as member for Tralee; and was one of the members for Northampton in the Liberal interest from 1831 till his elevation to the peerage, in July, 1859. He was a Lord of the Treasury, under Lord Grey, from 1830 till 1834; Secretary of the Board of Control from 1835 till 1839, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, under Lord Melbourne's administration, from 1839 till 1841; held the post of Secretary-at-War from Feb. till March, 1852; was President of the Board of Control, under Lord Palmerston's first administration, from 1855 till 1858, but did not resume office on his lordship's return to power in 1859.

M

MACCABE, William Bernard, born in Dublin, Nov. 23, 1801, wrote for the Irish press from 1824 till 1835. Whilst he was connected with the Dublin *Morning Register*, Mr. O'Connell declared he "only held himself responsible for his speeches as reported by Mr. MacCabe." From 1835 till 1851 he was a Parliamentary Reporter on the *Morning Chronicle* and *Morning Herald*, in 1847 was appointed Consul in London for the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, and in 1851 he resigned that appointment and his connection with the London press to become editor of *The Weekly Telegraph*, a Catholic paper in Ireland. This he resigned in 1856, and has since contributed to the *London Review*, the *Dublin Review*, *Tait's Magazine*, and other periodicals, and has translated books from the Greek, German, and Italian languages. He has compiled "A Catholic History of England" (embracing the Anglo-Saxon period), published in 1848–54; "Bertha: a Romance of the Dark Ages," since translated into German and French, in 1851; "Florine, Princess of Burgundy, a Tale of the First Crusade;" "Agnes Arnold," a novel, in 1860; and other works.

Mc'CARTHY, Denis Florence, poet, descended from the ancient royal Irish sept of the MacCauras, born about 1820, has composed "Ballads, Poems, and Lyrics," mostly founded on Irish traditions, and written in a patriotic spirit, published in 1850. This volume embraces translations from nearly all modern European languages, including some from André Chenier. He translated Calderon's dramas from the Spanish into English asonante verse, with an introduction and notes, published in 1853; and has written "Under-Glimpses and other Poems," and "Bell-founder and other Poems," both published in 1857; and other works. In 1871 he received a Civil List pension of £100, in consideration of his literary merit as a poet.

McCARTHY, Justin, was born at Cork, in November, 1830. After receiving a suitable education there, became attached to the staff of a Liverpool paper in 1853. He entered the Reporters' Gallery of the House of Commons in 1860 for the *Morning Star*, became foreign editor of that paper the following autumn, and chief editor in 1864; he resigned the latter post in 1868, and travelled through the United States for nearly three years, visiting thirty-five of the thirty-seven States. Mr. McCarthy has contributed to the *London Review*, the *Westminster Review*, the *Fortnightly Review*, to several English magazines, and to many American periodicals. He is the author of "The Waterdale Neighbours," 1867; "My Enemy's Daughter," 1869; "Lady Judith," 1871 (novels); and of "Con Amore," a volume of critical essays.

McCAUL, The Rev. J., D.D., was born in Dublin about 1813. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he became Classical Tutor and Examiner. In Nov., 1838, he was appointed by the late Archbishop of Canterbury Principal of the Upper Canadian College, and entered upon his duties in Jan., 1839. In 1842 he became Vice-President of King's College, Toronto, and Professor of Classic, Logic, Rhetoric, and Belles Lettres. In 1849 he was appointed President of the University of Toronto, and in 1853 elected President of University College, and appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Toronto, both of which offices he still holds. Dr. McCaul has published several volumes of essays and treatises on classical topics. He has also edited for collegiate text-books the Satires and Epistles of Horace, and portions of Longinus, Lucian, and Thucydides; and has edited a monthly Canadian journal. He has likewise distinguished himself as a musical composer.

McCAUSLAND, DOMINICK, Q.C., LL.D., was born at Roe Park, co. Londonderry, Aug. 20, 1806, and received his education at Rodborough, Gloucestershire, and at Trinity College, Dublin (B.A. 1827; M.A. and LL.D. 1859). In 1835 he was called to the Irish bar: he pursued a successful professional career; and in 1860 was made a Queen's Counsel. Dr. McCausland has written "The Latter Days of the Jewish Church and Nation," 1842; "The Times of the Gentiles," 1852; "Sermons in Stones," 1856, which in 1872 had passed through fourteen editions; "The Latter Days of Jerusalem and Rome," 1859; "Adam and the Adamite; or, the Harmony of Scripture and Ethnology," 1864; "Shinar," a lecture, 1867; "The Builders of Babel," 1871; and the article "Creation," in Dr. Kitto's Encyclopædia.

MC'CLELLAN (MAJOR-GEN.), GEORGE B., of Scotch descent, born in Philadelphia, Dec. 3, 1826, graduated from West Point, 1846, was commissioned Second Lieut. of Engineers, served in the Mexican war of 1846–8, and greatly distinguished himself at the battles of Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec, receiving the brevet rank of Captain. After the Mexican war, he remained at West Point till 1851, and introduced the bayonet exercise there. He was employed for the next three years in engineering and exploring duties at Fort Delaware, in the Red River and Pacific Railroad expeditions, and in the survey of the Texas rivers; in 1855 was promoted to be captain of cavalry, and soon after sent with Colonel (the late General) Robert E. Lee to observe the war in the Crimea. His report on the "Organization of European Armies and the Operations of War" enhanced his reputation. He resigned his commission in 1857, and was successively Vice-President and Engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad, and President of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway. At the first proclamation of war in April, 1861, the ex-captain of cavalry was called by Governor Dennison, of Ohio, to aid him in organizing his volunteer regiments, and commissioned as Major-General of volunteers. Three weeks later the President, at the instance of Lieut.-General Scott, then General-in-Chief of the United States armies, commissioned George B. Mc'Clellan and John C. Fremont, Major-Generals in the United States army. General Mc'Clellan was sent into West Virginia to meet an insurgent force there, and, by a well-conceived movement, it was defeated. After the battle of Bull Run, he was called to command the division of the Potomac, July 27, 1861; the department of the Potomac, Aug. 17, 1861; and the army of the Potomac, Aug. 20, 1861; succeeded General Scott as General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, Nov. 1, 1861; but on March 11, 1862, was superseded by Gen. Halleck, but continued in command of the army of the Potomac. He had assembled a magnificent army, but was unwilling to move forward with it. He made an advance on Manassas, March 6, but the enemy had already abandoned it. Returning, he led his command to Fortress Munroe, besieged Yorktown, which he could easily have carried by assault; the advance of his force was defeated at Williamsburg, and fought a drawn battle at West Point, Virginia. After battles at Fair Oaks and Seven Pines, and at Gaines's Mills, in none of which he commanded in person, he determined upon a change of base to the James River, and during the next seven days several severe battles, with varying fortune, most of them not directed by him, were fought. It was too late to take Richmond by this route, and his army was ordered back to the vicinity of Washington, to reinforce Pope, who was at this time retreating towards Washington, confronted by a superior force, and General Mc'Clellan was for a few days without any distinct command. After the battles near Washington, Aug. 30—Sept. 1, 1862, General Mc'Clellan reorganized the Union Army, followed General Lee into Maryland, defeated a part of his force at South Mountain, Sept. 14, and fought a drawn battle at Antietam Creek, Sept. 17, but did not pursue Lee into Virginia again; and, manifesting his old irresolution and disposition to delay, he was relieved of his command on the 5th of Nov., 1862. He remained most of the time for the next two years in New York city, or Orange, New Jersey, taking no part in public affairs, and not seeking very urgently to be restored to command. On the 31st of Aug., 1864, he was nominated by the Democratic National Convention its candidate for the Presidency, on a peace platform, Mr. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, an avowed friend of the Secessionists, being the candidate for Vice-President. At the election in November, 1864, Messrs. Mc'Clellan and Pendleton were defeated, receiving but twenty-one electoral votes out of 234 cast. On the 8th of Nov. he resigned his commission as major-general in the United States army, and in the following spring sailed for Europe, where he remained till 1868. Since his return, he has been superintendent of the completion of Mr. Edwin A. Stevens's great floating battery; Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the great railway bridge over the Hudson at the Highlands; and is now Superintendent of the Department of Docks and Piers for the city of New York. General Mc'Clellan is a skilful engineer, but proved too cautious and irresolute for a general-in-chief in great emergencies. He has published, besides his Report of Observations in the Crimea, already mentioned, "A Report of his Military Campaigns," a "Treatise on Bayonet Exercises," and a "Report on the New York Piers and Docks."

Mc'CLINTOCK, SIR FRANCIS LEOPOLD, F.R.S., son of the late Mr. Henry Mc'Clintock, born at Dundalk, in 1819, entered the navy in 1831, and rose to the rank of Post-Captain in 1854. He was knighted for his services in the Arctic regions in 1850-4, where he discovered, in 1857, the remains of Sir John Franklin and his companions, establishing the fact that they had died in 1845. Soon after his return from this expedition he was made LL.D. of Trinity College, Dublin, and of Cambridge; received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, and was presented with the freedom of the City of London. Sir Leopold commanded the screw frigate *Aurora*, which escorted their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Copenhagen, on their visit to Denmark and Sweden, in the autumn of 1864. He was made a Rear-Admiral in the Fleet in Oct., 1871. Sir Leopold is the author of "The Voyage of *The Fox* in the Arctic Seas to discover the Fate of Sir John Franklin and his Companions," 3rd edit. 1869.

Mc'CLOSKEY, THE MOST REV. JOHN, D.D., a Catholic prelate, fifth Bishop and second Archbishop of New York, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., March 20, 1810. He received his early classical training at New York, subsequently entered Mount St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg, Maryland, and after graduation pursued his theological studies in the seminary connected with that college. He was ordained priest in St. Patrick's Cathedral, N.Y. City, in Jan., 1834. Soon after this he went to Rome, and for two years attended the lectures in the Roman College. On his return to New York, he was appointed assistant pastor, and six months later pastor of the Church of St. Joseph, N.Y. City, which office he retained for six years, except one year (1841), during which he was first President of St. John's College, near Fordham, N.Y. In 1844 he was consecrated coadjutor of the Rt. Rev. John Hughes, D.D., then Bishop of New York, and in Sept., 1847, on the creation of the new diocese of Albany, was installed as its bishop. He remained in charge of this diocese for seventeen years, administering its affairs with signal ability, establishing many new congregations, erecting a magnificent cathedral at Albany, and many other new churches in the diocese, as well as hospitals, asylums, and schools, and introducing numerous new religious communities. On the death of Archbishop Hughes, Bishop Mc'Closkey was transferred to the vacant see by a pontifical brief bearing date May 6, 1864, and was inaugurated on the 20th of August in the same year. One of his first acts after his installation in the archiepiscopal see of New York was the opening of the new Provincial Seminary of St. Joseph, in a very large and commodious building purchased for the purpose by his predecessor. This seminary has accommodation for 180 students. The Archbishop has been very active in promoting the interests of the church throughout the see, having established protectories for destitute children, a foundling asylum, an institution for deaf and dumb girls, a home for aged women, a German hospital, an asylum for poor old men, and another for poor old women. Many new churches have also been built, and others are in process of erection; and he has been carrying forward the magnificent cathedral on Fifth Avenue, commenced by the late Archbishop Hughes, which, when completed, will be the most beautiful church edifice in America. He has introduced into the diocese several religious orders, which had previously no houses there. Among these are the Capuchins, the Franciscans, the Dominicans, the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, and the Little Sisters of the Poor.

Mc'CLURE, Sir Robert John le Mesurier, son of Capt. Mc'Clure, of the 89th regiment, born at Wexford, Ireland, Jan. 28, 1807, was educated at Winchester and Sandhurst, and ran away from the latter college to France. He was placed in the naval service, and served on board the *Victory*, the *Hastings* (home station), the *Niagara* (on the lakes of Canada), and the *Pilot* (coast of North America and the West Indies). In 1836 he volunteered to join the exploring expedition to the Arctic Seas under Capt. Back, and having, on his return, been made Lieut. of the *Hastings*, which conveyed Lord Durham to Canada, was employed as superintendent of Quebec Dockyard, and in the Coast-guard. In 1848 he joined Sir J. Ross's expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, in 1849 was made commander, and in 1850 was appointed to command the *Investigator*, in another exploring expedition, during which he discovered the North-west Passage. For this service he was knighted, and received the reward of £5,000 which had been offered for the discovery, and he has since commanded a vessel in the China seas.

Mc'CORMICK, Robert, R.N., born about 1804, became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1844, and is a Deputy Inspector-general of Hospitals and Fleets. He accompanied Sir Edw. Parry in the *Hecla*, in the attempt to reach the North Pole in 1827, when he was promoted to the rank of Surgeon; was Surgeon of the *Terror* in 1830, and of the *Erebus*, and Chief Medical Officer and Naturalist to the Antarctic Expedition in the voyage of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, between 1839 and 1843. He commanded the boat expedition in search of Sir John Franklin in 1852, volunteered to explore Smith's Sound into the Polar Sea, in command of the *Mary*, a yacht of twelve tons, in 1853, and the Arctic Medal was awarded to him in 1859. He has written a "Narrative of a Boat and Sledge Expedition up Wellington Channel in Search of Franklin, and Plans of Search in the Arctic Ocean;" and "The Geology of Tasmania, New Zealand, Antarctic Continent, and Isles of the South."

Mc'COSH, The Rev. James, LL.D., D.D., born in Ayrshire in 1811, was educated at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, became a minister of the Church of Scotland, in Arbroath, in 1835, removed to Brechin in 1839, where he joined the Free Church of Scotland in 1843, and was appointed Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast, in 1851. In 1868 he went to America, and was nominated President of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, New Jersey. He has written "The Method of the Divine Government, Physical and Moral," and in conjunction with Dr. Dickie, "Typical Forms and Special Ends in Creation," published in 1856; "The Intuitions of the Mind inductively investigated," 1860; "The Supernatural in relation to the Natural," 1862; "Examination of Mill's Philosophy, being a Defence of Fundamental Truth," 1866; "Inaugural Address at Princeton," 1868; "Logic," 1869; "Christianity and Positivism: a series of Lectures to the Times on Natural Theology and Apologetics," 1871; and has contributed articles to the *North British Review*, the *Dublin University Magazine*, the *British and Foreign Evangelical Review*, and the *Princeton Review*.

McCRIE, The Rev. Thomas, D.D., LL.D., eldest son of the Rev. Dr. T. Mc'Crie, author of the "Life of Knox," was born at Edinburgh about 1798, and educated at Edinburgh University. He first settled as minister in Creiff, and was appointed to supply his father's place in Edinburgh, in 1836. He has published a translation of Pascal's "Provincial Letters;" "Sketches of Scottish Church History;" "Life of Sir A. Agnew;" and has contributed to the *Witness, British and Foreign Evangelical Review*, and other religious periodicals. He was appointed Professor of Systematic Theology in the English Presbyterian College at London, in 1856.

Mc'CULLOCH, Hugh, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, born about 1811, in the state of Maine, was educated at Bowdoin College, settled in Indiana, and in 1835 began his career as a banker. He was President of the Indiana State Bank from 1855 till May, 1863, when, at the request of Mr. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury, he was called by President Lincoln to take charge of a newly-created Bureau of the Treasury department at Washington, as Comptroller of the Currency, and on the retirement of Mr. Fessenden from the Secretaryship of the Treasury, in March, 1865, he was appointed his successor. He remained in this position until the close of President Johnson's administration in March, 1869, when he returned to Indiana. In 1870 he formed a partnership with Messrs. Jay, Cooke, & Co., the Government bankers, and became the head of their London house, under the firm-name of Jay, Cooke, Mc'Culloch, & Co., and in 1871 took an active part in placing the U.S. five per cent. bonds.

Mc'CULLY, The Hon. Jonathan, born at Nassau, Nova Scotia, July 25, 1809, educated at the County Grammar-school, and admitted to the bar of the province in 1835; removed to Halifax in 1849, and was appointed Q.C. and Solicitor-General in 1860. He was long connected with the public press of his native province, and served as a delegate at Quebec in 1861 and 1862, on the subject of the union of the provinces and the Inter-colonial Railway, being the Chief Commissioner of railways for Nova Scotia. In 1864 he was one of the delegates to Charlotte Town, Prince Edward's Island, for securing the union of the maritime provinces, and to Canada, to assist in preparing the Quebec scheme, and in 1866 to London, for carrying out the confederation of the British provinces in North America, of which he has always been an ardent supporter. He is a Liberal, and formerly led the Opposition in the Upper House. In 1870 he was appointed a puisne judge of the Supreme Court of the province of Nova Scotia.

MACDONALD, The Right Rev. John, a Scotch Catholic prelate, born July 2, 1818, was consecrated Bishop of Nicopolis, Feb. 24, 1869, and nominated Vicar Apostolic of the Northern District of Scotland.

Mc'DONALD, The Hon. Sir John Alexander, K.C.B., D.C.L. (Oxon), LL.D., a Canadian statesman, born in 1815, educated at the Royal Grammar-school, Kingston, and admitted to the bar in 1835; was elected to Parliament for Kingston, U.C., as a Conservative, in Nov., 1844, and still represents that city. He was appointed a member of the Executive Council and Receiver-General in May, and Commissioner of Crown Lands in Dec., 1847. The cabinet of which he was a member resigned in March, 1850, and the reformers, under the lead of Messrs. Lafontaine, Baldwin, and Hincks, held the reins of power in Canada until Sept., 1854. Difficulties connected with the lands reserved for a Protestant clergy, and other questions, led to a coalition in 1854, Mr. Mc'Donald joining the Government as Attorney-General, which post he held until May, 1862, being a part of the time Premier. In Jan., 1862, the militia department was reorganized, and Mr. Mc'Donald appointed Minister of Militia. Defeated on their Militia Bill of that year, he and his colleagues resigned, and remained in opposition until May, 1864, when he again acceded to office as Attorney-General in the cabinet of Sir E. P. Tache. But the Government was unable to command a sufficient majority, and the proposition to federalize British America having been reported by a committee of the Legislative Assembly, a conference took place between the leaders on both sides, which resulted in a coalition, with the view of maturing and carrying a measure to unite in one government Canada and the maritime provinces. On the death of Sir E. P. Tache, in July, 1865, Mr. Mc'Donald again became Minister of Militia, which office, with that of Attorney-General of Upper Canada, he continued to hold till 1868, when he was appointed Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, and in 1869 became Premier, also, of the Dominion Cabinet. Appointed one of the delegates from Canada to arrange the terms of confederation with the imperial government in 1866, he was chosen by his co-delegates in London to preside over their deliberations. Mr. Mc'Donald is the acknowledged leader of the Conservative party of Upper Canada. He received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, and was made a K.C.B. in 1867.

MACDONALD, John Sandfield, Q.C., a Canadian statesman, born in St. Raphael, Glengarry County, Upper Canada, Dec. 12, 1812. He was educated under Dr. Urquhart, of Cornwall, an eminent teacher, was articled to Judge Mc'Lean in 1835, and was called to the bar in 1840. He was elected to the provincial parliament in 1841, and continued there till the organization of the Dominion, being Speaker of the Parliament from 1852 to 1854. He was Solicitor-General from 1849 to 1851, and Attorney-General in 1858. Under the new organization since 1867 he has been Attorney-General of the Province of Ontario.

Mc'DONNELL, Sir Richard Graves, C.B., LL.D., eldest son of the late Rev. Richard Mc'Donnell, D.D., Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, who died Jan. 24, 1867, was born in 1815, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated, and was called to the bar in Ireland in 1838, and in England in 1840. He was appointed Chief Justice of the Gambia in 1843, and Governor of the British Settlements on the Gambia in 1847. While holding that post he conducted several exploring expeditions, opening up the interior of Africa from the Gambia to the Senegal, and organized and accompanied some military expeditions with success against powerful native tribes who had long oppressed the peaceful traders of the river. In 1852 he was appointed Governor of St. Vincent, and Captain-General, and in 1855, Governor-in-Chief of South Australia. In the latter capacity he was most useful in aiding the exploration of the interior, in opening up the navigation of the Murray, and generally developing the resources of that flourishing colony. He was relieved by Sir Dominic Daly in Nov., 1861, succeeded the Marquis of Normanby as Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia in April, 1864, and was made Governor of Hong-Kong, Oct. 14, 1865.

Mc'DOUGALL, The Right Rev. Francis Thomas, D.C.L., born at Sydenham in 1817, was educated for the medical profession at King's College, London, where he obtained the gold medal in 1837. He became a member and a fellow of the College of Surgeons, and Demonstrator of Anatomy at King's College; but, abandoning his profession, entered at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he received the honorary degree of M.A. in 1845, and afterwards that of D.C.L. He was ordained in 1845, and having held several curacies in the dioceses of Norwich and London, proceeded with Sir J. Brooke as chief missionary to Borneo in 1847, and was consecrated to the bishopric of Labuan, in that island, in 1855. In that capacity his knowledge of medicine and physical science was of the greatest service in facilitating the progress of missionary enterprise, and, consequently, of civilization. He returned to England in 1868, and was presented to the vicarage of Godmanchester, in the county of Huntingdon.

Mc'DOUGALL, The Hon. William, C.B., member of the Canadian parliament, born at Toronto, Jan. 25, 1822, is of Scottish descent. His grandfather having emigrated to America before the Revolution, and fought on the British side throughout the war, on its termination removed to Canada, where he received a grant of land as a United Empire loyalist. William, educated at Toronto and at Victoria College, is a member of the bar. His attention has been directed to agriculture and politics, and from 1848 till 1858 he conducted at Toronto a monthly journal on agriculture, which obtained a large circulation in all the provinces; and from 1850 till 1857 edited *The North American*, which was merged in the *Toronto Globe* in 1857. He was first elected to Parliament as a Reformer in 1858; was appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands, and member of the Executive Council in a Reform Ministry in May, 1862; and resigned office with his colleagues in March, 1864, owing to difficulties arising out of the demand in Upper Canada for constitutional changes; in June of the same year was offered a seat in a coalition ministry (as one of three representatives of the Liberal party of Upper Canada), formed to carry a measure to unite British America under one government, and accepted office as Provincial Secretary. During the Fenian troubles in the summer of 1866, Mr. Mc'Dougall was charged with the duties of Minister of Marine, and with the aid of Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, speedily organized a respectable navy of seven gunboats. In 1867 he was made Minister of Public Works, which position he held until 1870; and in 1868 he was sent to England to confer with the general government on some questions of a constitutional character that had arisen between the Provinces. He may be regarded as the leader of the moderate Liberals of Upper Canada.

Mc'DOWELL, Gen. Irvin, born about 1818, in the state of Ohio, was educated in France, and on his return to the United States entered the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated in 1838, and was appointed to the artillery. On the breaking out of the civil war he was appointed, with the rank of Brigadier-General, to command the Federal troops at Alexandria, and the Union army, which had been hastily got together in July, 1861, to oppose Beauregard, and had been concentrated at Manassas, was placed under his command. Unfortunately, the troops were raw and undisciplined, and the disgraceful defeat and flight of Bull Run, July 21, followed. Gen. Mc'Clellan took the command after that battle, and Gen. Mc'Dowell was placed in charge of the troops at Arlington. He was made a Major-Gen., March 14, and Commander of the department of the Rappahannock, April 14, 1862. He took part in the various battles fought by Gens. Mc'Clellan and Pope in June and Aug., 1862, but was relieved from his command Sept. 5.

MACFARREN, George Alexander, musical composer and essayist, son of the late G. Macfarren, dramatic author, born in London, March 2, 1813, was educated at the Royal Academy of Music; he was appointed member of the Board of Professors of the Academy 1860, and of the Committee of Management of the same, in 1868. Mr. Macfarren has composed "The Devil's Opera," first performed at the Lyceum, in 1838; "Emblematical Tribute," at Drury Lane, on the Queen's marriage, in 1841; "Don Quixote," at Drury Lane, in 1846; "King Charles II.," at the Princess's, in 1849; "Sleeper Awakened," at Her Majesty's, in 1850; "Robin Hood," at Her Majesty's, in 1860; "Freya's Gift," at Covent Garden, in 1863, on the Prince of Wales's marriage; "Jessy Lea," at the Gallery of Illustration, in 1863; "She Stoops to Conquer," at Covent Garden, in 1864; "Soldier's Legacy," at the Gallery of Illustration, 1864; and "Helvellyn," at Covent Garden, in 1864; overtures to "Merchant of Venice," "Romeo and Juliet," "Chevy Chase," "Don Carlos," and "Hamlet;" symphonies; sonatas for pianoforte, and for pianoforte and flute; trio for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello; quartets for string instruments; and quintet for pianoforte, violin, viola, violoncello, and double bass; cantatas—"Lenora," in 1851; "May-Day," in 1856; "Christmas," in 1859; and "Songs in a Cornfield," in 1868; songs from Tennyson's "Idylls," Lane's "Arabian Nights," and Kingsley's Poems; and "Shakspere Songs" (Lyrics from the Plays, for four voices), 1860–4; some hundreds of songs, duets, &c., and music for several dramatic pieces; "Cathedral Service" in E flat, 1863; "Introits for the Holy Days and Seasons of the English Church," in 1866; several anthems, and other church music. He has written analyses of oratorios, &c., for the Sacred Harmonic Society, in 1853–7; and of orchestral works, for the Philharmonic, in 1869–71; the lives of musicians in the "Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography;" "Rudiments of Harmony," in 1860; "Six Lectures on Harmony," in 1867. He has lectured at the Royal Institution, London Institution, &c. He has arranged "Old English Ditties" (13 books), 1857–69; "Moore's Irish Melodies," 1859; and "Scotch Songs."

Mc'GHEE, The Rev. Robert James, M.A., born in Ireland in 1789, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1811, M.A. 1813, ad eundem Cambridge, 1850, and was appointed Rector of Holywell, Hunts, on the nomination of the late Duke of Manchester, in 1846. The Rev. R. J. Mc'Ghee has written numerous works, amongst which may be mentioned:—"Lectures on Ephesians," 4th edit., 2 vols., 8vo.; "A History of the Douay and Rhemish (Roman Catholic) Version of the Bible," with notes; "The Church of Rome: her present Moral Theology, Scriptural Instruction, and Canon Law," being an epitome of all documents bearing on the papacy, deposited in the University of Cambridge; and "Maynooth Commission Report analyzed."

Mc'GREGOR, Sir Duncan, K.C.B., of Scotch extraction, born in 1787, entered the army at a very early age, was actively employed in Sicily and Italy in 1806, and was present at the battle of Maida and at the capture of Catrone, having been wounded at the former place. Sir Duncan, who is Inspector-General of the Constabulary force in Ireland, received the Order of the Bath for his services during the disturbances of 1848.

MACGREGOR, John, was born at Gravesend, Jan. 24, 1825, and is a son of General Sir Duncan MacGregor, K.C.B. A few weeks after his birth, his father, then Major MacGregor, embarked with his wife and family and regiment on board the *Kent*, East Indiaman, which afterwards took fire off the Bay of Biscay. Of the 557 passengers who were rescued, on March 1, 1825, by Capt. William Cooke, of the *Cambria*, the subject of the present memoir, then but a few weeks old, was one. His education commenced in King's School, Canterbury, and was continued, owing to the removal of his father's regiment, in many other schools. Proceeding to Trinity College, Dublin, he gained three first prizes. In Trinity College, Cambridge, where he completed his studies, he graduated as B.A. In 1845, Mr. MacGregor began to write and sketch for *Punch*. In 1847 he entered at the Inner Temple, and graduated as M.A. at Cambridge. During the Revolution in Paris of 1848, he visited that metropolis; and in 1849–50 made a tour in Europe and the Levant, and through Egypt and Palestine. In 1851 he was called to the bar. He subsequently made a tour in the United States and Canada, and published an account of his observations. In 1865, he made his first canoe voyage, and published, in 1866, his logbook, under the title of "A Thousand Miles in the Rob Roy Canoe on Rivers and Lakes of Europe," which in 1871 had passed through eight editions. A new canoe, also called the *Rob Roy*, was constructed, fourteen feet in length, and weighing, with all its apparatus complete, not more than seventy-one pounds. In this he made a voyage through Schleswig-Holstein, Denmark, Sweden, and the Baltic, and published an account of his adventures in a volume, entitled "The Rob Roy on the Baltic." After this he made a cruise in the yawl *Rob Roy* in the British Channel, and along the coast of France. An account of this cruise he published, under the title, "A Voyage alone in the Yawl Rob Roy." Perhaps the most successful of Mr. MacGregor's voyages was his canoe cruise in Egypt, Palestine, and in the waters of Damascus. He published an account of it, entitled "The Rob Roy on the Jordan," 1869; 3rd edit. 1871. In 1871 he was elected a member of the London School Board, for the district of Greenwich. He has contributed articles on marine propulsion to the Transactions of the British Association, and has a work on the steam-engine in preparation.

Mc'HALE, The Most Rev. John, D.D., Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, born in 1791, at Tubber-navine, Mayo, having learned the rudiments of Greek and Latin at a school in the neighbouring town of Castlebar, entered as a student at Maynooth, where he became Lecturer and Professor of Dogmatic Theology. Having held his professorial chair for about eleven years, he was named Coadjutor-Bishop of Killala, *cum jure successionis*, and consecrated with the title of Bishop of Maronia, *in partibus*. Whilst resident at Maynooth, he published, under the signature of "Hierophilus," a series of controversial letters on Bible Societies, the Protestant Church in Ireland, and Catholic Emancipation; and, in 1827, a work on the "Evidences and Doctrines of the Catholic Church," since translated into the French and German languages. Dr. Mc'Hale afterwards published, under his own signature as Bishop of Maronia, a second series of letters on the same class of subjects, which attracted great attention both among the friends and the foes of Catholic Emancipation. On the death of Dr. Kelly, Dr. Mc'Hale was promoted to the archiepiscopal see of Tuam. During Lord Melbourne's ministry, he published several letters on the questions of the Church Establishment and Education, under the signature of "John, Archbishop of Tuam," and in 1847 he collected in one volume the entire series of letters up to that date. Dr. Mc'Hale, who has taken an active part in the politics of the day, is known as a preacher, not only in Ireland and England, but in Italy, and his sermons, delivered in Rome in 1832, have been translated into Italian by the Abbate De Lucca, Apostolic Nuncio at Vienna. He has translated into Irish, and published, above sixty of Moore's "Irish Melodies" in the same precise metre as the original; in 1861 he produced a large octavo volume, comprising six books of the "Iliad," with a corresponding Irish translation in heroic metre, and published the "Pentateuch," in English and Irish translations, accompanied with notes and comments, forming the first volume of the Bible, to be followed by other parts.

MACHRAY, THE RIGHT REV. ROBERT, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Rupert's Land, born about 1830, was educated at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1855, and M.A. in 1858. He became Dean and Fellow of his college, and vicar of Madingley, near Cambridge, which benefice he resigned in 1865, on his appointment to the bishopric of Rupert's Land. The diocese, which includes the Hudson's Bay Company's settlements, or Prince Rupert's Land, is 37,000 square miles in extent, and has a population of 200,000. The gross annual income is £700, of which £400 are derived from the Colonial Bishoprics Fund, and £300 from the Hudson's Bay Company.

MC'ILVAINE, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES PETTIT, D.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Ohio, born at Burlington, New Jersey, Jan. 18, 1798, graduated at Princeton College in 1816, was admitted to deacon's orders July 4, 1820, and was appointed, in 1825, Professor of History and Ethics at West Point, which situation he resigned in 1827, on becoming Rector of St. Ann's, Brooklyn. In 1831 he was appointed Professor of the Evidences of Revealed Religion and Sacred Antiquities in the University of the City of New York. In 1832 he was consecrated Bishop of Ohio, and from that time to the present day has exercised a large amount of influence over the Protestant Episcopal Church in America. In 1853 he received the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, and in 1858 that of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge. His "Oxford Divinity Compared with that of the Roman and Anglican Churches" (1841), is well known to all who take much interest in that controversy, and his lectures on the "Evidences of Christianity," first published in 1832, have passed through more than thirty editions. His other works are: "The Sinner's Justification before God," 1851; "The Holy Catholic Church," 1844; "No Priest, no Altar, no Sacrifice but Christ;" "Valedictory Offering: Five Sermons," 1853; "A Word in Season to Candidates for Confirmation;" "The Doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal Church as to Confirmation;" "Chief Danger of the Church;" "The Truth and the Life," a series of twenty-two discourses, 1855; "Directions to Inquiring Souls." Bishop Mc'Ilvaine has also edited "Select Family and Parish Sermons," 2 vols., 1839; "Memoir of the Rev. Henry W. Fox;". and "Memoir of the Rev. Charles Simeon." During the late civil war he was an active and efficient member of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and visited England to explain the position of the United States Government on the questions then at issue.

MACKARNESS, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN FIELDER, D.D., Bishop of Oxford, was born Dec. 3, 1820, and received his education at Eton and at Merton College, Oxford, where he obtained a "Postmastership." He took his B.A. degree in 1844, when his name appears in the second class in the school of *Literæ Humaniores*. Shortly afterwards he was elected to a fellowship at Exeter College, but this he did not retain for any length of time, for in 1845, almost immediately after taking priest's orders, he was presented by the Clive family to the vicarage of Tardebigge, near Bromsgrove, Worcestershire. This living he held until 1855, when he was presented to the rectory of Honiton, Devonshire, in the patronage of the Earl of Devon. In 1858 he was promoted by the late Bishop of Exeter (Dr. Philpotts) to an honorary prebendal stall in Exeter Cathedral; and in 1868 he obtained the small vicarage of Monkton, near Honiton. He was also for some time chaplain to Lord Lyttelton. In 1865 he was elected one of the Proctors in Convocation for the clergy of the diocese of Exeter; but on the re-election of that body in 1869 he failed to secure his seat, on account of his approval of Mr. Gladstone's measure for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. In Dec., 1869, he was appointed, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, to the Bishopric of Oxford, vacant by the translation of Dr. Wilberforce to the see of Winchester.

MACKAY, CHARLES, LL.D., a member of the Highland family of which Lord Reay is chief, was born in Perth in 1814, and removed in infancy to London. Proceeding to Belgium to complete his education, he was a witness of the startling events of the revolution that broke out in 1830, and published, in 1834, a small volume of poems, which led to his introduction to the late Mr. John Black, editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, through whose instrumentality he became connected with that paper, and continued to be so for about nine years, during which time he published another volume, entitled "The Hope of the World," and other poems. He became editor of the *Glasgow Argus* in Sept., 1844, and retired from the management of that paper at the general election in 1847, in consequence of a schism in the Liberal party. In 1846 the Glasgow University conferred on him the title of LL.D. Dr. Mackay wrote for the *Daily News* a series of poems: "Voices from the Crowd," afterwards published in a separate form. He has also written, "The Salamandrine, or Love and Immortality," published in 1842; "Legends of the Isles, and other Poems," in 1845; "Voices from the Mountains," in 1846; "Town Lyrics," in 1847; "Egeria," in 1850; "The Lump of Gold," in 1855; "Under Green Leaves," in 1857; "A Man's Heart," in 1860; and "Studies from the Antique, and Sketches from Nature," in 1864. For some years he contributed leading articles to the *Illustrated London News*, and he established the *London Review* in 1860. Dr. Mackay resided in New York from 1862 till 1865. As a prose writer, he is best known by his "Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions," published in 1841. A collection of his contributions to *All the Year Round*, *Robin Goodfellow*, and other periodicals, was published, with the title of "Under the Blue Sky," in 1871.

MACKENZIE, THE RIGHT REV. HENRY, D.D., Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham, was born in London, May 16, 1808, and received his education in Merchant Taylors' School. His first introduction to public life was through a merchant's counting-house and a Government office; but being desirous of entering into holy orders, he proceeded to Pembroke College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834. His first curacy was at Wool, Dorset, but his rector having died before he was admitted into priest's orders, he accepted an assistant chaplaincy at Rotterdam, and then the curacy of St. Peter's, Walworth, where he was ordained priest by the Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1837 he was elected head-master of Bancroft's Hospital, and three years afterwards appointed perpetual curate of St. James's, Bermondsey. His next removal was in 1844 to Great Yarmouth, whence he was called up to London in 1848 by Bishop Blomfield to occupy the important post of vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. After seven years' administration of that parish, he was nominated by the Lord Chancellor to the valuable living of Tydd St. Mary, which in 1866, upon being appointed Archdeacon of Nottingham, he exchanged for the less lucrative rectory of South Collingham, Nottinghamshire, in order to be nearer his official duties. In the meanwhile he had assisted the Bishop of Lincoln as his chaplain, and had held an honorary stall in his cathedral, and since 1864 the sub-deanery also. Upon Dr. Wordsworth succeeding to the see, and taking the necessary steps for the revival of a Bishop Suffragan, the Archdeacon of Nottingham's name was submitted to the Crown, which gave him the appointment. He was consecrated at St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, on Feb. 2, 1870. Since 1857 Dr. Mackenzie has been an active member of Convocation, at first as the representative of the clergy and subsequently of the chapter. He still occupies his place in the Lower House as Archdeacon of Nottingham, for suffragans have no seat in the Upper House of Convocation. Bishop Mackenzie is author of an "Historical (Prize) Essay on the Life of Offa, King of Mercia," 1840; "A Commentary on the Gospels and Acts," 1847; "On the Parochial System," 1850; "Ordination Lectures delivered at Riseholm," 1862; and "Meditations on the Psalms," 1864.

MACLEOD, THE REV. NORMAN, D.D., son of the Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod, is one of the deans of the Chapel Royal, minister of St. Columba's, Glasgow, and one of Her Majesty's chaplains. Dr. Macleod was born in 1812, educated at Edinburgh and Glasgow, and in Germany. Having taken orders, he became Minister of Loudoun, Ayrshire, in 1838, of Dalkeith in 1843, and of the Barony parish, Glasgow, in 1851. He obtained the degree of D.D. in 1858, and was elected Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1869. He is one of the deans of the Chapel Royal, Dean of the most ancient Order of the Thistle, and one of H.M. Chaplains for Scotland. Dr. Macleod has written "Earnest Student: Memorials of Macintosh," published in 1847; "Parish Papers," in 1862; "Eastward," a book of travel, in 1866; "The Old Lieutenant and his Son," 1862; "The Starling," 1867; "A Highland Parish," 1867; "Peeps at the Far East: a Familiar Account of a Visit to India," 1871; and other works. He has been the editor of *Good Words* since its commencement in 1860.

MACMAHON, MARIE-EDME-PATRICK-MAURICE-DE, Duc de Magenta, a Marshal of France, born at Sully, July 13, 1808, derives his descent from an Irish family who risked and lost all for the last of the Stuart kings. The M'Mahons, carrying their national traditions, ancestral pride, and historic name, to France, mingled their blood by marriage with the old nobility of their adopted country. This member of the family entered the military service of France in 1825, at the school of St. Cyr; was sent to the Algerian wars in 1830; while acting as aide-de-camp to Gen. Achard, took part in the expedition to Antwerp in 1832; attained to the rank of captain in 1833; and, after holding the post of aide-de-camp to several African generals, and taking part in the assault of Constantine, was nominated Major of Foot Chasseurs in 1840, Lieut.-Col. of the Foreign Legion in 1842, Colonel of the 41st of the Line in 1845, and General of Brigade in 1848. When, in 1855, Gen. Canrobert left the Crimea, Gen. MacMahon, then in France, was selected by the Emperor to succeed him in the command of a division; and when the chiefs of the allied armies resolved on assaulting Sebastopol, Sept. 8, they assigned to Gen. MacMahon the perilous post of carrying the works of the Malakoff. For his brilliant success on this occasion, he was made Grand Cross of the

Legion of Honour; and in 1856 was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. Gen. MacMahon, who took a conspicuous part in the Italian campaign of 1859, received the bâton of a Marshal, and was created Duke of Magenta, in commemoration of that victory. He represented France at the coronation of William III. of Prussia, in Nov., 1861, was nominated to the command of the 3rd *corps d'armée* Oct. 14, 1862, and was nominated Governor-General of Algeria by decree Sept. 1, 1864. In this capacity he inaugurated a new system, the tendency of which was to create an Arab kingdom. It proved, however, a complete failure. The French and other European colonists became so dissatisfied, that in 1868 a large number of them left for Brazil, while thousands of the natives perished from hunger. A great outcry was raised in France against the Marshal, whose policy was also severely censured by Mgr. de Lavigerie, Bishop of Algiers. On the breaking out of the war with Prussia, Marshal MacMahon was intrusted with the command of the First Army Corps, whose head-quarters were at Strasburg. On Aug. 6, 1870, the Crown Prince of Prussia attacked the united Army Corps of Generals MacMahon, Failly, and Canrobert, drawn up in position at Woerth. MacMahon had under him 50,000 men in all, and occupied a strong defensive position on the slopes of the Vosges, but the French line was turned by the Prussians at two points, and their left and centre broken, notwithstanding a desperate charge of cavalry which was ordered by MacMahon as a last resort. MacMahon retired on the following day to Saverne, next to Toul (13th), Rheims (21st), and Rethel (22nd). On the 30th his forces were again defeated by the Prussians, being driven back from Beaumont beyond the Meuse, near Mouzon. He was chief in command at the battle of Sédan (Sept. 1), but received a severe wound in the thigh at the commencement of the engagement, whereupon the command devolved on General Wimpffen, who signed the capitulation. MacMahon was made a prisoner of war, and conveyed into Germany. Having recovered from his wound, he left Wiesbaden for France, March 13, 1871, and was nominated in the following month Commander-in-Chief of the army at Versailles. He successfully conducted the siege of Paris against the Commune, and ably assisted M. Thiers in reorganizing the army. In Dec., 1871, he was requested by the Parisian Press Union to become a candidate to represent Paris in the National Assembly, but he refused to accept the nomination. Marshal MacMahon received the cross of Knight of the Danish Order of the Elephant in May, 1869.

Mc'MURDO, Col. William, M.G., C.B., of Scottish extraction, born about 1819, entered the army as ensign in the 78th Highlanders in 1837, and proceeding to India, was employed on the staff. From the commencement of the brilliant operations in Scinde, conducted by the late Sir Charles Napier, the great zeal and personal intrepidity manifested by Lieut. Mc'Murdo—most conspicuously at the battle of Meeanee, Feb. 17, 1843—attracted the attention of that illustrious commander, whose daughter he afterwards married. Sir Charles appointed him his Assistant Quartermaster-General, and on many occasions expressed in very emphatic terms the high opinion he entertained of his conduct and services. He became Major in 1848, Lieut.-Col. in 1853, and Col. in 1854. At an early period of the campaign in the Crimea, when the inadequate means of land conveyance for the service of the troops had become apparent, he was intrusted with the formation and command of the Land Transport Corps—since designated the Military Train—which new branch of our military establishment he rendered efficient, and for this service was made C.B. Not long after the Volunteer movement of 1859 assumed a permanent character, Col. Mc'Murdo was selected as the fittest officer for the important and responsible post of Inspector-General of Volunteer Forces for the term of five years; towards the expiration of which, the most active and influential promoters of the movement took immediate steps to mark their high appreciation of his zealous and valuable services in the organization of the force, by appointing a committee to raise a subscription for the purpose of presenting him on his retirement with a suitable testimonial of their respect and regard. In Feb., 1865, the honorary colonelcies of the Inns of Court Volunteers and of the Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps were accepted by him.

MACNEE, DANIEL, R.S.A., born in Stirlingshire, about 1806, studied with Duncan, R. S. Lauder, David Scott, and other Scottish artists, at the Trustees' Academy, under Sir W. Allan, President of the Royal Scottish Academy. He became a favourite portrait-painter in Scotland, and his portrait of the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw received one of the gold medals at the International Exhibition at Paris in 1855. He has since painted some of our most prominent men; amongst whom may be named Lord Brougham, for the College of Justice in Edinburgh, and is nearly as well known in England as in Scotland, his works always commanding excellent places in the Royal Academy in London.

Mc'NEILE, THE VERY REV. HUGH, Dean of Ripon, was born in 1795, at Ballycastle, co. Antrim; took his degree of B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1815, and entered as a law student at Lincoln's Inn. Having resolved to devote himself to the Church, in 1820 he was ordained to a curacy in Donegal, married a daughter of Dr. Magee, late archbishop of Dublin, in 1822, and was presented to the rectory of Albury, in Surrey, by the late Mr. H. Drummond, M.P. During his incumbency in Surrey, he preached frequently in London; in 1834 was collated to the district church of St. Jude, in Liverpool; in 1845 the Bishop of Chester bestowed on him an honorary canonry in the Chester cathedral; and his college presented him with the degrees of B.D. and D.D. (*honoris causâ*). In 1848 he resigned the district of St. Jude's, and was presented to St. Paul's, Prince's Park, which was built for him by his Liverpool friends, at a cost of between £11,000 and £12,000. In 1860 the Bishop of Chester collated him to a canonry (residentiary) in his cathedral. His chief publications are "An Ordination Sermon," published by request of the bishop, in 1825; "Seventeen Sermons," in 1826; "Lectures on Miracles," in 1833; "Letters to a Friend (the late Spencer Perceval, Esq.), on his Secession from the Church of England;" "Lectures on the Church of England," delivered in Hanover Square Rooms; "Lectures on the Jews," and "Sermons on the Second Coming of Christ," in 1842; "The Church and Churches of Christ," in 1847; "The Adoption, and other Sermons, preached in Chester Cathedral," in 1864; and "Fidelity and Unity, a Letter to Dr. Pusey on his Eirenicon," in 1866. A large sum of money was collected and presented to Dr. Mc'Neile as a testimonial for his services in Liverpool. Having refused to appropriate it to his private use, it was invested for the foundation of four scholarships in the Collegiate Institution of Liverpool, and an exhibition, value £40 a year, tenable at the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin. In 1868, on the recommendation of Mr. Disraeli, he was appointed by her Majesty the Queen to the Deanery of Ripon.

Mc'NEILL, SIR JOHN, LL.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., professor of practical engineering in Trinity College, Dublin, son of the late Torquil P. Mc'Neill, Esq., was born at Mount Pleasant, near Dundalk, about 1788. At the opening of the railway from Dublin to Drogheda, which he constructed in 1844, he received the honour of knighthood from Earl de Grey, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Sir John is the author of several professional works.

Mc'NEILL, The Right Hon. Sir John, G.C.B., third son of the late John Mc'Neill, Esq., of Colonsay, and brother of Lord Colonsay, born in 1795, was appointed Assistant-Envoy at the court of Persia in 1831, became Secretary of the Embassy in 1834, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to that court in 1836. He received the Persian order of the Lion and Sun in 1834, and was created a Civil Knight Grand Cross of the Bath in 1839. During his residence in the East he became thoroughly acquainted with the habits, policy, and resources of Asiatic nations; and his foresight enabled him even at that period to point out the aggressive designs of Russia, since made manifest. Soon after his return from Teheran in 1844, he was placed at the head of the board appointed to superintend the working of the Scottish Poor-Law Act of 1845; in 1851 conducted a special inquiry into the condition of the Western Highlands and Islands, and in Feb., 1855, was chosen by the Government of Lord Palmerston to preside over the Commission of Inquiry into the Administration of the Commissariat and other supplies of the army in the Crimea, appointed in consequence of a vote of the House of Commons. He was nominated a member of the Privy Council, in acknowledgment of his services. Sir John Mc'Neill, who is an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, LL.D. of Edinburgh, and F.R.S.E., wrote "Progress and Position of Russia in the East to 1854," published in 1854.

MACREADY, William Charles, actor, was born in London, March 3, 1793. His father, the manager of a provincial company, and lessee of several theatres, desiring a different profession for his son, sent him to Rugby. In his 16th year, whilst expecting to proceed to Oxford, his father's affairs became so deeply embarrassed, that the son resolved to bring to his aid those talents which the latter had made sacrifices to improve, and in June, 1810, made his first appearance at Birmingham in the character of Romeo, where he was recognized as a valuable actor, and his exertions were soon crowned with success. Until Christmas, 1814, he remained with his father's company, as a leading actor and stage-director, performing with applause at many of the chief provincial towns. In the two following years he visited Ireland and Scotland, increasing his reputation, which was thought sufficient to warrant him in making his appearance on the London stage, and he accordingly came out at Covent Garden as Orestes, in "The Distressed Mother," Sept. 16, 1816. His first appearance caused much excitement, and Edmund Kean, among many other eminent actors, witnessed his performance, at the conclusion of which, the announcement of the continuance of his engagement was hailed with great applause. He had, nevertheless, a hard battle to fight for many years. Kean, Kemble, and Young were the great favourites of the town; and the monopoly which limited the representation of Shakspere's dramas to the two patent theatres, narrowed the arena of competition. New-comers, moreover, were not allowed to trespass upon what was considered the domain of established favourites. Under these circumstances, he was compelled to refrain from assuming a number of Shaksperian characters in which he afterwards became a popular favourite. His Virginius, Mirandola, and Rob Roy were pronounced masterly personations; and after his success in the first, he speedily took his place as a Shaksperian actor. On removing from Covent Garden to Drury Lane, he became the original representative of the heroes in the late Mr. Sheridan Knowles's "Caius Gracchus" and "William Tell." He reappeared at Drury Lane in 1826, and from that time continued to rise in public estimation. Mr. Macready, who undertook in turn the management of the two patent theatres, and sustained considerable loss in his endeavour to elevate the character of dramatic amusements, went to the United States in 1826, and in 1828 visited Paris, where he was enthusiastically received. He revisited the United States in 1843-4, and again in 1849, on which occasion the jealousy of Mr. Forrest, the actor, led to a desperate riot at the Astor Opera-house, at New York, in which he was performing, when he was attacked by the mob, and with difficulty escaped with his life. The military were called out to suppress the disturbances, and, having fired, killed twenty-two men on the spot, besides seriously wounding thirty others. On his return to England, shortly afterwards, in the autumn of 1849, he commenced his final engagement at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, the completion of which he was obliged to relinquish, on account of ill-health, but resumed it in the autumn of 1850, and brought it to a conclusion Feb. 3, 1851. His benefit took place at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, Feb. 26, and the Macready banquet was celebrated soon afterwards. He retired to Sherborne, Dorsetshire, whence he removed to Cheltenham on his second marriage, occupying himself chiefly with schemes for the education of the poorer classes.

MACRORIE, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM KENNETH, D.D., Bishop of Maritzburg, born about 1831, received his education at Brasenose College, Oxford (B.A. 1852), and was appointed perpetual curate of Accrington, Lancashire, which preferment he held until his consecration to the bishopric of Maritzburg, Jan. 25, 1869. The ceremony was performed at Capetown, the consecrating prelate being the metropolitan, Dr. Robert Gray. A protest signed by 129 persons having been presented against Dr. Macrorie's consecration, the metropolitan replied that it could not be accepted as a protest, the signers having no right to protest, but that he would receive it as "the expression of views of certain individuals."

MADAGASCAR, BISHOP OF. (*See* WILLIS.)

MADDEN, SIR FREDERIC, K.H., F.R.S., son of the late Capt. W. J. Madden, R.M., born in 1801, is one of the Gentlemen of Her Majesty's Privy Chamber; and was Keeper of the Department of Manuscripts at the British Museum from 1837 till Sept., 1866, when he resigned. Sir Frederic, who received the honour of knighthood in 1833, has edited many historical, literary, and genealogical works, including "The Household Book of the Princess Mary," "Havelok the Dane," "William and the Werwolf," "Syr Gawayne," "Gesta Romanorum," "The Wycliffite Version of the Holy Scriptures," "Layamon's Brut, or History of Britain," and the "Historia Anglorum" of Matthew Paris. He is also the author of many historical and genealogical articles in the "Archæologia," "Collectanea Topographica," &c.

MADDEN, RICHARD ROBERT, M.R.I.A., born in 1798, is a son of the late Mr. Edward Madden, merchant, of Dublin. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, of which he has been a member since 1829. Since 1833 he has been in the civil service of the Government in several important offices, especially those connected with the suppression of the slave trade, in which his services have been commended by Clarkson, Buxton, Sturge, and Stephen. He was appointed to the office of Special Magistrate in Jamaica in 1833, to that of Superintendent of Liberated Africans at the Havana in 1835, and in 1836 to that of Acting Commissioner of Arbitration in the Mixed Court of Justice in the Havana, where he remained till 1839. He was appointed Commissioner of Inquiry on the West Coast of Africa on Slave Trade, &c., in 1840, and Colonial Secretary of Western Australia in 1847. He has filled the office of Secretary to the Loan-Fund Board, Dublin Castle, since 1850. He is a Member of the Royal Irish Academy, and of the Soc. of Med. Sciences of Lisbon. He is the author of "Travels in Turkey, Egypt, &c.," published in

1829; "The Musselman," in 1830; "The Infirmities of Genius," in 1833; "Travels in the West Indies," in 1838 and 1840; "Egypt and Mahommed Ali, and Condition of his Slaves and Subjects," 1841; "Connection of the Kingdom of Ireland with the Crown of England," 1845; "History of the Penal Laws enacted against Roman Catholics," 1847; "The Island of Cuba, its Resources, &c.," 1849; "Shrines and Sepulchres of the Old and New World," 1851; "The Life and Martyrdom of Savonarola," 1854; "Memoirs of the Countess of Blessington," 1855; "Phantasmata; or, Illusions and Fanaticisms of an Epidemic Character," 1857; "The Turkish Empire, in its Relations with Christianity and Civilization," 1860; "Galileo and the Inquisition," 1863; "The Lives and Times of the United Irishmen"—his most important work, in which ample details are given of the causes of the rebellion of 1798, recently republished in 4 vols.; "Historical Notice of the Operations and Relaxations of the Penal Laws against Roman Catholics, and of those which are still Unrepealed," 1865; "The History of Irish Periodical Literature," first series, 2 vols. 8vo., 1867. He has also contributed extensively during the past thirty years to periodical literature.

MADRAS, Bishop of. (*See* Gell, Dr.)

MADVIG, John Nicholas, philologist and politician, of Jewish extraction, was born in the island of Bornholm, in Denmark, Aug. 7, 1804, and studied at Fredericksborg and the University of Copenhagen, where he became Professor of Latin literature in 1829. He has compiled "Opuscula Academica," published in 1834-42; a "Latin Grammar for the Use of Schools," published originally in Danish, and afterwards in German (a translation of which was issued at Oxford by the Rev. George Woods, rector of Sully, Glamorganshire, in 1851); "Syntax der Griechischen Sprache" (Brunswick, 1847), translated by the late Rev. T. K. Arnold; and "Bemerkungen über verschiedene Punkte des Systems der Lat. Sprachlehre." He has edited Cicero's treatise "De Finibus." Elected Deputy to the National Diet in 1839, he was, in 1848, one of the most advanced Radicals, and in Nov. of that year was appointed Minister of Worship, retiring in Jan., 1852, when he received the general direction of Public Instruction. Since then he has been elected a member of the Danish Chamber, where he exercised great influence. The first volume of his "Adversaria Critica ad Scriptores Græcos et Latinos" appeared in 1871.

MAGEE, The Right Rev. William Connor, D.D., Bishop of Peterborough, born at Cork in 1821, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. After having held curacies at St. Thomas's, Dublin, St. Saviour's, Bath, and the Octagon Chapel, Bath, he was made a Prebendary of Wells Cathedral, Minister of Quebec Chapel, London, and Rector of Enniskillen. Dr. Magee was appointed Dean of Cork in 1866, Dean of the Chapel Royal, Dublin, in 1867, and Bishop of Peterborough in 1868, on the death of Dr. Jeune. He has written "Sermons at Bath," published in 1852; "Voluntary System and the Established Church," of which the third edition appeared in 1861; "The Church's Fear and the Church's Hope," a sermon, in 1864; and "Rebuilding Wall in Troublous Times," a sermon, in 1866. His speech in the House of Lords against the Bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church was a remarkable specimen of vehement eloquence.

MAGENTA, Duc de. (*See* MacMahon.)

MAGNE, Pierre, a French statesman, born at Périgueux, Dec. 3, 1806, a member of an obscure family, became an avocat in 1831, and was introduced to public life in Paris by Marshal Bugeaud. His great administrative ability was remarked by M. Fould, who is said to have been the founder of his political fortunes. In the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies, of which he was a member,

M. Magne did not occupy a leading position as a debater, but his practical speeches were always listened to with attention. Having retired into private life in 1848, he was made Under-Secretary of State for Finances in Nov., 1849, and became Minister of Public Works April 10, 1851. His ministry of public works, which he held, with the exception of an interval of a few months at the end of 1851 and in 1852, till 1854, is generally admitted to have been successful. He was enabled to conclude many important conventions with the great railway companies, and during his career of office he personally inspected not only all the principal lines of France, but also those of other countries, to enable him to avail himself of improvements. He was Finance Minister from 1854 till Nov., 1860, when he became minister without a portfolio, retired in March, 1863, and was named a member of the Privy Council April 1. Again appointed Finance Minister, Nov. 13, 1867, he retained that position until the advent to power of M. Ollivier in Jan., 1870, when he was replaced by M. Buffet. He was made senator Dec. 31, 1852, Commander of the Legion of Honour Oct. 29, 1851, and Grand Cross Aug. 4, 1854.

MAGUIRE, John Francis, M.P., eldest son of the late Mr. John Maguire, merchant, of Cork, born in 1815, was called to the Irish bar in 1843. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the borough of Dungarvan in July, 1847, and in May, 1851, but was returned in July, 1852, and represented the borough till July, 1865, when he was elected one of the members for the city of Cork. He has been for many years proprietor and editor of the Cork *Examiner*, a Catholic paper of considerable influence in the south of Ireland, and is an earnest defender in Parliament of Catholic interests at home and abroad. With that view he published, in 1857, the first edition of "Rome and its Ruler," which was followed by a second and much enlarged edition in 1859, being a sketch of the then state of the Papacy and of the territories under its sway; to which he appended some valuable statistics bearing on the temporal and financial condition of the States of the Church. A third edition of this work, "continued to the latest moment, and greatly enlarged," appeared in 1870, under the title of "The Pontificate of Pius the Ninth." For the first edition of this work he received the Knight-commandership of the Order of St. Gregory from the Pope, and for the second edition a gold medal. His "Industrial Movement in Ireland in 1852," appeared in 1853; "Father Mathew: a Biography," in 1863; "The Irish in America," in 1868; and "The Next Generation:" a prophetical novel of political life, in 3 vols., 1871. Mr. Maguire was Mayor of Cork in 1853, 1862, 1863, and 1864. He has taken a leading part in promoting the growth of flax in the south of Ireland, and has established a company for introducing the linen industry into Cork. The Cork Spinning-mill has been built for 12,000 spindles. Mr. Maguire, who is an advanced Liberal, is at the head of other local companies of an industrial character, is a member of the "Tenant League," and advocates self-government for Ireland.

MAGUIRE, The Rev. Robert, M.A., son of William Maguire, Esq., Inspector of Taxes of the city of Dublin, born in that city in 1826, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in first-class honours in 1846, as a moderator and medallist of his class. Having been ordained, he held the curacy of St. Nicholas, Cork, from 1849 till 1852, when he became Clerical Secretary of the Islington Protestant Institute. He was appointed Sunday Afternoon Lecturer of St. Luke's, Old Street, in 1856; Vicar of Clerkenwell in 1857, and Early Morning Lecturer at St. Swithin's, London Stone, in 1864. After the Fenian explosion at Clerkenwell (Dec. 13, 1867) Mr. Maguire was appointed Chairman of the Relief Committee, which raised upwards of

£10,000 for the relief of the sufferers. He has written several controversial and other religious works, including "Perversion and Conversion; or, Cause and Effect" (1854); "The Seven Churches of Asia" (1857); "Expository Lectures on Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress'" (1859); "Things Present and Things to Come" (1860), since reissued (2nd edit.) as "Mottoes for the Million; or, Evenings with my Working Men" (1866); "Self: its Dangers, Doubts, and Duties" (1862); "The Miracles of Christ, expository and critical" (1863); "St. Peter Non-Roman in his Mission, Ministry, and Martyrdom" (1871). Mr. Maguire has also edited, with copious annotations, the two volumes of "Cassell's Illustrated Bunyan" (1864–65).

MAHMOUD PASHA, a Turkish statesman. A disciple of Rechid Pasha, he commenced his career in the office of the Grand Refendary, and rose to the post of Mektoubchi in the Hardjié (Foreign Office), thence in succession to those of Grand Chancellor of the Imperial Divan, and Musteschar, or Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of Muchir, and served as Governor-General of Syria, and of Smyrna, then as Minister of Commerce, and, after the death of Rechid Pasha, as Governor-General of Tripoli and Barbary. He also filled for some time the post of Minister of Justice, and in 1858, during the absence of Fuad Pasha at the Conferences of Paris for the organization of Wallachia and Moldavia, he was charged with the Ministry, *ad interim*, of Foreign Affairs. In 1867, when the late A'ali Pasha became again Grand Vizier, Mahmoud Pasha occupied for a short time the post of Musteschar of the Grand Vizierat, and then passed to the Ministry of Marine, where he introduced several important reforms, and which he administered with energy and economy. Upon the death of A'ali Pasha (Sept. 6, 1871), the Sultan immediately appointed Mahmoud Pasha to the vacant post of Grand Vizier. His Highness is said to possess in an eminent degree the high qualities of integrity, energy, superior natural intelligence, and great administrative ability.

MAINE, SIR HENRY JAMES SUMNER, K.C.S.I., LL.D., was born in 1822, and received his academical education at Cambridge, where he was senior classic and University scholar. He graduated B.A. in 1844 from Pembroke College, of which he was elected a fellow; proceeded M.A. in 1847, being then a member of Trinity Hall, and was created LL.D., *per literas regias*. In 1847 he was elected Regius Professor of Civil Law at Cambridge, and he retained that position till 1854, when he was nominated Reader on Jurisprudence at the Middle Temple. In 1862 Mr. Maine proceeded to India on being appointed Law Member of the Supreme Government, and during his tenure of this office originated a large number of legislative improvements. After nearly seven years of noble work done for Indian progress he returned to England in Oct., 1869, and was elected to the newly-created Corpus Professorship of Jurisprudence in the University of Oxford in 1870. In Nov., 1871, he was appointed a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, on which occasion he was created a K.C.S.I. His works are "Roman Law and Legal Education," in "Cambridge Essays," 1856; "Ancient Law: its connection with the Early History of Society, and its relation to Modern Ideas," 1861; and "Village Communities in the East and West: Six Lectures delivered at Oxford," 1871.

MAJOR, THE REV. JOHN RICHARDSON, D.D., son of the late John Major, Esq., born in London in 1797, was educated at Reading School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1819. Having taken orders, and held the Head-Mastership of Wisbech Grammar-school for four years, he was in 1830 appointed Head-Master of the Grammar-school at King's College, London, which post he resigned in July, 1866. For some time he held the vicarage of

Wartling, Sussex, in conjunction with his head-mastership, and in 1871 he was appointed Vicar of Arrington, Cambridgeshire. He has compiled a "Latin Grammar and Exercises," "Latin Reader," "Hints for Latin Composition," "Initia Græca," "Initia Homerica," a "Guide to Reading of the Greek Tragedians," and other school books, and has edited five of the plays of Euripides, with English notes; Stephens' Greek Thesaurus; the Lexicons of Scapula, Schrevelius, and Parkhurst; "The Gospel of St. Luke;" various portions of Homer, Xenophon, Herodotus, Virgil, Ovid, and Milton; and "The Gospel according to St. Mark in the original Greek, with a digest of notes from various Commentators," 1870.

MAJOR, Richard Henry, F.S.A., and member of many home and foreign learned societies, born in London in 1818, was appointed keeper of the maps and charts in the Printed Book Department of the British Museum in Jan., 1844, was the Honorary Secretary, from 1849 till 1858, of the Hakluyt Society, for which he edited "Select Letters of Christopher Columbus," published in 1847; "The Historie of Travaile into Virginia Britannia, by W. Strachey, first Secretary of the Colony," in 1849; "Notes upon Russia," which he translated from the Latin of Herberstein," in 1851–2; and wrote Introductions to "Mendoza's China," edited by Sir George Staunton, Bart., and published in 1853, and to "Tartar Conquerors in China," edited by the Earl of Ellesmere, and published in 1854. He edited "India in the Fifteenth Century," published in 1857; and "Early Voyages to Terra Australis," in 1859. As a sequel to this latter work, Mr. Major read before the Society of Antiquaries, in 1861, a letter on a discovery made by him of a MS. document, by which the honour of the first authenticated discovery of Australia was transferred from Holland to Portugal, proving the date of that discovery to have been in 1601. In recognition of the importance of these researches, Dom Pedro V., king of Portugal, conferred on Mr. Major the Knighthood of the Tower and Sword. In 1865 he communicated to the Society of Antiquaries an elaborate memoir on a mappemonde, by Leonardo da Vinci, being the earliest known map containing the name of America, now in the Royal Collection at Windsor. In 1868 he published his "Life of Prince Henry of Portugal, surnamed the Navigator, and its Results," a work pronounced "classical" in Germany, Portugal, and England. In testimony of approbation of this work, Dom Luis I., the present king of Portugal, raised Mr. Major to the rank of officer of the Tower and Sword, and sent him as a special compliment the Collar of the Order in gold. Mr. Major is one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Royal Geographical Society.

MALAN, The Rev. Solomon Cæsar, M.A., son of the late Rev. Cæsar Malan, D.D., of Geneva, who died in 1864, was born in 1812, and educated at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1837, having obtained the Boden Sanscrit, and the Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholarships, together with a second-class in Literæ Humaniores. In 1838 he went to Calcutta as Classical Professor in Bishop's College, was ordained deacon, and in 1839 became Secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Returning to England, he was admitted into Balliol College, whence he took his M.A. degree in 1843, and after being ordained priest was appointed Vicar of Broadwindsor, Dorset, in 1845, and Prebendary of Sarum in 1871. Mr. Malan has written "Persomache Herodotica, an Analysis of Herodotus," 1837; "An Outline of Bishop's College, Calcutta," "Family Prayers," and "Three Months in the Holy Land," 1843; "A Plain Exposition of the Apostles' Creed," 1847; "A Catalogue of the Eggs of British Birds," and "A Systematic List of British Birds," 1848; "Who is God in China, Shin or Shang-Te?" 1855; "The Three-fold San-tsze-king; or, Triliteral Classic of China," translated from the Chinese, with notes; "A Vindication of the Authorized Version;" "A Letter to the Earl of Shaftesbury on the Chinese and Mongolian Versions of the Bible," and "Aphorisms on Drawing," 1856; "Magdala and Bethany: a Pilgrimage," "The Coast of Tyre and Sidon: a Narrative," 1857; "Letters to a Young Missionary," 1858; "Prayers and Thanksgivings for the Holy Communion," translated from Armenian, Coptic, and other Eastern rituals, for the use of the clergy; "Meditations on a Prayer of S. Ephræm for Lent," translated from the Russian, 1859; "The Gospel according to S. John," translated from the eleven oldest versions except the Latin; viz., the Syriac, Ethiopic, Armenian, Georgian, Slavonic, Sahidic, Memphitic, Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, Arabic, and Persian, with notes and a criticism on all the 1,340 alterations proposed by the five clergymen in their revision of that gospel,. 1862; "Preparation for the Holy Communion," translated from Eastern rituals for the use of the laity; "Meditations on Our Lord's Passion," translated from the Armenian; "Manual of Daily Prayers," translated from Armenian and other Eastern originals, 1863; "Philosophy or Truth?" remarks on the first five Lectures on the Jewish Church by the Dean of Westminster, 1865; "History of the Georgian Church," translated from the Russian; "Repentance," translated from the Syriac of S. Ephræm, 1866; "Sermons by Gabriel, Bishop of Imereth," translated from the Georgian; "Companion for Lent," "An Outline of the Early Jewish Church," "On Ritualism," 1867; "The Life of S. Gregory the Illuminator, Patron Saint of the Armenian Church," translated from the Armenian; "The Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to Scripture, Grammar, and the Faith," 1868; "Instruction in the Christian Faith," translated from the Armenian; "A Plea for the Authorized Version, and for the Textus Receptus, in answer to the Dean of Canterbury," 1869; "The Liturgy of the Orthodox Armenian Church," translated from the Armenian, 1870; "The Differences between the Greek and the Armenian Churches," translated from the Russian; "The Conflicts of the Holy Apostles," an apocryphal book of the Eastern Church, translated from the Ethiopic; "Misawo the Japanese Girl," translated from the Japanese; "Our Lord's Miracles and Parables, explained to the children of the Broadwindsor Sunday-school," 1871. Mr. Malan also contributed from his sketches to the illustrations in Layard's "Nineveh and Babylon," and in "The New Testament," published by Mr. Murray; and has also published chants and other compositions, both of sacred and of secular music.

MALDEN, Henry, M.A., Professor of Greek in University College, London, fourth son of the late Jonas Malden, Esq., of Putney, born in 1800, was educated at private schools, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where, in 1821, he was, with Mr. G. Long and the late Lord Macaulay, elected to a Craven scholarship. He graduated as B.A. in 1822; obtained the second Chancellor's Medal for classical learning, and was elected a Fellow of Trinity College in 1824. Whilst at Cambridge he was a contributor to *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*, and wrote "Evening," a poem published in a volume of poems edited by Joanna Baillie; and in 1831 he was appointed Professor of Greek in the University of London, now University College. He is the author of "Origin of Universities and Academical Degrees," published in 1836, which was written as an Introduction to the Report of the Argument before the Privy Council in support of the application of the University of London for a charter empowering it to grant degrees; an application which led to the creation of a new body, under the name of the University of London, and the incorporation of the original body under the title of University College. Professor Malden has contributed some papers to the Proceedings and Transactions of the Philological Society. He also wrote some papers in the *Philological Museum*, edited at Cambridge by the present Bishop of St. David's about 1830; and in the *Classical Museum*, edited by Dr. L. Schmitz from 1843 to 1850.

MALET, Sir Alexander, Bart., K.C.B., eldest son of the late Sir C. W. Malet, F.R.S., born in 1800, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1822. Having been attached to the embassies at St. Petersburg, Paris, and Lisbon, he was appointed Secretary of the Legation at Turin in 1835, filled the same post at the Hague in 1836, and was appointed Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation, Feb. 12, 1852, which post he held till Dec., 1866. Sir Alexander, who is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Wilts, and was made a K.C.B. in June, 1866, translated from the Norman, "Master Wace's Chronicle of the Conquest of England," and is the author of "The Overthrow of the Germanic Confederation by Prussia in 1866," published in 1870.

MALINS, Sir Richard, born in 1805, and educated at Cambridge, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1830, became Q.C. and Bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1849, and was first returned for Wallingford in the Conservative interest in July, 1852. He was re-elected in March, 1857, and in April, 1859, but lost his seat at the general election in July, 1865. He was appointed a Vice-Chancellor Dec. 4, 1866, and was knighted Feb. 2, 1867.

MALMESBURY (Earl of), The Right Hon. James Howard Harris, G.C.B., eldest son of the late earl, and grandson of the celebrated diplomatist in the reign of George III., born in London, March 25, 1807, was educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1828. Having been elected a member in the Conservative interest for the borough of Wilton in June, 1841, he succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, the second earl, Sept. 10 in that year. His lordship, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, by being the first to recognize the French empire, contributed to bring about the good understanding which, with slight interruption, subsequently existed between Napoleon III. and the Court of St. James's. Lord Malmesbury held the same position in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858-9, when he laboured zealously to avert the war between France and Italy and Austria. On the formation of Lord Derby's third administration, in 1866, Lord Malmesbury feeling unequal, on account of failing health, to the labours imposed upon a Foreign Minister, became Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, which office he retained till Dec., 1868. His lordship, who edited "The Diaries and Correspondence" of his grandfather, published in 1844, and "The First Lord Malmesbury: his Family and Friends. A Series of Letters from 1745 to 1820," 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1870, was made a Privy Councillor Feb. 28, 1852, and G.C.B. June 14, 1859, and was one of the general Committee of Fine Arts in the International Exhibition of 1862.

MAMIANI (Count), Terenzio Della Rovere, poet and politician, born at Pesaro, in the States of the Church, in 1800, on leaving college mixed himself up with the revolutionary movements which followed the accession of Gregory XVI. to the Pontifical chair, and became one of the Provisional Government constituted in Bologna after the rising in the Romagna. After the revolt had been put down by the Austrians, he betook himself to Paris, where he formed a Propagandist Society, of which Mazzini was a member. Differences, however, soon arose between them, although they did not show themselves openly till after the Roman revolution of 1848. Mamiani endeavoured to stimulate the courage of his compatriots by imbuing them with his own eclectic philosophy—a sort of compromise between science, faith, and poetry. At the commencement of 1848 he repaired to Rome, and took his place among the most active members of the moderate Liberal party, and when the constitution was formed, accepted the Presidency of the Cabinet. His attempt to enforce constitutional principles did not satisfy the stern exigencies of the revolution, and he resigned, and repaired to Turin, where, in conjunction with Gioberti and others, he founded the Society of the Union of Italy, of which he became President. After the murder of Count Rossi he returned to Rome, and accepted the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in the Galletti Ministry, but soon separated from his colleagues, and supported the French intervention, after which he retired to Genoa, where he lived until the Italian war of 1859, when he appeared in the Parliament of Turin, and taking an active part in politics, was appointed Minister of Public Instruction in Jan., 1860, Ambassador to Greece in March, 1861, and went to represent the Italian Government at Berne in 1865. He has written several philosophical and political works, in addition to some poems very popular amongst his countrymen. In 1870 he became editor of a new quarterly review, *La Filosofia delle Scuole Italiane.*

MANBY, Charles, C.E., F.R.S., F.G.S., eldest son of the late Mr. Aaron Manby, of the Horsley Iron-works, Staffordshire, was born in 1804, and served an apprenticeship as a practical engineer under his father. At an early age he was intrusted with the erection of the first marine engines with oscillating cylinders, patented by his father, and in 1820 he designed and constructed the *Aaron Manby*—the first iron steam-vessel that made a sea voyage—serving as chief engineer on board. He superintended the erection of the gas-works at Paris for "Manby, Wilson, et Henry," became one of the managers of the iron-works at Charenton, near Paris, went to the Creusot Iron-works, which he remodelled, and was subsequently appointed chief engineer of the tobacco manufactories for the French Government. At the end of 1829 he became connected with the Beaufort Iron-works in South Wales, where he remained until 1836, when he removed to London, and commenced practice as a civil engineer. In 1839 he became Secretary of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and on resigning that position in 1856, was presented with a testimonial and a purse of two thousand guineas. He is still the hon. secretary of that society, and the representative of the firm of Robert Stephenson and Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He was a member of the Scientific International Commission appointed by M. de Lesseps to consider the projected Isthmus of Suez Canal, and was joint Secretary with M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire, both resigning when the scheme became a commercial speculation. He has been extensively engaged on scientific commissions and investigations, is a Knight of the Legion of Honour, of the order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus of Italy, of the Danebrog of Denmark, and Knight Commander of the Order of Wasa of Sweden and Norway. He is Lieutenant-Colonel of the Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps, which he projected in 1860, and which was embodied in 1865, and is constantly consulted by the authorities on questions of transport of troops and on the defence of the kingdom.

MANCHESTER, Bishop of. (*See* Fraser, Dr.)

MANNERS (Lord), The Right Hon. John James Robert, second son of the late Duke of Rutland, born Dec. 13, 1818, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1839, and was one of the earliest members of the Camden Society, established for the purpose of promoting church restoration upon the principles of Gothic architecture. In June, 1841, he was, with Mr. Gladstone, returned member in the Conservative interest for the borough of Newark; did not present himself again to that constituency at the general election in Aug., 1847; was defeated in a contest for Liverpool in that year, and in one for the city of London with Baron Rothschild, in June, 1849; was returned for Colchester in Feb., 1850; and continued to represent that borough till March, 1857, when he was elected for North Leicestershire. He made his maiden speech in Feb., 1841, when he opposed the repeal of the corn laws, advocating subsequently the cultivation of diplomatic relations with the See of Rome, and of a better understanding with the Irish priesthood, a relaxation of the law of mortmain, and in many other matters showing that he held too broad opinions to act always with his party, though he opposed Sir R. Peel's free-trade measures in 1845–6, and from that day identified himself with the Tory party. He was appointed First Commissioner of the Office of Works, and sworn a Privy Councillor in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, held the same post in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858–9, and was reappointed, with a seat in the Cabinet, in Lord Derby's third administration, in July, 1866–7. Lord John Manners, who is heir presumptive to the dukedom of Rutland, is a stanch defender of the rights of the Church, a supporter of the agricultural interest, and has acted for many years as Chairman of the Tithe Redemption Trust. His lordship has written "Notes of an Irish Tour," published in 1849; "England's Trust, and other Poems," in 1841; "English Ballads, and other Poems," in 1850; "A Plea for National Holidays;" "A Cruise in Scotch Waters," &c.

MANNING, MISS ANNE, born in 1807, has written "Mary Powell," published in 1850; "Household of Sir Thomas More," in 1851; "Colloquies of Edward Osborne," in 1852; "Provocations of Madame Palissey," and "Cherry and Violet," in 1853; "Chronicles of Merrie England," and "Hill Side," in 1854; "Caliph Haroun Alraschid," and "Sabbath at Home," in 1855; "Good Old Times," in 1856; "Claude the Colporteur," "Some Account of Clarissa Singleheart," "Tasso and Leonora," and "Year Nine: a Tale of the Tyrol," in 1857; "Queen Philippa's Golden Booke," and "Deborah's Diary," in 1858; "Poplar House Academy," in 1859; "Village Belles," "Ladies of Bever Hollow," and "Family Pictures," in 1860; "Chronicles of Ethelfled," and "Cottage History of England," in 1861; "Duchess of Trajetto," in 1862; "Belforest: a Tale of English Life," in 1864; "Selvaggio," in 1865; and "Miss Biddy Frobisher: a Salt-water Story," "Passages in the Life of the Faire Gospeller," and "Masque at Ludlow, and other Romanesques," in 1866.

MANNING, THE MOST REV. HENRY EDWARD, D.D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, son of the late William Manning, Esq., M.P., merchant of London, born at Totteridge, Hertfordshire, July 15, 1808, was educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in first-class honours in 1830, and became Fellow of Merton College. He was for some time one of the select preachers in the University of Oxford, was appointed Rector of Lavington and Graffham, Sussex, in 1834, and Archdeacon of Chichester in 1840. These preferments he resigned in 1851 on joining the Roman Catholic Church, in which he entered the priesthood, and in 1857 founded an ecclesiastical congregation at Bayswater, entitled the Oblates of St. Charles Borromeo. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him at Rome, and the office of Provost of the Catholic Archdiocese of Westminster, Prothonotary Apostolic, and Domestic Prelate to the Pope. On the death of His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, Monsignore Manning became Archbishop of Westminster, June 8, 1865. Dr. Manning wrote four volumes of Sermons and other works before 1850; since that date "The Grounds of Faith," 1852; "Temporal Sovereignty of the Popes," three lectures, 1860; "The Last Glories of the Holy See Greater than the First," three lectures, 1861; "The present Crisis of the Holy See tested by Prophecy," four lectures, 1861; "The Temporal Power of the Vicar of Jesus Christ," 2nd edit., 1862; "Sermons on Ecclesiastical Subjects, with an Introduction on the Relations of England to Christianity," 1863; "The Crown in Council on the 'Essays and Reviews:' a Letter to an Anglican Friend," 1864; "The Convocation and the Crown in Council: a Second Letter to an Anglican Friend," 1864; "The Temporal Mission of the Holy Ghost; or, Reason and Revelation," 1865; "The Reunion of Christendom: a Pastoral Letter to the Clergy," 1866; "The Temporal Power of the Pope in its Political Aspect," 1866; "The Centenary of St. Peter and the General Council," 1867; "England and Christendom," 1867; "Ireland: a Letter to Earl Grey," 1868; "The Œcumenical Council and the Infallibility of the Roman Pontiff: a Pastoral Letter to the Clergy," 1869; "The Vatican Council and its Definitions: a Pastoral Letter," 1870; "Petri Privilegium: Three Pastoral Letters to the Clergy of the Diocese of Westminster," 1871; "The Fourfold Sovereignty of God," a series of lectures, 1871; and numerous sermons and pamphlets.

MANSFIELD, Sir William Rose. (*See* Sandhurst, Lord).

MANTEUFFEL (Baron von), Otho-Theodore, statesman, born at Lübben, Brandenburg, Feb. 3, 1805, studied law in the University of Halle, and in 1827 went to Berlin, where he occupied a modest place in the magistracy. When Count Brandenburg was called to power in the autumn of 1848, charged with the duty of suppressing the revolution, he appointed Manteuffel Minister of the Interior, and on the restoration of order he displayed an administrative ability which gained him the goodwill of a large party among the commercial and middle classes. In Dec., 1850, he became chief of the Cabinet and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and at Olmütz yielded to Austria on all the questions of German policy for which Prussia had contended with more or less earnestness for two years and a half. In Jan., 1852, Baron Manteuffel was made President of the Council of Ministers, and in 1856 was one of the Peace Plenipotentiaries at Paris. His aim has been to hold the balance between the Liberals and the Reactionists; and from the sincerity of his motives he has gained the respect of all parties. He retired from power Oct. 11, 1858.

MANTEUFFEL, Edwin Hans Carl, Baron von, General of the Cavalry and Adjutant-General of the Emperor of Germany, was born Feb. 24, 1809, at Magdeburg, being descended from an old Pomeranian noble family, which afterwards settled in Lower Lusatia. Induced by his especial preference for a military life, he entered, April 29, 1827, the Dragoon Guards as Avantageur, and received on May 15, 1828, his patent as Second Lieutenant. In recognition of his diligence and capacity, he was sent from 1834 to 1836 to the General Military Academy. In the years 1837–38 he acted as regimental adjutant, and in May of the latter year he was nominated Adjutant to the Government of Berlin. He became Adjutant to the 2nd Brigade of Cavalry Guards, Oct. 18, 1839, and in the following year was ordered to attend on his Royal Highness Prince Albrecht. In this capacity he was promoted in Jan., 1842, to be Premier-Lieutenant and in Dec., 1843, was transferred as Equerry to the Adjutancy, being named Adjutant of H.R.H. Prince Albrecht. At the commencement of the following year he was aggregated as Adjutant to the Prince into the 1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards. In March, 1848, he was ordered for service as Adjutant of the Wing to the King; in May became actual Adjutant of the Wing; and in Oct. of the same year was nominated a Major. In July, 1852, he became Lieutenant-Colonel without patent. His patent followed in Jan., 1853. In the following Oct. he received the command of the 5th Ulane Regiment. In 1854 he became Colonel, with the command of the 3rd Cavalry Brigade. On Feb. 12, 1857, King Frederick William nominated him Chief of the Department for Personal Matters, with retention of his rank as Brigadier-Commandant. In May, 1858, Von Manteuffel was advanced to the grade of Major-General, being nominated at the same time General à la Suite of the King; and in Jan., 1861, he was made Adjutant-General, while on Oct. 18, the same year, he attained the rank of Lieutenant-General. This rapid advancement excited envy, and Manteuffel was vigorously attacked in the Democratic press. In the law case between Lieutenant-General von Manteuffel and Stadtgerichtsrath Carl Twesten (1861), the former had the greater part of the press against him. The alliance of Prussia and Austria for the so-called liberation of the Elbe Duchies was generally regarded as the work of General von Manteuffel, as he was especially in favour at the court of Vienna. The Prussian government sent him accordingly in Jan., 1864, soon after the outbreak of war in the Duchies, to Vienna, to propose energetic war measures, which task he discharged with perfect success. In Feb., 1864, he was sent to the army in Schleswig-Holstein, participated in the battle of Missunde, and in the passage of the Schlei, and led the military actions, which issued, in March, in the occupation of Jutland. On the conclusion of the war with Denmark, when the course of affairs in the Elbe Duchies, and the question of their administration and distribution, gave rise to misunderstandings between Prussia and Austria, General von Manteuffel exerted himself to bring about an amicable agreement between the two powers. The Convention of Gastein, which effected this object, was chiefly the work of the General. Already in June, 1865, he had been intrusted with the supreme command of the troops in the Elbe Duchies; and as a result of the Gastein Convention was, on Aug. 22, nominated Governor of the Duchy of Schleswig, and Commander of the Prussian troops in Holstein, and of the Prussian marines stationed at Kiel. The outbreak of the war with Austria in 1866 called the General a second time to active warfare. On June 6 he received orders to advance into Holstein; on the 11th he occupied Altona, and undertook the government of Holstein; on the 15th he crossed the Elbe near Altona, and advanced into northern Hanover; on the 18th he passed with those troops of his corps which had advanced into Hanover under the command of the General of Infantry, Vogel von Falkenstein, and took part in the hemming in of the Hanoverian troops, and in the operations in Saxony and Franconia. On July 20 General Manteuffel undertook the command-in-chief of the Army of the Maine, in succession to General Vogel von Falkenstein, and led it, strengthened by various additions of troops, towards Darmstadt and the Odenwald, in order to engage it with the 7th and 8th Army Corps, taking part personally in the fights of Hausen, Helmstadt, Vettingen, Rossbrunn, and Würzburg. For these services the King of Prussia conferred upon him the order *Pour le Mérite*. After the conclusion of peace, Manteuffel received a diplomatic mission to St. Petersburg, for the purpose of obtaining the recognition by the Russian government of the results of the war. On his return from Russia, General Manteuffel was named General-in-Command of the troops in Schleswig-Holstein; and on Sept. 20 was advanced to the rank of General of Cavalry and chief of the Rhenish Regiment of Dragoons (No. 5); and on Oct. 30, to that of Commandant of the Ninth Army Corps. On Jan. 19, 1867, he was at his own request released from this appointment, and settled down in Naumberg, where he held a canonry, with the view of obtaining repose. On April 8, 1868, he was nominated General-in-Command of the First Army Corps, in place of General von Falkenstein, which corps, that of the East Prussians, the General again led into the field in 1870–71. This army corps came under fire first at Courcelles and Noisseville, was concerned after the capitulation of Metz with the evacuation of the camp and the transport of the prisoners of war to Germany; re-entered the campaign against the north-eastern fortresses, and against the Army of the North, organized under General Bourbaki. Having rendered brilliant services, he was transferred with a corps to the south, to the line of the Saône, in order to undertake the command of the German army, and operate against the south and south-east armies of the French. Here, by a dexterous and rapid flank march, he cut the communication between the army of Bourbaki, beaten back by General von Werder, and Lyon and Nevers, and so absolutely completed its defeat, driving it by the passes of the Jura on to the Swiss territory. General Manteuffel was formally invested at Berlin with the insignia of the Order of the Black Eagle, Jan. 18, 1872.

MANZONI (COUNT), ALESSANDRO, poet and novelist, born at Milan, March 8, 1784, studied at Milan and Pavia with great distinction, and adopted at an early age Voltairian doctrines. When he repaired with his mother, the daughter of Beccaria, author of the treatise on "Crimes and Punishments," to Paris, in 1805, the name was sufficient introduction to the best literary society. His first production, a poem in blank verse, entitled "In Morte di Carlo Imbonati," published at Paris in 1806), was inspired by the sudden death of a friend, and he soon afterwards gave up Voltairian notions, and became a devout and sincere Roman Catholic, to which faith his wife had been converted. The first fruits of this change were his "Inni Sacri," a collection of hymns on the Nativity, the Passion, the Resurrection, Pentecost, the Assumption, &c., published in 1810. It was not long before he renovated the national literature of his country, and he may be said to be the founder of a new school in Italy. His first tragedy, "Il Conte di Carmagnolia," produced in 1820, made him celebrated in Europe, and it was followed by the tragedy of "Adelche," in 1823. "I Promessi Sposi" (the Betrothed Lovers), a Milanese story of the seventeenth century, produced in 1827, is considered his masterpiece, and has been translated into nearly every language of Europe. In an illustrated edition of this novel, which appeared in Milan in 1842, Manzoni added to the original text "A History of the Infamous Column," wherein he gives a picture of the cruel executions to which popular superstitions gave rise during the terrible plague of 1630. This author, who lost his first wife in 1833, has married again. He was named Senator of the Italian kingdom in Feb., 1860, and his birthday was celebrated with much enthusiasm by his countrymen in 1864. In March, 1868, Count Manzoni, then 84 years of age, drew up, in collaboration with Signor Roger Bonghi, a report on the means of establishing the unity of the Italian language on the basis of the Florentine dialect. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in April, 1840.

MAPOTHER, EDWARD DILLON, M.D., born at Fairview, near Dublin, Oct. 14, 1835, received his education in the Queen's University, and had not reached the age of twenty when he was appointed, in 1854, to the responsible office of Demonstrator of Anatomy at the College of Surgeons, Dublin. He also discharged the duties of Medical Officer of Health for Dublin, Professor of Hygiene, and Member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland. He became Professor of Physiology in the College of

Surgeons in 1867. Dr. Mapother is the author of "Lectures on Public Health," 2nd edit. 1869; a "Manual of Physiology," used largely at medical schools, and a school-book on the same subject used in the Irish National Schools, and republished by the Rev. G. R. Gleig in his famous "New School Series," 1871. Dr. Mapother is also well known as the advocate of complete pressure in curing aneurism, and by an "Essay on the Spas of Lisdoonvarna, co. Clare."

MARBLE, Manton, editor and proprietor of the *New York World*, was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, Nov. 16, 1834. His ancestors on both sides are of early Puritan stock. He graduated B.A. at the University of Rochester, July, 1855; from 1855 to 1858 was sub-editor of the *Boston Journal*, and editor of the *Boston Traveller;* in 1858 removed to New York, and till 1860 was attached to the *Evening Post*, then edited by William Cullen Bryant. *The World* was started June 15, 1860, professing independence of political connections, and promising to be a vehicle of Christian influence. The experiment was at least untimely. The late civil war was opening, and politics were not to be subordinated in a daily journal to the diffusion of Evangelical Christianity. In less than two years its proprietors had sunk near £50,000 of cash capital, and seeing no end to the drain, sought to se llthe establishment to politicians and journalists of the dominant (Republican) party. This failing, they sold it, April 12, 1862, to Mr. Marble for a price little above the cost of its material. He at once reorganized its staff, gave prominence to able discussions of tariffs, paper-money, and other questions of political economy, and of international and constitutional law, as they arose in the stirring events of the time, boldly increased its expenses for news, and put it upon the political course it has since pursued. It has been very successful, has wide circulation in New York and through the States, and is the leading Democratic and Free-Trade journal.

MARCY, Gen. Randolph B., born in Massachusetts about 1813, graduated at West Point, entered the United States army in July, 1832, and rose by successive steps to the rank of major before the commencement of the civil war, having been for some years employed in frontier service, exploring one of the overland routes to the Pacific and the Red River region. He was appointed Inspector-General of the Army of the Potomac Aug. 9, 1861, and a Brigadier-General of Volunteers in Sept., 1862. When Gen. McClellan was removed from the command of the Army of the Potomac, Gen. Marcy, who belonged to his personal staff, and was his father-in-law, returned to his former position of Inspector-General, with the rank of Colonel, and has since lived in retirement with his family. Gen. Marcy has published a report of the Red River Country, 1854; "The Prairie Traveller: a Hand-book for Overland Expeditions," 1859; and "Thirty Years of Army Life on the Border," 1866.

MARGOLIOUTH, The Rev. Moses, M.A., LL.D. Ph.D., of Jewish extraction, was born Dec. 3, 1820. Having become a convert to Christianity, he entered Trinity College, Dublin, took orders in 1844, and was appointed successively Curate of St. Augustine's, Liverpool, Vicar of Glasnevin, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Kildare. He has written several works, bearing more or less directly on the religious prospects of his race; including "Principles of Modern Judaism investigated," 1843; "Israel's Ordinance examined," 1844; "Exposition of Isaiah," 1846; "Lectures on the Jews in Great Britain," 1846; "A Pilgrimage to the Land of my Fathers," 1850; "History of the Jews in Great Britain," 1851; "Lectures on Freemasonry," and a sermon, entitled "Holmfirth's Solemn Voice," in 1852; "The Apostolic Triple Benediction," 1853; "Sermons: Genuine Repentance and its Effects," 1854; "The Anglo-Hebrews, their

Past Wrongs and Present Grievances," 1856; a Coronation sermon, entitled "The Lord's Anointed," preached at Moscow, 1856; "The Quarrel of God's Covenant," 1857; "The Gospel and its Mission," 1860; "End of the Law: Two Sermons," 1861; "The True Sight," 1862; "England's Crown of Rejoicing," 1853; "Sacred Minstrelsy," 1853; "The Spirit of Prophecy," 1864; "The Haidad," 1864; "Abyssinia, its Past, Present, and Future: a Lecture," 1866; a Hebrew translation of Professor Selwyn's Latin "Thanksgiving," Oct., 1867; "The Vestiges of the Historic Anglo-Hebrews in East Anglia," 1869; "The Oracles of God and their Vindication," 1870; "Essays on the Poetry of the Hebrew Pentateuch," 1871. Dr. Margoliouth was a contributor to Cassell's "Bible Dictionary." His works which are ready for the press comprise—"The Annotated Hebrew Old Testament," 5 vols. 4to.; "The History of the Jews," 12 vols. 8vo.; "Essays on the Poetry and Music of the Hebrews, Biblical and post-Biblical," 2 vols.; and "Rabbinical Hermeneutics of the Old Testament." He is now engaged in revising the translation of the English version of the Old Testament. He is Assistant Minister of St. Paul's, Onslow Square, South Kensington.

MARIA CHRISTINA, Queen Dowager of Spain, daughter of the late Francis I., king of the Two Sicilies, born at Naples, April 27, 1806, was married to Ferdinand VII. of Spain, Dec. 11, 1829. She was appointed Regent in Oct., 1832, and her secret marriage, contracted Dec. 28, 1833, with Fernando Muñoz, who was made Duke of Rianzerès, was publicly acknowledged by decree Oct. 13, 1844. She was compelled to take refuge in France in 1840, but returned to Spain in 1843. She again fled to France in 1854, where she prudently invested the greater part of her fortune. Since then she has occasionally visited Spain, but has resided principally at Rome, Bologna, Florence, Paris, and other cities in Italy and France. Her second daughter, the Infanta Louisa, is married to the Duc de Montpensier.

MARIETTE, AUGUSTE ÉDOUARD, a French egyptologist, born at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Feb. 11, 1821, was educated at the College of Boulogne, in which he was subsequently a teacher of grammar and drawing. He early became interested in antiquities, and his first publication was a dissertation in the shape of a letter to M. Bouillet, on the names of the cities that had formerly occupied the site of Boulogne (1847). Egyptian hieroglyphics also attracted his attention, and by the aid of books he became so well versed in egyptology, that he was appointed in 1848 to a situation in the Egyptian Museum in the Louvre; and in 1850, at the recommendation of the Institute, he was sent by the French Government on a scientific mission to Egypt. There his attention was chiefly directed to the remains of Memphis, the ancient capital, and he began a series of excavations, which, carried on with skill and energy, led to the most important discoveries. In particular, he brought to light the Temple of Serapis and the colossal figure of the Sphinx. On his return to France, he was appointed Assistant Keeper of the Egyptian Museum in the Louvre. Some years afterwards he again left for Egypt, being appointed Inspector-General and Keeper of the National Monuments of that country, and Keeper of the Museum at Bulak, near Cairo. M. Mariette, who bears the title of Bey, is a Commander of the Legion of Honour, and has been decorated with the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle. His principal works, relating to his excavations in Egypt, are "Le Sérapeum de Memphis, dédié à S. A. I. le Prince Napoléon, et publié sous les Auspices du Ministère d'État," parts 1—9, 1857-64, with plates; and "Fouilles exécutées en Égypte, en Nubie, et au Soudan, d'après les Ordres du Viceroi d'Égypte," fol., 1867, with map and plates.

MARIO, GIUSEPPE (Marchese di

Candia), singer, born at Turin in 1808, received an excellent musical education, entered the Sardinian army as an officer in 1830, resigned his commission, and proceeded to Paris, where his admirable tenor voice gained him his first engagement at the Opera, at 1,500 francs per month. The Marchese di Candia, on accepting it, changed his name to Mario, and, after two years' study at the Conservatory, came out, Dec. 2, 1838, in the opera of "Robert le Diable." His career was most triumphant: he took a principal part in all the great operas of the time, and became extremely popular in England as well as on the Continent. Signor Mario took his final farewell of the London stage July 19, 1871, and it was soon afterwards announced that he would appear at Madrid, in the spring of 1872, to sing in opera. He was the husband of the late Madame Grisi.

MARITZBURG, BISHOP OF. (*See* MACRORIE, DR.)

MARKHAM, CLEMENTS ROBERT, C.B., F.S.A., born July 20, 1830, at Stillingfleet, near York, was educated at Westminster School, and entered the navy in 1844. He was appointed Naval Cadet on board H.M.S. *Collingwood*, on the Pacific station, Midshipman in 1846, passed for a Lieutenant in 1850, and left the navy in 1851. He became a clerk in the Board of Control in 1855, Assistant Secretary in the India Office in 1867, and was placed in charge of the geographical department of the India Office in 1868. He was appointed Secretary to the Hakluyt Society in 1858, and to the Royal Geographical Society in 1863. Mr. Markham served in the Arctic expedition in search of Sir John Franklin in 1850–51; explored Peru, and the forests of the Eastern Andes in 1852–54; introduced the cultivation of the chinchona plant from South America into India in 1860–61; visited Ceylon and India in 1865–66; served as geographer to the Abyssinian expedition, and was present at the storming of Magdala, in 1867–68; and was appointed a Companion of the Bath in 1871. He is the author of "Franklin's Footsteps," 1852; "Cuzco and Lima," 1856; "Travels in Peru and India," 1862; "A Quichua Grammar and Dictionary," 1863; "A History of the Abyssinian Expedition," 1869; "A Life of the Great Lord Fairfax," 1870; "Ollanta, a Quichua Drama," 1871; "Memoir on the Indian Surveys," 1871; "Spanish Irrigation," 1867; translations of several works for the Hakluyt Society; and papers in the Royal Geographical Society's Journal.

MARLBOROUGH (DUKE OF), THE RIGHT HON. JOHN WINSTON SPENCER-CHURCHILL, born June 2, 1822, was educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford. When Marquis of Blandford he was returned to the House of Commons, in April, 1844, as member, in the Conservative interest, for the family borough of Woodstock, which he represented, excepting for a short interval from 1845 till 1847, until he succeeded as Duke of Marlborough, July 1, 1857, and became known in Parliament for his endeavours to increase the usefulness of the Established Church. Among other measures, he succeeded in obtaining an Act to amend those known as Sir Robert Peel's Acts, "for making better Provision for the Spiritual Care of Populous Parishes." Lord Blandford's Act, entitled "The New Parishes Act," converted existing districts, under certain conditions, into new parishes for ecclesiastical purposes. His Grace was appointed Lord Steward of the Royal Household in July, 1866, and held the office of Lord President of the Council in Mr. Disraeli's administration from March, 1867, to Dec., 1868. The Duke is Lord-Lieutenant of Oxfordshire; a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire; and as descendant, in the female line, of the great Duke of Marlborough, enjoys a pension of £5,000 a year, the palace of Blenheim, and "the honour and manor of Woodstock." He married, July 12, 1843, Lady Frances

Alice Emily, eldest daughter of the late Marquis of Londonderry.

MARMORA. (*See* LA MARMORA.)

MARSDEN, THE RIGHT REVEREND SAMUEL EDWARD, D.D., Bishop of Bathurst, graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1855, and M.A. in 1858. Having held several cures, he was appointed Incumbent of Bengeworth, in Worcestershire. From 1861 to 1869 he was a Diocesan Inspector of Schools. On June 29, 1869, he was consecrated Bishop of Bathurst, New South Wales, the ceremony being performed in Westminster Abbey, by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

MARSH, MISS CATHERINE, is the youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Marsh, incumbent of Beckenham, Kent, and Beddington, Surrey, who died in 1864. For many years she has taken the greatest interest in the improvement of the working classes, for whom she has written narratives of a religious character. Her best-known works are "English Hearts and English Hands," "Memorials of Captain Hedley Vicars," the "Life of the Rev. William Marsh, D.D.," a volume of songs and hymns, entitled "Memory's Pictures," and "Light for the Line; or, the Story of Thomas Ward, a Railway Workman." Miss Marsh resided for some time at Beckenham, Kent, to the clergyman of which parish her sister is married. During the late visitation of cholera, she founded a Convalescent Hospital at Blackrock, Brighton, which has since been established as a permanent institution; also an Orphanage at Beckenham, Kent.

MARSH, GEORGE PERKINS, LL.D., was born at Woodstock, Vermont, March 17, 1801. He was educated at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, whence he graduated in 1820. In 1823 he was admitted to the bar at Burlington, Vermont, to which place he had removed two or three years previously. In 1835 he was elected a member of the Supreme Executive Council of Vermont, and in 1842 was chosen a member of Congress, being re-elected in 1844, 1846, and 1848. In 1849 he was nominated, by President Taylor, Minister Resident at Constantinople. He remained at this post till 1853, being charged by the U. S. Government in 1852 with a special mission to Greece also. During this period he travelled extensively in Northern Europe, where he had already a high reputation as a Scandinavian scholar. After his return from Constantinople to the United States, he devoted himself to literary and philological studies. In 1861 he was appointed U. S. Minister Plenipotentiary to the kingdom of Italy, which position he still retains. Dr. Marsh published — "Compendious Grammar of the old Northern or Icelandic Language, compiled and translated from the Grammar of Rask," 1838; "The Camel: his Organization, Habits, and Uses," 1856; "Lectures on the English Language," 1860; "The Origin and History of the English Language," 1862; and "Man and Nature; or, Physical Geography as Modified by Human Action," 1864.

MARSHALL, WILLIAM CALDER, R.A., sculptor, born in 1813, at Edinburgh, where he was educated, and for some years practised his art, studied in London under Chantrey and Bailey, and in 1836 visited Rome. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1835, took up his residence in London permanently in 1839, was elected an Associate of the Scottish Academy in 1842, of the Royal Academy in 1844, and R.A. in 1852. Mr. Marshall, who is one of the few who have resisted the attractions of the more lucrative branch of his art—portrait-busts—devoted his skill as a modeller of the figure to poetic sculpture. From the Art-Union he has received many commissions for ideal works. The "Broken Pitcher," in 1842; "Rebecca," and other models in plaster, were selected by Art-Union prize-holders; and a reduction of the "First Whisper of Love," in 1845, was chosen by the holder of the £300 prize. The "Dancing Girl Reposing" obtained the Art-Union premium of £500, reduced copies in parian being distributed among the subscribers; and his "Sabrina," executed in 1847, is well known from the porcelain statuette issued by Copeland. Mr. Marshall is one of the three sculptors employed for the New Houses of Parliament, for which he executed the statues of Lord Clarendon and Lord Somers, and has been selected for important statues erected by public subscription,—that in bronze of Sir R. Peel at Manchester, and those of Jenner and Campbell. The latter was long denied admission to Poets' Corner, for want of money to pay the fees demanded by the Dean and Chapter, but which were in the end relinquished. Jenner's statue, to which there were many foreign subscribers, erected in Trafalgar-square, was afterwards removed to Kensington-gardens. In 1857 Mr. Marshall obtained the first prize of £700 for a design for a national monument to the late Duke of Wellington, and he is executing in marble part of a series of bassi-rilievi for the chapel in St. Paul's Cathedral, in which that monument is to be placed. Among other public works on which he has been engaged is a bronze statue of Crompton, the inventor of the mule spinning-machine, erected in Bolton; a statue in marble of Sir George Grey, late Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, placed in Cape Town; and a statue of James, seventh Earl of Derby, for the spot on which that nobleman was executed at Bolton.

MARSTON, Westland, LL.D., poet and dramatist, was born at Boston, Lincolnshire, Jan. 30, 1820. Having been articled to his uncle, a solicitor in London, on the completion of his legal education, he relinquished law for literature. His best known five-act dramas hitherto represented are, "The Patrician's Daughter," a tragedy, published in 1841; "The Heart and the World," a play, in 1847; "Strathmore," a tragedy, in 1849; and "Ann Blake," a play, in 1852. He has written "Philip of France," a tragedy; "A Life's Ransom," a play; "Borough Politics," a comic drama in two acts; "A Hard Struggle," a drama in one act; and assisted in the composition of "Trevanion, or the False Position," a play in three acts. Of late years his more conspicuous works are, "Pure Gold," a play in four acts; "The Wife's Portrait," a drama in two acts; and "Donna Diana," a comedy in three acts, partly from German sources; "The Favourite of Fortune," a comedy, played at the Haymarket Theatre in 1866; "A Hero of Romance," from the French, with some original scenes, at the same theatre, in 1867; and a blank verse play produced at the Lyceum in 1868, entitled "Life for Life," in which Miss Neilson performed her first original character in a poetic drama. Mr. Marston, who was one of the editors of the *National Magazine*, has contributed to the *Athenæum* some stirring lyrics, of which the best known is his "Death Ride at Balaklava." He published "Gerald, a Dramatic Poem, and other Poems," in 1842; "A Lady in her own Right," a novel, in 1860; and a collection of his contributions in fiction to periodical literature, under the title of "Family Credit, and other Tales," in 1861.

MARTIN, Sir James Ranald, C.B., F.R.S., Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, son of the Rev. Donald Martin, born at Kilmuir, in the Isle of Skye, about 1800, entered the medical staff of the Bengal army in 1818, in which he held several appointments, both medical and civil, and served in the first Burmese war. Returning home in 1841, he became a Sanitary Commissioner in England, and was appointed to serve on several Commissions to inquire into the health of the army. He holds the post of Examining Physician to the Secretary of State for India, received the honour of knighthood, and was made a Companion of the Bath, civil division, in 1860. Sir James is the author of "A Treatise on the Influence of Tropical Climates on European Constitutions," 1855.

MARTIN, Robert Montgomery, born early in the century, is a member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. He compiled "The Colonies of the British Empire," published in 1834–8; "The British Colonial Library," in 1836–7; "The History, Antiquities, Topography, and Statistics of Eastern India," in 1838; "British Possessions in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia, connected with England by Steam," and "China, Political, Commercial, and Social," in 1847; "The Hudson's Bay Territories, and Vancouver's Island, with an Exposition of the Chartered Rights, Conduct, and Policy of the Hudson's Bay Corporation," and "Ireland before and after the Union," in 1848; "The Indian Empire, its History, Topography, Geology, Government, Finance, and Commerce; with a full Account of the Mutiny of the Bengal Army," in 1858–61; and "Progress and Present State of British India," in 1862. He edited the *Colonial Magazine* for some time.

MARTIN, SIR SAMUEL, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, son of the late Samuel Martin, of Calmore, Londonderry, born in 1801, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, entered at Gray's Inn in 1821, and afterwards at the Middle Temple; practising at first as a special pleader. After having been called to the bar by the latter society in 1830, he went the Northern circuit, and gained reputation in Liverpool and other towns by the ability he exhibited in the conduct of cases. He married a daughter of Sir Frederick Pollock, the Lord Chief Baron, in 1843, was made Q.C., and at the general election in Aug., 1847, was elected, on Liberal principles, one of the members for Pontefract, which he represented till 1850, when he was appointed a Baron of the Exchequer, and shortly afterwards knighted.

MARTIN, THEODORE, son of the late James Martin, Esq., of Edinburgh, born there in 1816, was educated at the High School, and, after practising as a solicitor for several years, removed, in 1846, to London, where he established himself as one of the leading parliamentary agents and Scotch solicitors. He first became known as an author by his contributions to various periodicals, under the signature "Bon Gaultier," and in conjunction with the late Professor Aytoun, produced the "Book of Ballads" which bears that name, and a volume of translations of the "Poems and Ballads of Goethe," published in 1858. He prepared a translation of the Danish poet Henrik Hartz's fine play, "King René's Daughter," which has been produced on the stage with great effect, and his translations of Oehlenschläger's dramas, "Correggio" and "Aladdin," published in 1854 and 1857, have rendered these masterpieces of the Danish poet's genius familiar to a large circle of English readers. His metrical translation of the Odes of Horace, with notes, appeared in 1860, and was immediately republished in the United States; his translation of Catullus in 1861; a volume of miscellaneous poems, and translations from Goethe, Schiller, and Uhland, printed for private circulation; and a translation of the "Vita Nuova" of Dante, in 1862, and of Goethe's "Faust." He is married to Miss Helen Faucit.

MARTIN BERNARD. (*See* BERNARD, A. M.)

MARTINEAU, HARRIET, the sixth of eight children, was born at Norwich, June 12, 1802. The founder of the family, driven from his country by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, settled in Norwich as a surgeon. The profession was handed down through many generations till it descended to Miss Martineau's uncle, perhaps the most eminent provincial surgeon of his day. He gave his nieces the best education which the district could afford, and from an early age Miss Martineau resolved to make herself independent by literary exertion. Her "Devotional Exercises for the Use of Young Persons" appeared in 1823, from which time the series of her writings proceeded, with little intermission, until severe illness necessarily interrupted her labours. "Christmas Day," a tale, appeared in 1824; a sequel to it, called "The Friend," in 1825; "Principle and

Practice," and "The Rioters," in 1826; followed by "Mary Campbell;" "The Turn-Out;" a "Sequel to Principle and Practice;" a series of tracts, and a tale called "My Servant Rachael;" in all of which the writer evinced her strong sympathy with the lower classes of society. Ever since 1831, in the course of which year Miss Martineau brought out her "Traditions of Palestine," she seems to have adopted a more elevated tone in her writings. About this time she produced three prize essays, published by the Association of Unitarian Dissenters, to which she belonged, viz., "The Faith as unfolded by many Prophets," "Providence as manifested through Israel," and "The Essential Faith of the Universal Church," and a tale entitled "Five Years of Youth." For about three years she laboured at a plan under the designation of "Illustrations of Political Economy." The first of these tales bore the title "The Rioters," and "The Turn-Out;" and the writer was eventually led to the composition of a series of twenty-four stories, which became remarkably popular, and have been translated into most European languages. The "Illustrations of Taxation," and "Poor Laws and Paupers," which succeeded, consisted, the former of six tales, the latter of four, written on a similar plan. In 1834 Miss Martineau visited the United States, where her writings had secured for her many friends and admirers. In her "Society in America," published in 1837, she discusses the politics, domestic economy, civilization, and religion of the United States. A "Retrospect of Western Travel," which appeared in 1838, comprised the personal experiences of a tour, including portraitures of Transatlantic celebrities. Shortly afterwards Miss Martineau contributed to "Knight's Series" a little volume, "How to Observe," and compiled three guides to service, entitled "The Maid-of-all-Work," "The Housemaid," "The Lady's Maid," and a fourth, "The Dressmaker." Her first novel, "Deerbrook," published in 1839, was the most popular of her works of fiction; "The Hour and the Man," which followed in 1840, had for its hero Toussaint l'Ouverture, and passed through three editions. Before this time her health had become seriously impaired, and after completing a series of tales for children, entitled "The Playfellow," which included "The Settlers at Home," "The Peasant and the Prince," "Feats on the Fiord," and "The Crofton Boys," she was compelled to restrain her great mental exertions. The offer of a pension, previously proposed by Government, was repeated by Lord Melbourne, but once more declined by Miss Martineau, from the feeling that she could not conscientiously share in the proceeds of a system of taxation which had been reprobated in her works. Her long illness, from 1839 till 1844, was fruitful in experience to herself and benefit to her fellow-creatures, as shown in a volume entitled "Life in the Sick-Room," published in 1843. On recovering she produced her "Forest and Game Law Tales," three volumes of graphic stories, bearing on the character and social effects of these laws in ancient and modern times. "The Billow and the Rock" appeared before her expedition, in 1846, to the East, of which she recorded her impressions in "Eastern Life, Past and Present," published in 1848. A volume of "Letters" exchanged between herself and her friend, Mr. H. G. Atkinson, a philosophical student, "On the Laws of Man's Nature and Development," appeared in 1851, and in her share in this work she disclosed that advance towards the principles of positive philosophy which was finally announced in 1853, by the issue of a condensed version of Comte's "Positive Philosophy." Whilst preparing these philosophical works, she was engaged in writing her "History of England during the Thirty Years' Peace." One of her most popular works, "Household Education," first appeared in the *People's Journal*, and her "Complete Guide to the Lakes" was published in 1854. It is, however, in leading articles for the *Daily News*, and in short social sketches in *Once a Week*, that Miss Martineau's pen has been most busily employed of late years. Amongst numerous pamphlets, written during the last few years, the following may be mentioned:—"The Factory Controversy: a Warning against Meddling Legislation," published in 1855; "Corporate Tradition and National Rights; Local Dues on Shipping," in 1857; and "Endowed Schools in Ireland," in 1859. She has written a work entitled "British India," published in 1851; "England and her Soldiers," a work on army reform, in 1859; "Health, Husbandry, and Handicraft," in 1861; and a collection of her contributions to *Once a Week* and other serial publications.

MARTINEAU, THE REV. JAMES, younger brother of Miss Martineau, born in 1805, having at an early age become the pastor of Dissenting congregations in Dublin and Liverpool, was appointed Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in New College, Manchester, founded in 1786 for the promotion of university learning without test or subscription. In 1857 he followed this college to London, and became its Principal in 1869. In 1859 he became one of the pastors of a nonconformist chapel in Little Portland Street, of which he has been sole minister since 1861. He has written "The Rationale of Religious Enquiry," 1845; "Endeavours after the Christian Life," 1847; "Miscellanies," 1852; "Studies of Christianity," 1858; Essays, Philosophical and Theological, 2 vols., 1866–69; and has been a constant contributor to the *National Review*, of which he was one of the founders.

MARY-ADELAIDE (PRINCESS), WILHELMINA ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, born Nov. 27, 1833, was married at Kew, June 12, 1866, to H.R.H. Francis Paul Charles Louis Alexander, Prince de Teck, G.C.B., &c.

MASKELL, WILLIAM, M.A., only son of the late William Maskell, Esq., of Bath, born in 1814, and educated at University College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1836, and M.A. in 1838, took orders in 1837, and was instituted to the rectory of Corscombe, Dorset (of which he was patron), in 1842, resigning it in 1846. He was appointed Chaplain to the Bishop of Exeter, and instituted to the Vicarage of St. Mary's Church, Devon (in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter), in 1847. The "Gorham Case," in which Mr. Maskell had taken an active and prominent part, as Chaplain of the Bishop of Exeter, was decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council early in 1850, and in June Mr. Maskell resigned his preferments, and was received into the Roman Catholic Church. This step, however, was not taken until after a long and interesting correspondence with the Archbishop of Canterbury. Mr. Maskell has written "The Ancient Liturgy of the Church of England," 1844; "The History of the Martin Marprelate Controversy," 1845; "Monumenta Ritualia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ," 1846–7; "A Dissertation on Holy Baptism," and "An Inquiry into the Doctrine of the Church of England upon Absolution," 1848; "Sermons at St. Mary's Church, Devon," 1849; the "First" and "Second Letters on the Position of the High-Church Party in the Church of England," 1850; and "A Letter to Dr. Pusey on his Practice of Receiving Confessions." His fine collection of English Rituals and Service Books was, in 1847, disposed of to the trustees of the British Museum, who purchased his collection of ancient and mediæval carvings in ivory, in 1858. His most recent publications are "A Letter to the Editor of the *Dublin Review* upon the Temporal Power of the Pope and his Personal Infallibility," 1869; "What is the Meaning of the Infallibility of the Pope?" 1871; and "Odds and Ends," 1872, being a description of the small seaport called Bude Haven, Cornwall, along with six short stories.

MASON, Francis, D.D., was born at Walmgate, York, England, April 2, 1799. His father was a shoemaker, and young Mason learned the trade, but being eager for learning, he contrived to pick up a very good education before leaving England. In 1818 he went to the United States, landing at Philadelphia. The next six years he spent in the western and south-western cities and towns, working at his trade and adding somewhat to his stores of learning. In 1824 he went from New Orleans to Boston, and thence to Randolph, Massachusetts. Here he became a believer in Calvinism, which he had previously abhorred. He now devoted himself to linguistic studies, acquired a good knowledge of Greek and Hebrew, and in 1827 entered the Baptist theological seminary at Newton, Massachusetts. The death of his wife, in 1829, and the earnest appeal from Burmah for missionaries, led to his offering himself as a missionary to Burmah. He was accepted, and in May, 1830, was ordained, married a second time, and sailed for the East. He has spent more than forty years in the missionary work, returning to the United States but once, and then for but a short time (in 1853). In addition to a vast amount of direct missionary work, he has translated the entire Scriptures into the Sgan-Karen language, and recently carefully revised that translation; has superintended and revised the translation into the Proo-Karen; published a Pali Grammar, with chrestomathy and vocabulary, and an edition, in the Pali text, of Kachchayano's Grammar; besides numerous translations from the sacred works of the Burmese in Pali and Sanscrit. In natural science he has contributed two large volumes to the natural history of farther India; viz., "Tenasserim; or, Notes on the Fauna, Flora, Minerals, and Nations of British Burmah and Pegu," Maulmain, 1852; and "Burmah: its People and Natural Productions," Rangoon, 1860. The first of these works procured him an election as a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and of most of the learned societies of Europe. Among his other books are a "Memoir of Mrs. Helen M. Mason;" "Life of Ko-Thah-by-u, the Karen Apostle;" a collection of Hymns, in Karen; and, in 1870, "The Story of a Working Man's Life." When past sixty years of age he learned the printer's art so thoroughly, that with only the aid of some Karen assistants whom he had taught, he has executed the best printing yet done in India.

MASSÉ, Felix-Marie-Victor, composer, born at Lorient, March 7, 1822, studied at the Conservatoire of Paris, and carried off the principal prize for musical composition in 1844. Upon his return from Rome he composed various romances and melodies, and in 1852 a comic opera in one act, entitled "La Chanteuse Voilée," which was successful. Amongst his later compositions, which have nearly always met with a favourable reception, may be mentioned, "Les Noces de Jeannette," 1853; "Galathée," 1854, accounted one of his best works; "Miss Fauvette," 1855; "Les Saisons," 1856; "La Reine Topaze," 1856; "La Fée Carabosse," 1859; "Le Dernier Couplet," 1861; and "Le Fils du Brigadier," 1867. M. Massé, who is chief of the choir of the opera, is decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and in 1863 received a pension. In 1866 he was appointed to succeed Mr. Leborgne as Professor of Composition at the Conservatoire de Musique.

MASSEY, Gerald, poet, born at Tring, in Hertfordshire, May 29, 1828, of very poor parents, in early youth was employed in a silk-mill, and afterwards became a straw-plaiter. He received a scanty education at the British and National Schools. The Bible, "Robinson Crusoe," the "Pilgrim's Progress," and "Greek and Roman History," constituted his chief reading whilst at home. At the age of fifteen he repaired to London, became an errand-boy, and spent some years in trade before he began to gain his living by writing. A volume entitled "Poems and Chansons," published at Tring about 1846, was his first work, and in 1848 he edited a paper called the *Spirit of Freedom*, and in 1849 published "Voices of Freedom and Lyrics of Love." The same year he became one of the secretaries to the Christian Socialists, who, headed by the Rev. Mr. Maurice, were trying to promote co-operation amongst the working classes. He wrote "The Ballad of Babe Crystabel, and other Poems," published in 1855; "Craigcrook Castle, and other Poems," in 1856; and "Havelock's March, and other Poems," in 1861. Mr. Massey, who has recently published a prose work, entitled "Shakspere's Sonnets and his Private Friends," received a pension on the civil list in 1863, and resides in a rustic cottage given him by Lord Brownlow, in one of the most charming parts of his native county. His latest work is "A Tale of Eternity, and other Poems," 1869. He contributes to various periodicals, and lectures on literary and other subjects.

MASSEY, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM NATHANIEL, descended from the family of the late Lord Clarina, born about 1810, was admitted to the bar in 1844, and went the Western circuit. In July, 1852, he was elected to the House of Commons as one of the members in the Liberal interest for Newport, Isle of Wight; at the general elections in March, 1857, and in April, 1859, was returned for Salford, from the representation of which he retired on becoming Finance Minister for India, in Feb., 1865. Having been recorder for Plymouth in Aug., 1855,. he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department in Lord Palmerston's first administration, from which he retired upon the return of the Derby ministry to power in Feb., 1858. In 1860 he spoke against Lord John Russell's Reform Bill, became chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and Deputy-Speaker in the House of Commons, and on being appointed Finance Minister in India, in succession to Sir C. Trevelyan, in Feb., 1865, was sworn a member of the Privy Council. He has since returned to England. Mr. Massey has written "Common Sense versus Common Law," published in 1850, and a "History of England during the Reign of George III.," of which four volumes appeared between 1855 and 1863.

MASSINGBERD, THE REV. FRANCIS CHARLES, M.A., a member of an old Lincolnshire family, born about 1800, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated in honours in 1822. He has held the family living of South Ormsby since 1825, became a Prebendary of Lincoln in 1847, and was appointed Chancellor of that cathedral in 1862. He has exerted himself in the cause of the revival of the active powers of the Convocation of the Church of England, and has written "History of the English Reformation," 3rd edition 1857; "Law of the Church and State," 1857; "Prayer for Unity," 1861; "Lectures on the Prayer-Book, Lent, 1864," 1864; and several Letters, Pamphlets, &c., on religious questions.

MASSON, DAVID, Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh, born Dec. 2, 1822, in Aberdeen, and educated at Marischal College in that city, and at the University of Edinburgh, commenced his literary career at the age of nineteen, as editor of a Scottish provincial newspaper, and repairing, in 1844, to London, where he remained about a year, contributed to *Fraser's Magazine* and other periodicals. He established himself in Edinburgh for two or three years, as a writer for periodical publications, besides having special engagements with the Messrs. Chambers, returning to London in 1847, where he resided for eighteen years, and was appointed to the chair of English Language and Literature at University College, London, on the resignation of the late Professor Clough in 1852, and retired from this post in

Oct., 1865, having been appointed Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh. He contributed numerous articles to the *Quarterly*, *National*, *British Quarterly*, and *North British Reviews*, to the Encyclopædia Britannica and the English Cyclopædia, and in 1859 became editor of *Macmillan's Magazine*, which he still conducts, and to which he has largely contributed. His papers on Carlyle's "Latter-Day Pamphlets," Dickens and Thackeray, "Rabelais," "Literature and the Labour Question," "Pre-Raphaelism in Art and Literature," "Theories of Poetry," "Shakspere and Goethe," "Hugh Miller," and "De Quincey and Prose-writing," are the best known. His "Essays, Biographical and Critical: chiefly on English Poets," appeared in 1856; "Life of John Milton, narrated in connection with the Political, Ecclesiastical, and Literary History of his Time," vol. i. in 1858, vol. ii. in 1871; "British Novelists and their Styles: a Critical Sketch of the History of British Prose Fiction," in 1859; and "Recent British Philosophy: a Review with Criticism, including some Remarks on Mr. Mill's Answer to Sir W. Hamilton," being an explanation of some lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, in 1865.

MASTERS, MAXWELL-TYLDEN, M.D., F.R.S., born in 1833, at Canterbury, was educated at King's College, London, after which he practised medicine for some years. He held the lectureship on botany at St. George's Hospital from 1855 to 1868, and became joint editor of the *Gardener's Chronicle* in 1865. Dr. Masters is a Fellow of the Royal, Linnæan, and Royal Horticultural Societies; an Associate of King's College; an honorary or corresponding Member of the Horticultural Societies of Belgium, Russia, Massachusetts, &c. His works consist of a treatise on "Vegetable Teratology," and of numerous monographs and papers on subjects relating to botany, vegetable physiology, and horticulture. He is a frequent contributor to scientific periodicals, and has taken part in Oliver's "Flora of Tropical Africa," Hooker's "Flora of India," Von Martius's "Flora Brasiliensis," and other works, besides preparing the second edition of Henfrey's "Elementary Course of Botany."

MATHESON, SIR JAMES, Bart., F.R.S., second son of Donald Matheson, Esq. (chief of the clan Matheson, in Sutherlandshire), born in 1796, having been educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh, embarked in commercial pursuits, and was for many years a partner in the firm of Jardine, Matheson, & Co., merchants in Canton. He sat in the House of Commons as member in the Liberal interest for Ashburton, from March, 1843, until Aug., 1847, when he was elected for the counties of Ross and Cromarty, which he continued to represent till Dec., 1868. He was raised to a Baronetcy in 1850, as a mark of Royal approval of his noble benevolence and untiring efforts in alleviating the sufferings of the inhabitants of the island of Lewes at the period of the famine. Sir James, who is a member of the Board of Trustees for Manufactories and of the Fishery Board in Scotland, was for several years Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-Packet Company. When at Bombay in the course of his homeward voyage from China, in 1842, he was presented by the native merchants with a service of plate of the value of £1,500, in acknowledgment of his exertions in promoting British commerce in China during the first war with that empire. He is Lord-Lieutenant of Ross-shire, and Vice-President of the Caledonian Asylum, London.

MATHEWS, CHARLES JAMES, comedian, son of the late Mr. Charles Mathews, was born in Dec., 1803. Though his parents wished to bring him up for the Church, he was articled to an architect. He possessed considerable artistic ability: in 1835 exhibited a picture at Somerset House, and accompanied the Earl and Countess of Blessington and Count d'Orsay to Italy, where he made many sketches. The ability he displayed in private theatricals and other causes having induced him to adopt the stage as a profession, he made his first appearance in a new farce, called the "Humpbacked Lover," and his success was remarkable. Mr. C. Mathews married, July 18, 1838, the late Madame Vestris, who was his senior by some six years, and was at the time lessee of the Olympic Theatre. The joint manangement of Mr. Mathews and his accomplished partner was most successful, and the performances at this little theatre were, perhaps, the most popular of the day. Having visited the United States with his wife, they experienced a most enthusiastic reception, and on returning to England he became the lessee of Covent Garden Theatre, a speculation which entailed upon him great loss, and he was afterwards lessee of the Lyceum Theatre with no better result. Madame Vestris died in 1857, and during a tour in the United States in 1858, he married his second wife, Mrs. Davenport, an accomplished actress. Mr. Charles Mathews has written numerous comediettas and after-pieces, for the most part adaptations from the French. His drama, "My Wife's Mother," first performed in 1833, proved very attractive. In 1860 he withdrew for a time from the stage, devoting himself to an "At Home" entertainment in the manner his father made celebrated, and in which he was assisted by his wife; and in 1863 he went to Paris, and performed at the Théâtre des Variétés the principal character in a French version, executed by himself, of "Cool as a Cucumber," entitled "L'Anglais Timide." The reception accorded to Mr. C. Mathews in the French capital was so flattering that he has been induced to repeat his visit. On bringing to a close the performance of the "At Home," he returned to the stage, and, with his wife, has fulfilled numerous engagements at the chief metropolitan and provincial theatres. He is recognized as a master of light and eccentric comedy. His most remarkable impersonation is, perhaps, that of Mr. Affable Hawk, in the "Game of Speculation," an adaptation of Balzac's "Mercadet," and in the present state of the English stage he is an actor that could ill be spared. In Jan., 1870, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews left England for Australia, where they were most enthusiastically received.

MATHIEU, Claude-Louis, astronomer, born at Mons, Nov. 25, 1783, received his early education from the Abbé Sigorge, repaired to Paris in 1801, and studied under Lacroix and Delambre. In 1803 he was admitted to the École Polytechnique, in 1805 into that of the Ponts et Chaussées, and shortly after was appointed Secretary to the Bureau des Longitudes and assistant to M. Biot, whom he accompanied to the coasts of the Mediterranean in order to carry out some experiments relating to the pendulum. Upon his return he was attached as Astronomer to the Observatory and the Bureau des Longitudes, was afterwards appointed Assistant-Professor of Astronomy at the Collége de France; in 1809 and 1812 gained the astronomical prize founded by Lalande; and in 1817 was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in place of M. Meissier. He held the appointment of Examiner at the École Polytechnique until 1863, when he resigned. M. Mathieu was appointed a member of the Bureau des Longitudes, March 26, 1862. He was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1829, promoted to the grade of Officer of that Order in 1855, and Commander Aug. 14, 1863. In 1834 M. Mathieu, who had married the sister of M. François Arago, engaged with his brother-in-law in politics, and was elected Deputy by the College of Mâcon. In the Chamber he sat with the extreme "Left," and presented to that Assembly some valuable reports relating to a decimal system of weights and measures. After the revolution of Feb., 1848, he was sent to the Constituent Assembly by the electors of

Saône-et-Loire, and, not being re-elected, he devoted himself to scientific studies. He edited Delambre's "L'Histoire de l'Astronomie du XVIII. siècle," to which he added an historical preface and an analytical table, and has contributed to numerous scientific publications.

MATHIEU, Jacques-Marie-Adrien-Césaire, a French Cardinal, born at Paris, Jan. 20, 1796, studied law, and went to Landes to manage the affairs of M. Montmorency, who opened to him his career of ecclesiastical dignities. Having studied at the seminary of Saint-Sulpice, he was ordained priest, and in 1823 became secretary to the Bishop of Evreux, and shortly after one of the grand-vicars of M. de Quelen at Paris. In 1833, after being curé of a parish in Paris, he was appointed Bishop of Langres, and was promoted to the Archbishopric of Besançon, June 11, 1834. A member of the Senate by virtue of being a cardinal, he took an important part in its discussions. In Jan., 1865, proceedings were taken against him by the Council of State for having read, in spite of the interdiction of the Government, the Encyclical of the Pope of Dec. 8, 1864, and the abuse which he had committed was condemned by decree, Feb. 8, 1865. Mgr. Mathieu, appointed a Cardinal Sept. 30, 1850, was promoted to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour, June 16, 1856. In addition to his "Mandements," and other works, he has written "Un Mot sur la Brochure, Pape et Empereur, de M. Cayla," 1860; "La Cause Italienne et le Père Passaglia," 1861; and "Le Pouvoir Temporel des Papes justifié par l'Histoire," 1863.

MATHILDE (Princess), Mathilde Lætitia-Wilhelmine Bonaparte, daughter of the ex-King Jerome and Princess Catherine of Würtemberg, and cousin to Napoleon III., was born at Trieste, May 27, 1820, and married at Florence, Oct. 10, 1841, to the Russian Prince Anatole Demidoff. This union was not happy, and in 1845 they separated by mutual consent, her husband being compelled by the Czar to allow the Princess an annuity of 200,000 roubles. From 1849 till the marriage of Napoleon III. she did the honours at the palace of the President, and on the re-establishment of the Empire was comprised amongst the members of the imperial family of France, and received the title of Highness. The Princess, who was a pupil of M. Giraud, is an accomplished artist, and has exhibited some of her pictures upon several occasions at the Salon de Peinture. She obtained honourable mention in 1861.

MAURY, Matthew F., LL.D., astronomer and hydrographer, son of Richard Maury, was born in Spottsylvania, Virginia, Jan. 14, 1806. His parents, who removed to Tennessee when he was three or four years of age, being in moderate circumstances, could only give their children, of whom they had nine, a plain education. In 1825 Matthew became a midshipman, and was appointed to the *Brandywine*, then fitting out in Washington to convey Gen. Lafayette to France. Returning in that vessel to the United States, in the spring of 1826, he again sailed in her to the Pacific, where he joined the *Vincennes* sloop, and having circumnavigated the globe, returned to his native land, after an absence of about four years. After passing his examination, he was ordered to the Pacific station as master of the *Falmouth*. He commenced his work on navigation whilst serving in the *Vincennes*, and completed it in the frigate *Potomac;* to which he was ordered as acting lieutenant when the *Falmouth* was about to return to the United States. On his arrival in the United States he was promoted to a lieutenancy, and received the appointment of Astronomer to the South-Sea Exploring Expedition, under Commander T. Ap-Catesby Jones; on whose retirement from the command of the expedition, Lieut. Maury withdrew, and was put in charge of the depôt of charts and instruments, which has served as a nucleus for the National Observatory and Hydrograph Office of the United States, of both of which he became the superintendent. His labours in organizing the observatory, as well as his investigations with regard to the winds and currents of the sea, are familiar to all who take an interest in such subjects. In 1854 Mr. Maury visited England, and drew much attention to his important inquiry into the ocean currents, local winds, &c., in illustration of which he published a work entitled "The Physical Geography of the Sea," with charts and diagrams, which has been translated into several languages. The king of Prussia presented to Captain Maury the gold medal for these investigations, accompanied with one of the gold medals struck in honour of the publication of Humboldt's "Cosmos;" and the emperor of Austria presented him with the large gold medal of the Arts and Sciences, "as a recompense for his long and useful labours." At the commencement of the civil war, Captain Maury resigned his position at the National Observatory, to which he had given but slight attention for several years, and joined the Confederates, whose cause he advocated in England and France. Since the close of the war, he has returned to the United States, and has been for some time engaged in the preparation of geographical text-books for public schools, two or three volumes of which have appeared.

MAXWELL, Sir William Stirling, Bart., LL.D., was born at Kenmure, near Glasgow, in 1818, being the only son of the late Mr. Archibald Stirling, of Keir, Perthshire, who was the representative of an old and wealthy family. His mother was a daughter of Sir John Maxwell, Bart., of Pollock, Renfrewshire. Mr. William Stirling was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1839, and M.A. in 1843. Soon afterwards, having devoted his attention to the study of Spanish history, literature, and art, he went to reside some time in France and in Spain for the prosecution of his researches. He wrote "The Annals of the Artists of Spain," in 3 vols., 1848; the "Cloister Life of Charles V.," in 1852, for which he had carefully prepared himself by visiting the convent of Yuste, the place to which "the contentious monarch" retired, as well as by a diligent search for materials in the archives of Paris; and "Velasquez and his Works," in 1855. At the general election in July, 1852, he was returned to the House of Commons as member in the Conservative interest for Perthshire, which he continued to represent till 1865. In that year, by the death of his maternal uncle, Sir John Maxwell, he became heir to the baronetcy, conferred by patent in 1682 upon one of his ancestors, who had been a member of King William III.'s Council for Scotland, and had assisted to carry the union of the two kingdoms under Queen Anne. Mr. Stirling took the name of Maxwell and assumed the title in 1866, after counsel had decided that the latter had devolved upon him, under the regrant of 1707, which extended the limitation to the heirs of entail whatsoever. He was elected Rector of St. Andrew's University in 1863, when he received the degree of LL.D., and was installed Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh, Feb. 5, 1872. He is Vice-Lieutenant of Perthshire, and a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery.

MAY, Sir Thomas Erskine, K.C.B., born in 1815, and educated at Bedford School, under Dr. Brereton, entered the public service as Assistant Librarian of the House of Commons in 1831, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1838, was appointed Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills in 1846, Taxing-Master of the House of Commons in 1847, to the Table of the House, as Clerk-Assistant, in 1856, and Clerk of the House of Commons in 1871. His public services were rewarded by the Companionship of the Bath in 1860, and he was promoted Knight Commander in July,

1866. Sir T. E. May has written "A Treatise on the Law, Privileges, Proceedings, and Usage of Parliament," published in 1844, which being acknowledged as the Parliamentary text-book, has passed through six editions, and has been translated into German and Hungarian; a pamphlet, entitled "Remarks and Suggestions with a view to Facilitate the Despatch of Public Business in Parliament," published in 1849; another pamphlet, "On the Consolidation of the Election Laws," in 1850; and "Constitutional History of England since the Accession of George III., 1760—1860," in 1861-3, which, commencing where the great work of Hallam concluded, continues the history of our laws and liberties to the present time. The latter work has been reprinted in the United States and translated into French and German; and a third edition, with a new supplementary chapter, was published at London in 3 vols., 1871. In 1854 he collected and reduced to writing, for the first time, the "Rules, Orders, and Forms of Proceeding of the House of Commons," which were adopted and printed by command of the House. He contributed to the *Penny Cyclopædia* numerous articles, relating chiefly to political economy and historical biography; and has written for the *Edinburgh Review*, the *Law Magazine*, and other reviews.

MAYER, JOSEPH, F.S.A., M.R.A.S., S.A. DE P., antiquary and philanthropist, born at Newcastle-under-Lyme, Feb. 23, 1803, settled as a jeweller at Liverpool in 1822, and devoted his labour and fortune to the formation of the museum of art recently presented by him to that town. His earliest study was Greek coins, his collection of which was sold to the French Government in 1844. Antique gems next attracted his chief attention, and his skill and liberality rendered him famous in Europe. His favourite design was to collect in Liverpool a museum of treasures of artistic excellence, in order to educate students in the true principles of beauty. In this he has succeeded, and his Egyptian, Abyssinian, and Etruscan collections, chosen with a due regard to art, are justly famed; and he is equally celebrated for his collection of ivories, of Greek, Roman, and Mediæval gems, and of Wedgwood and of English pottery. With the view of writing "A History of the Rise and Progress of Art in England from 1550 to the Present Time," he has collected between four and five thousand original drawings, between fifteen and twenty thousand early engravings, and above fifty thousand autograph letters of English artists. The number of scientific works for which the world is indebted to Mr. Mayer's generous aid is considerable; the "Inventorium Sepulchrale," the "Anglo-Saxon Vocabularies," and the "Diplomatarium Anglicum Ævi Saxonici," being the most important. When the art of electro-plating was discovered by Mr. Thomas Spencer, to this liberal patron of all science did the inventor apply. Under Mr. Mayer's auspices, the first article ever subjected to this process was successfully plated—a spoon, which now lies in the Mayer Collection in Liverpool Museum. In 1860 he raised two companies of volunteers, called the Liverpool Borough Guard, and subsequently raised and clothed at his own expense a third company, in the neighbourhood of Bebington, his residence. In 1865 he made a donation to this Cheshire village of a free library, containing 20,000 volumes, with a handsome edifice, standing in the public walks, which are also a gift of Mr. Mayer. They occupy nearly six acres, and are planted with every variety of flowering shrub that will bear the Cheshire climate. Mr. Mayer is an enthusiastic student of floriculture in its higher forms. In 1870, under the superintendence of Henry Boyle, Esq., M.A., the Victoria Regia was brought to flower beneath the open sky, in his hot-water tanks at Bebington,—an achievement never before made, and believed to be possible by very few. In 1869 his grateful townsmen of

Liverpool erected a colossal statue of Mr. Mayer in St. George' Hall. It is of Carrara marble, and the work of Signor Giovanni Fontana.

MAYHEW, Henry, born in 1812, was for a short time at Westminster School, which he left to go a voyage to Calcutta, and on his return was articled to his father, a solicitor, for three years. He commenced his literary career in London, bringing out, in conjunction with the late Mr. Gilbert à Beckett, the farce of the "Wandering Minstrel" at the Queen's Theatre, and in 1841 was one of the promoters of *Punch*, from which he afterwards withdrew. He has written numerous tales and articles in magazines, and is best known by "London Labour and the London Poor," a cyclopædia of information on the condition of the working classes. Among his other works are "The Mormons, or Latter-Day Saints," published in 1852, and "The Wonders of Science," in 1855. In conjunction with his brothers Horace and Augustus, he published a variety of fairy tales and farces, and the following works of humorous fiction:—"The Greatest Plague of Life," "Whom to Marry and How to Get Married," "The Magic of Kindness," "Peasant-boy Philosopher," "Tricks of Trade," &c.

MAYOR, The Rev. John Eyton Bickersteth, M.A., born at Baddagamme, in Ceylon, Jan. 25, 1825, was educated at Shrewsbury School and St. John's College, Cambridge, and ordained Deacon in 1855, Priest in 1857, by the Bishop of Ely. He was elected Fellow of St. John's College 1849, Assistant-Master at Marlborough College 1849–53, College Lecturer in 1853, and Librarian of the University of Cambridge 1863–7. Mr. Mayor is the editor of "Thirteen Satires of Juvenal," Cambridge, 1853, 2nd edition, part I., 1869; "Two Lives of Nicholas Ferrar," Cambridge, 1855; "Autobiography of Matt. Robinson," Cambridge, 1856; "Early Statutes of St. John's College," Cambridge, 1859; "Cicero's Second Philippic," with notes, Cambridge, 1861; 2nd edition 1865, 3rd edition 1867; "Roger Ascham's Scholemaster," with notes, London, 1863; "Ricardi de Cirencestria Speculum Historiale de Gestis Regum Angliæ," London, 2 vols., 1863-9; "Letters of Archbishop Williams," Cambridge, 1866; "Catalogue of the Baker MSS.," Cambridge, 1867; "First Greek Reader," Cambridge, 1868; 2nd edition 1870; Tho. Baker's "History of St. John's College, Cambridge," 2 vols., 1869; "Exercises on Latin Accidence," Cambridge, 1870, 3 parts; "Life of Ambrose Bonwick," Cambridge, 1870. Mr. Mayor was one of the editors of the *Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology*, and of the *Journal of Philology*.

MEADE, Major-General George Gordon, born at Cadiz, Spain, in 1816, graduated at West Point, June 30, 1835, entered the regular army of the United States as 2nd Lieut. of Artillery, resigned his commission in Oct., 1836, and lived in retirement for six years. He was appointed a 2nd Lieut. of Topographical Engineers, May 19, 1842, and in that capacity served in the Mexican war, during which he distinguished himself at the battles of Palo Alto and Monterey, and after passing through the intermediate grades, attained the rank of Major in June, 1862, and that of Brig.-Gen. of Volunteers in Aug., 1862. Gen. Meade took part in the battles of Mechanicsville, June 26, of Gaines's Mill, June 27, a few days after which he was wounded, but not seriously; of Antietam, Sept. 17, in which he was again slightly wounded, and had two horses killed under him; and of Fredericksburg, in Dec., 1862, when the Union Forces, under Gen. Burnside, were defeated with much slaughter. Two days after this disastrous repulse he superseded Gen. Butterfield in the command of the 5th Army Corps, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac, June 26, 1863, and fought the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. After this battle Gen. Lee retreated into Virginia, pursued by Gen. Meade, who retained the command of the Army of the Potomac to the close of the war. In the campaign of 1864–5, when Gen. Grant was Commander-in-Chief of all the Armies of the United States, the forces of the East were composed of the Army of the Potomac, larger than ever before, under the command of Gen. Meade; the Army of the James, which changed its commanders two or three times; and the Army of the Shenandoah, during much of the time commanded by Gen. Sheridan. In all the battles of this protracted and bloody campaign Gen. Meade took part, though, acting directly under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, his movements were less conspicuous, though not less effective, than before. Since the close of the war Gen. Meade has been constantly engaged in important duties as commander of the largest military divisions. He was placed in command of the military division of the South, and in 1869 transferred to that of the Atlantic, comprising the departments of the East and of the Lakes.

MEATH, BISHOP OF. (*See* BUTCHER, DR.)

MECHI, JOHN JOSEPH, son of Giacomo Mechi, a citizen of Bologna, who early in life settled in England, and having been naturalized, obtained a post in the household of George III., born in London, May 22, 1802, was, at the age of sixteen, placed as a clerk in a mercantile house in the Newfoundland trade, where he remained eleven years. In this capacity he contrived to turn the usual hour allowed for dinner to a profitable account by selling, among his friends and acquaintances in the City, a small and inexpensive article of which he had bought the patent. The consequence was that, mainly by his own exertions, he was enabled, about 1827, to set up on his own account, as a cutler, in a very small shop in Leadenhall Street; and between 1830 and 1840 he realized a handsome fortune by the "Magic Razor Strop" which bears his name. In 1840, having attentively studied English farming, he resolved to attempt some improvements in agriculture, and accordingly bought a small farm of about 170 acres, at Tiptree Heath, one of the least productive districts in Essex. Here he resolved to try what he could effect by the system of deep drainage, and by the application of steam power. The Essex farmers laughed at him as an enthusiast; the country gentlemen held aloof from him; but he persevered till he brought his small farm into such a state of productiveness that he has made it realize annually an average handsome profit; while the press has acknowledged the services which he has rendered to agricultural science by the exhibition of modern processes upon his model farm. He was appointed to the Shrievalty of London in July, 1856, and elected an Alderman in the following year. About the same time he was presented with a handsome testimonial of the value of £500, subscribed by noblemen and gentlemen interested in science and agriculture at home and abroad. Mr. Mechi has been for some years a member of the Council of the Society of Arts, and was a Juror in the Department of Art and Science at the Great Exhibition of 1851, and at the Industrial Exhibition at Paris in 1855, to which he was specially sent by Her Majesty's Government. He has written "Letters on Agricultural Improvements," published in 1845; "Experience in Drainage," in 1847; and "How to Farm Profitably," in 1860. The latter is a new and enlarged edition of an account of his improved agricultural system, which, in a cheap and popular form, has reached a sale of 10,000 copies. After eight years' service as Alderman of London he resigned his gown, very much against the wishes of his constituents. He retains the office of Magistrate for Middlesex, and one of the Deputy-Lieutenants for the City of London. He has published the second volume of his work "How to Farm Profitably."

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN (GRAND DUKE OF), FREDERICK FRAN-

CIS II., son of the late Grand Duke Paul Frederick, and of the Princess Alexandrina of Prussia, born Feb. 28, 1823, studied at the University of Bonn, and succeeded his father, March 7, 1842. The revolution of 1848 obliged him to make some liberal modifications in his internal policy, but the whole *régime* was restored in 1851. He married, Nov. 3, 1849, Augusta Matilda Wilhelmina, daughter of Henry, prince of Reuss-Schleiss, by whom he has a large family, of which the eldest son, Francis Paul, was born March 19, 1851. The Grand Duchess died March 3, 1862, and he married Anna Maria Wilhelmina Elizabeth Matilda, daughter of Prince Charles William Louis of Hesse, May 12, 1864. She died April 16, 1865.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ (GRAND DUKE OF), FREDERICK WILLIAM CHARLES GEORGE ERNEST ADOLPHUS GUSTAVUS, a Lieut.-Gen. in the Prussian army, born Oct. 17, 1819; married June 28, 1843, the Princess Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Maria Sophia Louisa of Cambridge, daughter of the late duke of Cambridge. He succeeded his father, Sept. 6, 1860, and has one son, George Adolphus Frederick Augustus Victor Ernest Gustavus William Wellington, born July 22, 1848.

MEDLEY, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN, D.D., Bishop of Fredericton, born in 1804, was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in honours in 1826, and M.A. in 1830. He was for several years vicar of St. Thomas's, Exeter, and prebendary of that cathedral, and in 1845 was consecrated first Bishop of Fredericton. His diocese includes the entire province of New Brunswick.

MEISSONIER, JEAN-LOUIS-ERNEST, painter, born at Lyons, about 1812, went, while young, to Paris, and for some time attended the studio of M. Léon Cogniet. He displayed remarkable ingenuity in microscopic painting, which no one in France had attempted before him, and his "Little Messenger," exhibited in 1836, attracted the attention of critics, who were astonished that so much precision could be allied to such delicacy of finish. Since then he has frequently exhibited, and always with great success. In the Salon of 1857 he had nine subjects, all distinguished by an exquisite touch, and manifesting great care and patience. He obtained a medal of the third class in 1840, one of the second class in 1841, and two of the first class in 1855. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1846, was made Grand Officer in June, 1856, Commander in June, 1867, and member of the Academy of Beaux Arts in 1861.

MELBOURNE, BISHOP OF. (*See* PERRY, DR.)

MELLISH, THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE, is the son of the late Very Rev. Dr. Mellish, Dean of Hereford, and was born in 1814. He was educated at Eton and at University College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1837, and proceeded M.A. in 1839; he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1848, and for some years went the Northern circuit. In 1861 he was appointed a Q.C., and in Aug., 1870, he was elevated to the bench, in the place of the late Right Hon. Sir George M. Giffard, as Lord Justice of Appeal, and sworn a member of the Privy Council.

MELLON, MRS. ALFRED, known under her maiden name, Miss Sarah Jane Woolgar, born July 8, 1824, made her first appearance in London at the Adelphi Theatre, in Sept., 1843, in a farce called "Antony and Cleopatra," when her merits were recognized, and she found herself high in favour with the London public. Her name has been identified with all the Adelphi triumphs since the date of her first appearance; indeed, except for very brief engagements, she has appeared at no other London theatre. She became the wife of the late Mr. Alfred Mellon, the popular composer and conductor, for some time the leader of the orchestra at the Adelphi Theatre, who died in June, 1867.

MELLOR, SIR JOHN, son of the late John Mellor, Esq., of Leicester, born at Hollingwood, near Oldham, in 1809, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1833, and went the Midland circuit. In 1851 he was appointed Q.C., and elected a Bencher of the Inner Temple, was for some years Recorder of Warwick, resigned in 1852, and was appointed in Feb., 1855, to the Recordership of Leicester. He was an unsuccessful candidate, in the Liberal interest, for the borough of Warwick in July, 1852, was elected one of the members for Great Yarmouth in Aug. 1857, and was returned for Nottingham, as an advanced Liberal, at the general election, in April, 1859. He was elevated to the Bench on the retirement of Sir Hugh Hill, in 1861, and received the honour of knighthood.

MELVILLE, George John Whyte, eldest son of Major Whyte-Melville, of Mount Melville, near St. Andrew's, Fifeshire, born in 1821, entered the army in 1839, became Captain in the Coldstream Guards in 1846, and retired in 1849; joined the cavalry of the Turkish contingent in 1855, and resigned at the close of the Crimean war, in 1856. He is known as a popular writer of fiction, and, amongst other works, has written "Captain Digby Grand," an autobiography, published in 1853; "General Bounce; or, Lady and the Locusts," in 1854; "Kate Coventry, an Autobiography," in 1856; "The Interpreter: a Tale of the War," in 1858; "Holmby House: a Tale of Old Northamptonshire," in 1860; "Good for Nothing; or, All Down Hill," "Tilbury Nogo, an Unsuccessful Man," and "Market Harborough," in 1861; "Gladiators: a Tale of Rome and Judea," in 1863; "Brookes of Bridlemere," in 1864; "Cerise: a Tale of the Last Century," in 1865; "M or N," in 1869; "Contraband; or, a Losing Hazard," in 1870; and "Sarchedon," in 1871. He has published a translation of the Odes of Horace, which was well received by the critics, and has contributed to *Fraser's* and *Blackwood's Magazines*, and other periodicals.

MELVILLE, Herman, novelist, son of a merchant, born at New York, Aug. 1, 1819, was educated in the State of Massachusetts. At eighteen his passion for the sea induced him to embark as a common sailor on board a ship for London, and landing in 1842 at Loukabisa, and penetrating the interior, was taken prisoner by the Taipis, by whom he was detained for four months. He visited Tahiti and the Sandwich Islands, and returned to Boston after an absence of four years, and married and settled as a farmer in 1847. He has written "Typee," an account of his adventures in the Marquesas Islands, in 1846, which was published both in London and in the United States, and has been translated into several European languages; "Omoo; or, Adventures in the South Seas," in 1847; "Mardi, and a Voyage Thither," and "Redburn: a Chapter in the Life of a Young Sailor," in 1849; "White Jacket," in 1850; "Moby Dick," in 1851; "Pierre; or, the Ambiguities," in 1852; "Israel Potter," in 1855; "Piazza Tales," in 1856; "The Confidence Man: his Masquerade," in 1857; and other works, and has contributed largely to reviews and periodicals. In 1860 he made another voyage round the world in a whaling vessel.

MENABREA (Count), Louis Frederick, an Italian general and statesman, born at Chambéry (Savoy), Sept. 4, 1809, studied with distinction at the University of Turin, and entered the corps of engineers as lieutenant. At an early age he became favourably known by his scientific attainments, which led to his appointment as Professor of Mechanics in the Military Academy, in the School of Artillery, and in the University of Turin, and to his election, in 1839, as a member of the Academy of Sciences in that city. He attained the rank of captain in 1848. Sent by King Charles Albert on a mission into the Italian duchies, he exerted himself to procure a vote in favour of union with the Subalpine kingdom. He was next elected to the Chamber of Deputies, and attached as chief officer first to the Ministry of War, and next to that of Foreign Affairs. These functions he resigned on the accession to power of Gioberti, but he resumed them after the defeat at Novara. In the war of Italian independence Count Menabrea, who had been advanced to the rank of major-general, and placed at the head of the engineering department of the army, executed several important works, including the investment of Peschiera, and was present at the battles of Palestro and Solferino. On the cession of his native province to France, he determined to retain his Italian nationality. Soon afterwards he was nominated a Senator by King Victor Emmanuel. He was also made lieutenant-general, and conducted the military operations at Ancona, Capua, and Gaeta. In 1861 he became Minister of Marine in the administration of Baron Ricasoli, and in 1866 he was sent to Germany, where, as plenipotentiary of Italy, he signed the Treaty of Prague. In 1867 he was intrusted by the king, whose first aide-de-camp he had been for some time previously, with the formation of a cabinet, in which he held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, besides being President of the Council; and notwithstanding numerous financial difficulties, and the complications of the Roman question, he remained in power till Nov., 1869, when a new cabinet was formed by Signor Lanza. Gen. Menabrea was sent as ambassador to Vienna in Nov., 1870.

MENEVIA AND NEWPORT, BISHOP OF. (*See* BROWN, THOMAS JOSEPH.)

MENZEL, WOLFGANG, critic and author, born at Waldenberg, in Silesia, June 21, 1798, commenced his studies at Breslau, and entered the army as a volunteer in 1815. After the peace he continued his studies at Jena, which for political reasons he quitted in 1820, and took refuge in Switzerland, where he obtained a professorship in the municipal school of Aarau. He returned to Germany in 1824, and for some years took an active part in politics in the States of Würtemberg, advocating a moderate constitutional government. As a critic, he first made his appearance in 1823, with a work entitled "Streckverse," marked by new and ingenious views of art and literature, and at the same time was one of the founders of a literary and critical journal, which violently attacked the old German school, the disciples of Goethe, and even Goethe himself. This book, like his "History of the Germans," published in 1824–5, conceived in a satirical point of view, created many enemies. "German Literature," a very remarkable work, which provoked much controversy, and has been twice translated into English, appeared in 1828. After the Revolution of 1830, he directed his attacks against French influence, which then began to make its way into Germany. In 1848 he gave up the editorship of the *Literaturblatt*, to sit as a deputy in the States of Würtemberg. In addition to the above-mentioned works, Menzel, who has distinguished himself as a poet and historian, has written "The Spirit of History," published in 1835; "Mythological Inquiries," in 1842; "The History of Europe, from 1798 to 1815," in 1853; "Furore," an historical romance, presenting an animated picture of the period of the Thirty Years' War; "History of Nature in a Christian Point of View," in 1856, and other works. In 1869 he published an interesting work on the most important events which occurred between the conclusion of the Italian war in 1860 and the outbreak of the war in Germany in 1866.

MERCIER, CHARLES, was born at Clapham, Surrey, June 9, 1834, and educated privately. He is a descendant of Philip Mercier, the distinguished Huguenot portrait-painter, and is himself an artist. Mr. Mercier has painted numberless public portraits of distinguished and representative men; amongst others, Thomas Wright, the "Prison Philanthropist," for subscribers, who presented the picture with great ceremonial, as a national testimonial, to the City of London; Lord Napier of Magdala, for the Junior Carlton Club; General the Hon. Sir James Lindsay, for the borough of Wigan; the Right Hon. W. A. Massey, for the borough of Salford; the Duke of Edinburgh, for Ceylon; and the King of the Belgians, who received the picture publicly at the Tir National, Brussels. He has been honoured by special marks of royal favour, and was publicly presented with an illuminated address, a service of silver, and a purse of 100 sovereigns, on April 13, 1870, at the Mansion House, London, by the Lord Mayor, in the name of 100 Mayors of the United Kingdom and other subscribers. He originated and was the Honorary Secretary of the Committee for the National Reception of their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians; originated and is the Honorary Secretary of the Anglo-Belgian Prize Fund. He has taken a prominent part in the political and educational questions of the day, and has for several years held the position of Captain in the 6th Royal Regiment of Lancashire Militia.

MEREDITH, George, novelist, born in Hampshire, about 1828, and educated partly in Germany, was brought up to the law, which he quitted for literature. He has written "Poems," published in 1851; "The Shaving of Shagpat, an Arabian Entertainment," a burlesque prose poem, in 1855; "Farina, a Legend of Cologne," in 1857; "The Ordeal of Richard Feveril," a philosophical novel, bearing upon the more serious questions of moral education, in 1859; "Mary Bertrand," in 1860; "Evan Harrington," a serial tale of modern life, first printed in *Once a Week*, and republished in a separate form in 1861; "Modern Love: Poems and Ballads," in 1862; "Emilia in England," in 1864; "Rhoda Fleming," in 1865; "Vittoria," in 1866; and "The Adventures of Harry Richmond," in 1871.

MEREDITH, Mrs. Louisa, whose maiden name was Miss Louisa Twamley, was born at Birmingham in 1812, where she was brought up carefully by her mother. At first she determined to devote herself to artistic studies; but published, at the age of twenty, a volume of "Poems," illustrated by herself. Encouraged by its success, she wrote her "Romance of Nature, or the Flower Seasons Illustrated," a poetical work, illustrated with plates engraved and coloured after her own designs. In 1836 she contributed same illustrated poems to a volume of coloured groups of flowers, entitled "Flora's Gems," and wrote the first half of a narrative of a tour in South Wales, under the title of "Roscoe's Wanderings in South Wales and along the River Wye." Her "Autumn Rambles on the Wye," with illustrations by David Cox, and "Our Wild Flowers Described," appeared in 1839, in which year she was married to her cousin, Mr. C. Meredith, whom she accompanied to Sydney. After residing there for a year, they removed to Tasmania, where she wrote "Notes and Sketches of New South Wales," a narrative of her voyage out, and of her first impressions of the colony, which appeared in "Murray's Home and Colonial Library." "My Home in Tasmania," illustrated by sketches from her own pencil, and that of the bishop (Dr. Nixon), appeared in 1852–3; "Some of my Bush Friends in Tasmania," in 1859; an account of a visit paid to Victoria and Melbourne in 1856, under the title of "Over the Straits, a Visit to Victoria," and "Loved and Lost," told in gossip verse, and illustrated by her own pencil, in 1860. Her husband has been a member for the county of Glamorgan in the local House of Assembly, and was for some time Colonial Treasurer of Tasmania.

MEREDYTH, Lord. (*See* Athlumney.)

MERIVALE, The Very Rev. Charles, D.D., son of the late John H. Merivale, Esq., of Barton Place, Devon, and brother of Mr. Herman Merivale, born in 1808, was educated at Harrow, Haileybury, and St. John's

College, Cambridge, of which he was successively Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor. He took his B.A. degree in high honours in 1830, was a select Preacher before the University of Cambridge in 1838–40, one of the Preachers at Whitehall in 1839–41, Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge in 1861, and Boyle Lecturer in 1864 and 1865. He is the author of a "History of the Romans under the Empire," published in 1850–62; "Boyle Lectures," 1864, 1865; "Translation of Homer's Iliad," in English rhymed verse, 2 vols., 1869. He was rector of Lawford, Essex, 1848–70; Chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons from 1863 to 1869; and was installed Dean of Ely, Dec. 29, 1869.

MERIVALE, HERMAN, C.B., eldest son of the late John H. Merivale, Esq., of Barton Place, Devon, who edited Reports in Chancery, born in 1806, was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1827, taking first-class honours in *Literæ Humaniores*, and was elected Fellow of Balliol College. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1832, was appointed Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford, which post he held for the usual period, in 1837; became permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1848, and permanent Under-Secretary of State for India, and was created a C.B., in 1859. He has written lectures on political economy, published during his professorship; "Lectures on Colonization and the Colonies," in 1860; and "Historical Studies," 1865.

MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ, JEAN-HENRI, D.D., born at Geneva, Aug. 16, 1794, after completing his education in the university of his native city, went to Berlin, where he attended Neander's lectures on Church History. Ordained in 1817, for several years he was pastor of a French church in Hamburg, and for a long period occupied a similar position in Brussels, where he was the favourite court preacher of the late king of Holland, who often resided in that city. In the summer of 1830 M. Merle d'Aubigné returned to Geneva, and on the founding of the new theological school by the Evangelical Society, he was appointed Professor of Church History. His first publication, a volume of sermons, appeared at Hamburg, and he has written "Histoire de la Réformation au XVI. Siècle," published at Paris in 1835–53, of which a translation has had a large sale in England; "Le Protecteur, ou la République d'Angleterre aux Jours de Cromwell," at Paris; and "Germany, England, and Scotland, or Recollections of a Swiss Minister," at London, in 1848; "Trois Siècles de Lutte en Écosse, ou deux Rois et deux Royaumes," in 1850; "Caractère du Réformateur et de la Réformation de Génève," and "Histoire de la Réformation en Europe au Temps de Calvin," vols. i. to iv., 1862-68. Translations of most of these works have been published in England. In 1870 he published a pamphlet on "Le Concile et l'Infaillibilité."

MERRIMAN, THE RIGHT REV. N. J., D.D., Bishop of Grahamstown, formerly Archdeacon of Grahamstown and Canon of the Cathedral, was, upon the translation of Bishop Cotterill to Edinburgh, duly elected, in Nov., 1871, his successor in the see. The diocese embraces the Eastern Province of Cape Colony.

METCALFE, THE REV. FREDERICK, B.D., born about 1817, was educated at Shrewsbury School and St. Jonn's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1838, migrated to Oxford, and was elected to a Fellowship at Lincoln College. He has written "Notes of Excursions in Norway, 1854–5," published in 1856; "The Oxonian in Thelemarken, Travel in Norway in 1856–7," and "History of German Literature," in 1858; "The Oxonian in Iceland, Notes of Travel in 1860," in 1861; and has adapted, from the German of Professor A. Becker, two works, entitled respectively "Gallus" and "Charicles," being scenes and sketches from the domestic life of the ancient Romans and Greeks.

METEYARD, ELIZA, better known by her *nom de plume* of "Silverpen," the only daughter of a surgeon, was born early in the present century. Her first work, "Struggles for Fame," published in 1845, was followed by the prize essay on "Juvenile Depravity," incorporated with the essay of the Rev. Henry Worsley, in 1849; "The Doctor's Little Daughter," in 1850; "Lilian's Golden Hours," in 1856; "Dr. Oliver's Maid," in 1857; "Mainstone's Housekeeper," in 1860; "Give Bread—Gain Love," and "The Hallowed Spots of Ancient London," in 1861; "Lady Herbert's Gentlewoman," in 1862; and "The Little Museum-Keepers," in 1863. Miss Meteyard, who has been connected with the metropolitan newspaper press, in relation to which arose her *nom de plume* of "Silverpen," appended by Douglas Jerrold himself to a leading article in the first number of his newspaper, has contributed to periodicals, has written much on antiquarian subjects, on topics connected with the extramural burial and sanitary movements, and on art applied to design, especially pottery. The first volume of her "Life of Josiah Wedgwood" appeared in 1865, and the second in 1866. Her latest work, entitled "A Group of Englishmen (1795 to 1815): being Records of the Younger Wedgwoods and their Friends; embracing the History of the Discovery of Photography, and a Facsimile of the First Photograph," appeared in 1871.

METTERNICH (PRINCE DE), RICHARD CLEMENT JOSEPH LOTHAIRE HERMANN, diplomatist, son of the famous statesman Prince Metternich, born at Vienna, Jan. 7, 1829, was educated as a diplomatist, became attached to the Austrian embassy at Paris in 1852, and was made Secretary of Legation there in Dec., 1854. In the complications which arose in 1859, before the Italian war broke out, Prince Metternich was intrusted by the Austrian government with a special mission to Paris, and at the close of the war he became Ambassador of Austria at the French court, which position he retained till Dec., 1871. He was named Hereditary Councillor of the Austrian Empire, April 18, 1861, and Councillor in Nov., 1864.

MEYRICK, THE REV. FREDERICK, M.A., born in 1826, was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, of which he was successively scholar, fellow, and tutor; graduated B.A. in honours in 1847, and has since held the university offices of Select Preacher and Public Examiner. He was appointed one of Her Majesty's Whitehall Preachers in 1856, Inspector of Schools in 1859, and became Rector of Blickling with Erpingham, in Norfolk, in 1869. He was the chief agent in establishing the Anglo-Continental Society, for making known in foreign countries the principles of the English Church, and with that object in view has edited many dogmatic and controversial treatises in Latin, Italian, Spanish, &c. He has written "Practical Working of the Church in Spain," published in 1851; "The Moral Theology of the Church of Rome," in 1857; "The Outcast and Poor of London," in 1858; "The Wisdom of Piety," in 1859; "But isn't Kingsley Right after all?" and "On Dr. Newman's Rejection of Liguori's Doctrine of Equivocation," in 1864; and has contributed to Dr. Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, and to the Commentary on the Bible edited by Canon Cook.

MIALL, EDWARD, M.P., one of the leaders of the Anti-State-Church party, born at Portsmouth in 1809, and intended for the ministry, was educated at the Protestant Dissenters' College at Wymondley, Herts, officiated for three years as an Independent minister at Ware, and afterwards at Leicester. He left the last-mentioned town for London in 1841, for the purpose of establishing the *Nonconformist*, of which he has been from the first both proprietor and editor, and was an unsuccessful candidate for Southwark in Sept., 1845, and for Halifax in Aug.,

1847. He was returned for Rochdale in July, 1852, was defeated in March, 1857, as he was at Tavistock in Aug., 1857, but he was returned for Bradford in 1869. Mr. Miall, who is an advocate of manhood suffrage, and is opposed to ecclesiastical endowments of every kind, has written "Views of the Voluntary Principle," published in 1845; "The Nonconformist's Sketch-Book," and "Ethics of Nonconformity," in 1848; "The British Churches in relation to the British People," in 1849; "Bases of Belief," in 1853; "Title-Deeds of the Church of England to her Parochial Endowments," in 1861; "Politics of Christianity," in 1863; and "An Editor off the Line; or, Wayside Musings and Reminiscences," in 1865.

MICHEL, Francisque Xavier, a French antiquary, born at Lyons, Feb. 18, 1809, commenced his studies in his native city, and completed them at Paris, in the Collége Charlemagne. After having composed a couple of historical romances, he devoted himself exclusively to antiquarian researches, and between the years 1830 and 1833 edited several works written in France in mediæval times, such as "La Chronique de Duguesclin," "Les Chansons de Coucy," "Mahomet," and "Le Lai d'Havelok le Danois." In 1835 M. Guizot, then Minister of Public Instruction, commissioned M. Michel to make researches respecting French history and literature in the libraries of England. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1838, and appointed Professor of Foreign Literature at Bordeaux in 1839. M. Michel has edited from the original MSS. a large number of chronicles, poems, and other works, written in French, Anglo-Saxon, or English, between the eleventh and fourteenth centuries; has translated into French the works of Sterne and Goldsmith, and a selection from the writings of Shakspere; and has displayed his vast erudition in a number of original works. Among the latter are, "Histoire des Races Maudites de la France et de l'Espagne," 2 vols., 1847; "Le Livre d'Or des Métiers," 2 vols., 1851–4; history of hotels, taverns, and cafés, written in collaboration with M. Édouard Fournier; "Histoire des Tissus de Soie au Moyen Âge," 2 vols., 1852–4; "Les Écossais en France et les Français en Écosse," 2 vols., 1862; and "Histoire du Commerce et de la Navigation à Bordeaux, principalement sous l'Administration Anglaise," 2 vols., 1867–71.

MICHELET, Jules, historian, born at Paris, Aug. 21, 1798, having devoted himself with brilliant success to historical studies, became a public teacher, was, in 1821, after a sharp competition, called to a chair in the Collége Sainte-Barbe, where he taught the ancient languages and philosophy until 1826. Shortly after the Revolution of 1830 he was appointed Chief of the historical section of the archives of the realm; and M. Guizot, unable, on account of his political duties, to continue his lectures on History in the Faculty of Literature in Paris, named Michelet as his substitute. In 1838 he succeeded M. Dunou in the chair of History in the Collége de France, and was elected member of the Institute. M. Michelet, whose views are founded upon those of the German school of history, and particularly on the ideas of Vico, of whose works he has published an edition, regards history as "philosophy teaching by example.' His first work, "Tableaux Synchroniques de l'Histoire Moderne," appeared in 1826; his "Histoire de France," in 1833–63; and his "Histoire de la Révolution Française," in 1847–53. He is a great opponent of the Jesuits, against whom he has written "Des Jésuites," published in 1843; "Du Prêtre, de la Femme, et de la Famille," in 1844; and "Du Peuple," in 1846. He wrote "L'Oiseau," published in 1856; "L'Insecte," in 1857; "L'Amour," in 1858; "La Femme," in 1859; "La Mer," in 1861; "La Sorcière," in 1862; "La Bible de l'Humanité," in 1864; and "Nos Fils," a plea for compulsory education, in 1869. The Government, in March, 1851, interdicted his lectures, and he has since retired into private life.

MICHELL, THE REV. RICHARD, D.D., born in 1805, was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., taking a First Class in Classics in 1824; was Fellow and Tutor of Lincoln College; has filled the offices of Public Examiner in Classics and in Law and Modern History many times, and was Bampton Lecturer in 1849. He was Professor of Logic in the University of Oxford from 1839 till 1849; is Public Orator of the University, and is now Principal of Magdalen Hall. In 1856 he was appointed Rector of South Moreton, Berks.

MIEROSLAWSKI, LOUIS, a Polish general and author, was born at Nemours, France, his mother being French, in 1814. His father, who had served under Marshal Davoust, returned to Poland after the treaty of 1815, taking with him his son, who was educated at the military school of Kalitz, and received in 1830 a commission as ensign of foot chasseurs. He took an active part in the revolution of that year, fighting in all the principal engagements, till the defeat of his countrymen compelled him to seek an asylum in France. In 1844 he joined the Secret Democratic Society of Poland, engaged in organizing an insurrection, and having betaken himself to the post indicated by it in 1846, was arrested at Posen, and after a dignified and vigorous defence, was condemned to death at Berlin. A rising having taken place at Berlin during the revolution of 1848, he was, with his companions, liberated; whereupon he placed himself at the head of the peasants of Posen, the whole of which duchy was in arms; but this revolt was suppressed, and he was again thrown into prison. On being released, he put himself at the head of the Sicilian revolution; and having been severely wounded in the defence of Catania, he was compelled to leave the island. Invited by the provisional government of the grand duchy of Baden to take the command of their army against the Prussians, he obeyed the call, and with a very inferior force for some time held the troops of Gens, Peucker and Hirschfeldt in check. Having been deserted by his cavalry, he fell back on Radstadt, and after a few reverses laid down his arms. From that period till the outbreak in Poland in 1863, he lived in retirement in Paris, occupying himself with the study of history, politics, and the art of war. At an early stage of the insurrection he was offered the dictatorship, with the personal command of a portion of the Polish army. But the appointment was not approved by the nobility, who were dissatisfied with his strong democratic bias, and he was therefore obliged to give way to Langiewicz. Great efforts were made by his partisans to obtain his appointment to the supreme command; but as the enemies of Mieroslawski had the upper hand, the veteran general was superseded by his younger rival, and he retired from the contest. He has written "Histoire de la Révolution de Pologne," published in 1835; "Histoire de la Révolution de 1830–31," in 1842; "Analyse Critique de la Campagne de 1831," in 1845; and a pamphlet, "Débat entre la Révolution et la Contre-Révolution," in 1847.

MIGNET, FRANÇOIS-AUGUSTE-MARIE, historian, born at Aix (Bouches-du-Rhône), May 8, 1796, was educated at Avignon, and having finished his university course, studied law at his native town, where he had M. Thiers for his fellow-student. He won the prize offered by the Academy of Aix for an *éloge* on Charles VII., and soon after took up his residence in Paris, where he lodged with M. Thiers. His dissertation on Feudalism, and the Institutions and Legislations of St. Louis, written for a prize proposed by the Académie des Inscriptions, was published in 1822; his "Histoire de la Révolution Française de 1789 à 1814," in 1824; "Histoire de Marie Stuart," in 1851; "Charles Quint," &c., in 1854; and

"Éloges Historiques," in 1864. Translations of some of these works have been published in England. He became one of the contributors to the *Courrier Français*, while his friend M. Thiers was writing in the *Constitutionnel;* and both remained until 1830 faithful to these journals, then the organs of the most advanced opposition. As M. Mignet, by signing the protest of the press against the decrees of July, had risked his person and liberty, the new government recompensed him by appointing him Director of the Archives of the Foreign Ministry. Shortly afterwards he was nominated an Extraordinary Councillor of State, and commissioned to support the budget through the discussions in the Chamber in the sessions of 1832 and 1835. He became a member of the Institute, in the section of Moral and Political Science, in 1832, and on the death of Charles Comte was appointed its Perpetual Secretary. In the discharge of these functions he has had occasion to present to the Academy sketches of the lives and works of deceased members, a number of which have been collected and published under the title of "Notices et Mémoires Historiques," and in 1837 the Academy elected him one of its members, in the place of M. Raynouard. After the breaking out of the revolution of Feb., 1848, M. de Lamartine, on taking possession of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, removed M. Mignet from the office of Director of Archives, suspecting his anti-republican opinions. He was promoted Commander of the Legion of Honour, May 5, 1840.

MILANO OBRENOVITCH, PRINCE OF SERVIA, grandson of Ephraim Obrenovitch, brother of Milos, and consequently second cousin of Prince Michael, who is noticed in previous editions of this work, was born Aug. 10, 1854, at Jassy, of a Moldavian mother, who had married the only son of Prince Ephraim. He was adopted by Prince Michael, who had no children by his marriage with Julia Hunyadi, and was sent by him, in 1864, to Paris to be educated. The youth's studies were interrupted by the events of 1868, and assassination of Michael Obrenovitch. Hastening to Servia, he was proclaimed Prince in July of that year, the government of that country being intrusted to a Council of Regency during his minority.

MILES, SIR WILLIAM, Bart., eldest son of the late P. J. Miles, Esq., some time one of the members for Bristol, born May 18, 1797, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. He was returned to the House of Commons in the Conservative interest for Chippenham in 1818, retired on the death of George III., and was elected in 1829 for Romney, which borough he represented until the passing of the Reform Act of 1832. In Feb., 1834, he was elected one of the members for East Somersetshire, which he represented till the dissolution in July, 1865, when he retired. He firmly and steadily supported the Conservative party, at first under Sir R. Peel, and since 1846 under Lord Derby, and was one of the most unflinching opponents of the financial policy inaugurated by the free-trade measures of 1845–6. He was raised to the baronetcy on Lord Derby's recommendation, April 19, 1859.

MILL, JOHN STUART, son of the late James Mill (the historian of India, and Examiner of Indian Correspondence in the East-India House), born in 1806, received a private education, obtained a clerkship in the East-India House, and gradually rose until he succeeded, in 1856, to the post which his father had filled before him. He retired from that service on the transfer of the administration from the Company to her Majesty's Government, in 1858, when he declined an offer made to him by Lord Stanley of a seat in her Majesty's Indian Council. He is best known to the world as a political economist, and has contributed to the *Edinburgh* and *Westminster Reviews*, and was for some time sole proprietor of the *London and Westminster Review*. He has written "A System of Logic," published in

1843; "Essays on Unsettled Questions of Political Economy," in 1844; "Principles of Political Economy," in 1848; an essay "On Liberty," "Dissertations and Discussions, Political, Philosophical, and Historical," and "Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform," in 1859; "Considerations on Representative Government," in 1861; "Utilitarianism," in 1862; "Auguste Comte and Positivism," and "Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy," in 1865; "Inaugural Address, delivered to the University of St. Andrew," in 1867; "England and Ireland," in 1868; and "The Subjection of Women," in 1869. He was elected one of the members for Westminster at the general election in July, 1865, and acted with the advanced Liberals. At the general election in Dec., 1868, he lost his seat for Westminster. Mr. Mill was elected an Associate of the Belgian Académie Royale in 1870.

MILLAIS, John Everett, R.A., member of an old Jersey family, born at Southampton in 1829, in his ninth year entered Mr. Sass's academy, and at eleven began to study at the Royal Academy, where he carried off the principal prizes for drawing. He gained his first medal at the Society of Arts when only nine. "Pizarro seizing the Inca of Peru," his first exhibited picture, was at the Academy in 1846, followed by "Dunstan's Emissaries seizing Queen Elgiva," and a colossal cartoon at the Westminster Hall competition, "The Widow's Mite," in 1847, and the picture of "The Tribe of Benjamin seizing the Daughters of Shiloh," at the British Institution in 1848. Keats's "Isabella" was the subject of his pencil in 1849. While a student in the Academy's schools, his taste had tacitly rebelled against the routine conventions of academic teaching, and, strengthened in that feeling by such specimens of early Italian art as fell in their way, he and his friends William Holman Hunt and D. G. Rossetti, resolved to study nature as it appeared to *them*, not as it appeared in "the antique," &c. These views were afterwards adopted by Charles Collins and other younger painters, who were termed, half in jest and half in earnest, the "Pre-Raphaelite School." For a short time the artists tried to enforce their views by the pen as well as the brush, in a short-lived periodical, *The Germ, or Art and Poetry*, which appeared in 1850. The principal works executed by Mr. Millais under the influence of his new convictions are a mystical picture of "Our Saviour," and "Ferdinand lured by Ariel," in 1850; "Mariana in the Moated Grange," and the "Woodman's Daughter," in 1851; and "The Huguenot" and "Ophelia," in 1852. Mr. Ruskin came, in 1851, to the support of the new school with enthusiastic approval, freely expressed in letters to the *Times*, in 1852, as well as in a pamphlet on Pre-Raphaelitism, and in his "Lectures on Architecture and Painting," in 1853. Mr. Millais, who was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1853, became R.A. in Dec., 1863. He exhibited "The Order of Release" and "The Proscribed Royalist" in 1853; "The Rescue" in 1855; "Peace Concluded," "Autumn Leaves," and "L'Enfant du Régiment," in 1856; "A Dream of the Past—Sir Isumbras at the Ford," in 1857; "The Heretic," in 1858; "Vale of Rest," and "Spring Flowers," in 1860; "The Black Brunswicker," in 1861; "My First Sermon," in 1863; "My Second Sermon," and "Charley is my Darling," in 1864; "Joan of Arc," and "The Romans leaving Britain," in 1865; and "Sleeping," "Waking," and "Jephthah," in 1867. For colour this artist has shown a faculty which is the most striking characteristic of the English school.

MILLER, The Rev. John Cale, D.D., son of John Miller, Esq., who held an appointment connected with the American Embassy in this country, born at Margate in 1814, was educated at Brompton Grammar School, proceeded thence to St. John's College, Oxford, gained a scholarship at Lincoln College, and in 1835 graduated B.A. as a first class in classical honours. In 1837 he was ordained to the curacy of Bexley, Kent, in 1839 was appointed Assistant Minister of Park Chapel, Chelsea, to the incumbency of which he succeeded in 1846; became Rector of Birmingham, and in 1852 Honorary Canon of Worcester Cathedral. Dr. Miller, who has published two volumes of sermons and many controversial and religious works, is well known as an able and eloquent lecturer. The Working Men's Association in his parish in Birmingham was one of the very earliest of those institutions. In his church there the first special services for the working classes were held; and he first, in the public worship in his church, divided the various services (Morning Prayers, Litany, and Communion). In Feb., 1866, he was appointed Vicar of Greenwich, and in Nov. of the same year, Select Preacher to the University of Oxford. He was returned to the London School Board as one of the members for Greenwich in 1870; and was appointed Canon of Worcester by the Crown in 1871.

MILLER, THOMAS, poet and basket-maker, was born Aug. 31, 1808, at Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire, where his father was a wharfinger and shipowner. When quite a child, his father went to London to see after the insurance of some ship that had been lost, and was never heard of afterwards. The child, reared in poverty by his mother, only received sufficient education to enable him to write a very indifferent hand, and to read the Testament tolerably. He began life as a farmer's boy at Thonock, near Gainsborough. "A Day in the Woods" first drew attention to his name, and induced Colburn to make him a liberal offer to write a three-volume novel, which was so successful that he wrote two more for the same publisher, all of which have been reprinted in a cheap form. His first poetical work, "Songs of the Sea Nymphs," attracted the notice of Thomas Moore, and Rogers assisted him to start as a publisher, and buy back his copyrights from Colburn. Amongst other works, he has written "A Day in the Woods: Tales and Poems," published in 1836; "Beauties of the Country," in 1837; "Royston Gower," a novel, in 1838; "Fair Rosamond," a novel, and "Rural Sketches," in 1839; "Lady Jane Grey: a Romance," and "Common Wayside Flowers," in 1841; "Country Year-Book," "Boy's Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter Book," and "Poetical Language of Flowers," in 1847; "Tale of Old England," in 1849; "Original Poems for my Children: Birds, Bees, &c.," in 1850; "Picturesque Sketches of London," contributed to the *Illustrated London News*, in 1852; "Boy's Own Library," "History of the Anglo-Saxons," and "Life and Adventures of a Dog," in 1856; "English Country Life," in 1858; "British Wolf-Hunter," and "Sports and Pastimes of Merry England," in 1859; "Songs for British Riflemen," in 1860; "No Man's Land," and "Little Blue Hood," in 1863; "Dorothy Dovedale's Trials," and "Goody Platts and her Two Cats," in 1864; and "My Father's Garden," in 1866; together with "The Old Park Road," "Brampton among the Roses," "The Child's First Country Book," "Country Stories;" also "Jack of All Trades," and "The Gaboon," both of which are in *Routledge's Boys' Magazine*. His country books are the most popular of his writings. He has written "Lives of Turner and Girtin," "Beattie and Collins," and has been a contributor to the *Athenæum*, *Literary Gazette*, *Household Words*, *Chambers's Journal*, and the *Morning Post*.

MILLER, WILLIAM HALLOWES, M.A., F.R.S., crystallographer and mineralogist, born about 1803, graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1826, and became Fellow and Tutor of that society. In 1832 he succeeded the late Dr. Whewell as Professor of Mineralogy, in 1838 was elected Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1856 Foreign Secretary; was for many years Secretary, and has been President of the Cambridge Philosophical Society; is a Corresponding Member of the Institute and the Academies of St. Petersburg, Berlin, Turin, and Munich, and Foreign Member of the Royal Society of Göttingen. In 1843 Professor Miller served on a Government Committee to superintend the construction of the Parliamentary standards of length and weight, and undertook the standard of weight, the originals having been destroyed by the fire in the Houses of Parliament, and in March, 1854, the work was brought to a close. In 1867 he was placed on a Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of the Exchequer Standards, and in 1870 on the Commission Internationale du Mètre. The success which attended the proceedings of the Standards Commission was in great measure due to Professor Miller's extensive knowledge, long experience, and habits of accuracy. Among his numerous scientific productions are papers "On Spurious Rainbows," "On the Crystals of Boracic Acid," "On the Construction of the Imperial Standard Pound," "A Treatise on Crystallography," "A Tract on Crystallography," "Papers on Theoretical Crystallography and the forms of various Crystals," in the *Philosophical Magazine* and the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, and, in conjunction with Mr. H. J. Brooke, the most philosophical treatise on Mineralogy in the language—a new edition of Mr. William Phillips's "Elementary Introduction" to that science. One of the Royal Medals for 1870 was awarded to him by the Council of the Royal Society for his researches and writings on mineralogy and crystallography, and for his scientific labours in the restoration of the national standard of weight.

MILMAN, THE RIGHT REV. ROBERT, D.D., Bishop of Calcutta, third son of the late Sir William George Milman, Bart., was born at St. George's, near Bristol, in 1816, and educated at Westminster School and Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1838. He was appointed to the vicarage of Chaddleworth, Berks, in 1840, to that of Lamborne, in the same county, in 1851, and to that of Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire, in 1862. Soon after the death of Dr. Cotton he was appointed Bishop of this diocese, and was consecrated at Canterbury Feb. 2, 1867. Dr. Milman is the author of "The Life of Tasso," 2 vols., 1848; "Conversion of Pomerania;" "Love of the Atonement;" "Meditations on Confirmation;" "Voices of the Harvest;" and "The Way through the Desert; or, the Caravan," 1850. Dr. Milman has made remarkable progress in the languages and dialects of India.

MINGHETTI, MARCO, an Italian statesman and diplomatist, born at Bologna, Sept. 8, 1818, of a family which had accumulated wealth by commercial pursuits. When very young he had the misfortune to lose his father, but his mother gave him a good education, which was supplemented by a tour through Italy, France, Germany, and England. He became an earnest advocate of economic reforms, and at the commencement of the pontificate of Pius IX., when liberty was announced to Italy, he founded at Bologna, in conjunction with some friends, a journal called *Il Felsinco;* and being summoned to Rome at the close of the year 1847 as a member of the Council of Finance, he entered the lay ministry of March 10, 1848, as Minister of Public Works. When the hopes of the Liberals were crushed by the Encyclical of the 29th of April, Signor Minghetti entered the military service of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, made the campaign of 1848, and for his services at Goito and Custozza received the rank of major, and was decorated with the order of San Maurizio; but after the peace of Milan he quitted the army, and retiring to his native city, applied himself to study, the result being the publication in 1859 of his treatise "Della Economia Publica e delle sue attenenze con la Morale e con Diritto." About this time Count Cavour, whose intimate friend he had been for some years, appointed him secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which post he retained till the peace of Villafranca. Being elected a member and president of the Assembly of the Romagna, he superintended, with General Fanti, the military organization of the province of Æmilia, and gave a great impulse to the annexation movement. When the annexation was accomplished he was returned by the electors of his native city as deputy to the Italian Parliament. He was appointed Minister of the Interior in Cavour's last cabinet, in Oct., 1860, and retained his portfolio in the administration of Ricasoli; but on his scheme for the internal organization of the new kingdom on the basis of provincial liberties being rejected by the Chambers, he resigned his office, and was elected Vice-President of the Parliament for the session of 1861. After the fall of the Rattazzi ministry, however, he again accepted office in March, 1863, as President of the Council, with the portfolio of Finance. On quitting the cabinet, he was nominated, in July, 1868, ambassador at the court of St. James. Subsequently he was for a short time Minister of Agriculture under Signor Menabrea, and more recently he was ambassador at Vienna, but was recalled, at his own request, in Nov., 1870, being replaced by General Menabrea.

MINIÉ, Claude-Étienne, to whom has been erroneously ascribed the invention of the well-known rifle which bears his name, was born at Paris about 1800. He had attained the rank of sous-lieutenant in the French army when he made the acquaintance of Capt. Delvigne, who was engaged in perfecting the musket for the newly-raised *Chasseurs-à-pied*, and having, under his direction, rendered some services to him in his experiments, he was, at his recommendation, attached to that *corps d'élite*, and was appointed to the School of Musketry. By virtue of his position, the new weapon, although really invented by Capt. Delvigne, was attributed to his pupil, and is generally known as the "Minié rifle," the principle of which was not only adopted in the French service, but, with some modifications, in the Enfield rifle and the musket of other armies. Through the favour of the duc de Montpensier, he prevailed on the Superior Committee of Artillery to adopt some of his improvements in the manufacture of balls, cartridges, and gun-barrels, and having been appointed *chef de bataillon* in 1852, he declined to quit France, to give the benefit of his improvements in firearms to Russia, which had offered him a higher grade in the service. Napoleon III. made him a present of 20,000 francs, and for many years he was employed in giving instruction at the Normal School of Musketry, established at Vincennes. He was made Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, retired from the service in 1858, and was appointed, with the consent of the French emperor, Inspector of Foundries and Gun Manufacturer to the Viceroy of Egypt.

MIOLAN-CARVALHO, Madame Marie Caroline, called Félix Miolan, vocalist, born at Marseilles, Dec. 31, 1827, was educated at a school in the neighbourhood, and shortly afterwards entered the Conservatoire of Paris, where she remained for two years, under Duprez. Having carried off the first prize at the Conservatoire, she made a tour through the principal cities of France, in which she sang in concerts in company with her master, and on her return to Paris made her *début* at the Grand Opéra with brilliant success, in "Lucia di Lammermoor," and the second act of "La Juive." She was immediately afterwards engaged at the Opéra Comique, where she appeared in Auber's "Ambassadrice," and, later, in "Le Caïd" and "Giralda," the latter having been composed expressly for her by Adolphe Adam. She sang in "Actéon," "Les Mystères d'Udolpho," "La Cour de Célimène," "Les

Noces de Jeanette," and "Le Nabab," all written for her. In 1853 Mdlle. Miolan was married to M. Léon Carvaille, called Carvalho, director of the Théâtre Lyrique, of which establishment she at once became the prima donna, singing in "Fanchonette," "Margot," "La Reine Topaze," "La Marguérite," "Les Noces de Figaro," and other new operas. On the death of Madame Bosio, in 1859, Mr. Gye was recommended by M. Meyerbeer to supply her place with Madame Miolan-Carvalho, who appeared, July 26, in the character of Dinorah, and at once became a favourite, and during her second season in London she was completely established as one of the first operatic singers of the day. She was the original Marguérite in Gounod's opera of "Faust," and appeared at the Royal Italian Opera of London in that character with great success in 1863.

MITCHELL, DONALD GRANT, better known by his *nom de plume* of IK. MARVEL, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, in April, 1822; educated at Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut, from which he graduated in 1841. After spending three years on a farm for the benefit of his health, he visited Europe, travelled extensively, corresponding with some of the leading papers, under his pseudonym of "Ik. Marvel," and on his return in 1846 commenced the study of the law at New York. In 1847 he published "Fresh Gleanings; or, a New Sheaf from the Old Fields of Continental Europe," and soon afterwards returned to Europe, and was in Paris during the Revolution of 1848, the events of which he commemorated in "The Battle Summer," in 1849. The next year appeared "The Lorgnette; or, Studies of the Town, by an Opera-Goer," 2 vols., and the same year his most popular work, "Reveries of a Bachelor." In 1851 appeared his "Dream Life," essays much in the same vein as the "Reveries." In 1853 he was appointed U.S. consul at Venice, and there and elsewhere, during the succeeding two years, collected the materials for an elaborate history of the Venetian Republic, which is not yet published. During his absence a satirical work of his, entitled "Fudge Doings" (2 vols., 1854), was published. Soon after his return Mr. Mitchell purchased a fine farm near New Haven, Connecticut, which he named Edgewood, where he has since led the life of a gentleman farmer. He has written, since 1859, "My Farm at Edgewood;" "Wet Days at Edgewood;" "Rural Studies, with Practical Hints for Country Places;" "Seven Stories with Basement and Attic;" and a novel, "Dr. Johns."

MITCHELL, MARIA, was born at Nantucket, Massachusetts, Aug. 1, 1818. Her father was an eminent teacher of the Society of Friends, and at the age of eleven Maria had already made such progress in her mathematical and astronomical studies as to be an assistant teacher in these studies, as well as a pupil, in her father's school. For astronomy and its cognate branches of science she had a strong predilection, and soon became an active assistant of her father, who was himself an astronomer of some note, and carried on a series of independent observations. On the 1st of October, 1847, she discovered a telescopic comet, subsequently discovered by Father da Vico at Rome, and by other astronomers. For this discovery she received a gold medal from the King of Denmark. She calculated the elements of this comet, and communicated them to the Smithsonian Institution; and was subsequently employed in observations connected with the Coast Survey and in the compilation of the American Nautical Almanac. She visited Europe and the principal observatories of Great Britain and the Continent in 1857, and on her return was presented with a well-appointed observatory, which her friends had erected for her during her absence. Here she devoted herself to astronomical observations until 1865, when she was appointed

Professor of Astronomy in the Vassar College, a new collegiate institution for women at Poughkeepsie, New York. Here she remains, having an an excellent observatory under her charge, and teaching astronomy with great success. Miss Mitchell is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the National Academy of Science, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of several European scientific societies.

MITCHELL, The Hon. Peter, born Jan. 4, 1824, at Newcastle, Miramichi, province of New Brunswick, and educated at the same place, was in 1856 elected a representative for his native county to serve in the Provincial Parliament, and was subsequently re-elected. After serving as representative for five years, he was appointed Life Member of the Legislative Council, and was a member of the Executive Government of New Brunswick from 1858 till 1865, when his government was defeated on the question of the confederation of the British American provinces. He was three times appointed delegate to Canada and England, with the view of obtaining the construction of the Intercolonial Railway from Halifax to Quebec, and the confederation of the provinces. In 1865 he was called upon, in connection with the Hon. R. D. Wilmot, to form an administration to test the province on confederation, and was appointed President of the Executive Committee. Having dissolved, they were sustained by a majority of 33 to 8, and confederation was carried. Mr. Mitchell, who was an ardent advocate of union, did much by his writings and speeches in and out of parliament to promote British connection. On the organization of the Dominion government in July, 1867, Mr. Mitchell was called to the cabinet as Minister of Marine and Fisheries, which office he still holds.

MITRE, Bartholomew, President of the Argentine Republic, born June 26, 1821, spent several years in Peru and Chili as a superior officer and journalist, and having returned to Buenos Ayres, occupied important posts under the administration of Obligado and Alsina, and distinguished himself as an orator in the Assembly of Representatives. In 1859, being then Minister of War, he was placed at the head of the army sent against the federal forces under Gen. Urquiza, and lost the battle of Cepeda, Oct. 23. In May, 1860, he was appointed Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres, and, July 9, was made a Brigadier-General. After the execution of Aberastein, who was provisional governor of San Juan after the murder of Virasoro, by order of Col. Saa, Gen. Mitre having in vain demanded of President Derqui a disavowal of the conduct of Col. Saa, appealed to Congress, when a conference between Gens. Mitre and Urquiza took place. They could not, however, come to terms. Gen. Mitre having, Sept. 17, gained the battle of Pavon, invaded the province of Santa Fé, and after having received the adhesion of the province of Cordova, entered Rosario with 12,000 men. The President Derqui, being powerless between the two generals, abdicated. A few months afterwards, Gen. Mitre signed a treaty of peace with Gen. Urquiza, leaving to him the government of the province of Entre-Rios. He opened the ninth provincial legislature at Buenos Ayres, May 1, 1862, and announced the conclusion of peace, the increase of commerce, the satisfactory state of the finances, and the general prosperity of the country. He was unanimously elected President of the Argentine Republic, Oct. 5, the city of Buenos Ayres becoming the seat of government, and he had the reputation of being an able ruler. He was succeeded in this office in Oct., 1868, by the present ruler, President Sarmiento.

MOBERLY, The Right Rev. George, D.C.L., Bishop of Salisbury, born about 1803, was educated at Winchester School and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1825, taking first-class honours in *Literæ Humaniores* and became Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, Public Examiner, and Select Preacher. In 1835 he was appointed to the head-mastership of Winchester School, and in Sept., 1869, he was nominated by the Crown to the Bishopric of Salisbury, on the decease of Dr. Hamilton. He has written "Introduction to Logic," and "Practical Sermons," published in 1838; "An Examination of Mr. Newman's Theory of Development," "Sermons preached at Winchester College," in 1844–8; "Discourses on the Sayings of the Great Forty Days," in 1846; "Essay on the Law of the Love of God," in 1854; "Studies and Discipline of Public Schools," "Sermons on the Beatitudes, with others," and "Remarks on 'Essays and Reviews,'" in 1861; "Unity of the Saints, a Sermon at Oxford," in 1863; "The Administration of the Holy Spirit in the Body of Christ," being the Bampton lectures for 1868; and "Brightstone Sermons," in 1869, 2nd edition 1870.

MODENA AND REGGIO, EX-DUKE OF. (*See* FRANCIS V.)

MOFFAT, ROBERT, born at Inverkeithing, N.B., towards the close of the last century, has been a missionary in South Africa, first at Erromanga, then in Ramaqua-land, and lastly in the Bechuana country, under the auspices of the London Missionary Society, since 1816. He returned to this country in 1870. Mr. Moffat's daughter, married to Dr. Livingstone, with whom she underwent so many dangers, died April 27, 1862. His "History of Missionary Labours in South Africa" appeared in 1842; "Farewell Services," edited by Dr. Campbell, in 1843; and he is the author of translations of the Psalms and the New Testament in the Bechuana language.

MOLESWORTH, GUILFORD LINDSAY, civil engineer, son of the Rev. J. E. N. Molesworth, D.D., vicar of Rochdale, was born at Millbrook, Hants, in 1828; educated at the College of Civil Engineers, Putney, afterwards served an apprenticeship to civil engineering under Mr. Docking on the London and North-Western Railway, and also in mechanical engineering under Sir William Fairbairn at Manchester. Subsequently he was employed in various railway and other engineering works in connection with iron-works in South Wales. In 1852 he was chief assistant-engineer on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, which he left in order to superintend the construction of buildings and machinery in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich during the Crimean war. Afterwards he practised as a Consulting Engineer in London for some years. In 1858 the Institution of Local Engineers awarded to him the "Watt" Medal and the "Manby" premium, for a paper read before the Institution on the subject of "Conversion of Wood by Machinery." In 1859 he went out to the Ceylon railway as mechanical and locomotive engineer, and he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Ceylon Governmont railway in 1862; Director-General of the railway in 1865; Director of Public Works in 1867; and Consulting Engineer to the Government of India in 1871. His "Pocket-book of Engineering Formulæ" passed through six editions in the first year, and is now a standard work in the profession.

MOLESWORTH, THE REV. JOHN EDWARD NASSAU, D.D., member of the family of Viscount Molesworth, an Irish peer, to whose title he is in remainder, born about 1790, was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1812. Having held some parochial charges, he was nominated in 1839 to the vicarage of Rochdale, Lancashire. Dr. Molesworth, who has been an extensive contributor to periodical literature, both on religious and general subjects, edited the *Penny Sunday Reader*, one of the first efforts made to supply the poor with cheap religious literature.

MOLESWORTH, THE REV. WIL-

LIAM NASSAU, M.A., son of the Rev. John Edward Nassau Molesworth, D.D., was born at Millbrook, near Southampton, Nov. 8, 1816, and educated at the King's School, Canterbury, and at St. John's and Pembroke Colleges, Cambridge, graduating, as a member of the latter, B.A. in 1839, and M.A. in 1842. Taking orders, he became incumbent of St. Andrew's, Manchester, in 1841, and vicar of St. Clement Spotland, Rochdale, in 1844. Mr. Molesworth's works are,—"An Essay on the Religious Importance of Secular Instruction," 1857; "Plain Lectures on Astronomy;" "England and France," 1860, being a prize essay on the importance of a close alliance between the two countries; "A History of the Reform Bill of 1832," 1864, 2nd edition 1865; "A New System of Moral Philosophy," 1867; "Prize Essay on Education," 1867; and "The History of England from the year 1830," to be completed in 3 vols., the first of which was published in 1871, and the second in 1872.

MOLTKE, HELLMUTH, COUNT VON, Chief Marshal of the German Empire, Chief of the General Staff, is descended from a well-known Mecklenburg family, and was born at Parchim, Oct. 26, 1800, in the neighbourhood of which place his father, a former officer of the Mollendorf regiment, possessed the estate of Gnewitz. Soon after Hellmuth's birth his parents settled down in Holstein; and thus the boy, in his twelfth year, went to Copenhagen, in order to devote himself, in the barracks there, to the military profession. In 1822 he entered the Prussian service, as a lieutenant in the 8th infantry regiment, and studied in the Military Academy. The war had nearly ruined his parents, and the young officer was thrown entirely on his own resources. After having spent some time in the School of Division of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Moltke was entered into the General Staff. In 1835 he undertook a tour in Turkey, which brought him under the notice of the Sultan Mahmoud, who advised with the young Prussian officer on the reorganization of the Turkish army. Moltke remained several years in Turkey, and in 1839 took part in the campaign of the Turks in Syria against the Viceroy Mehmed Ali of Egypt and his adopted son Ibrahim Pasha. In 1845, having returned to Prussia, and published an account of his Turkish experiences, he became adjutant to Prince Henry of Prussia, then resident in Rome, and after his death, in 1847, was engaged in connection with the general command on the Rhine, becoming, in 1848, a member of the Grand General Staff, and, in 1849, Chief of the Staff of the 4th Army Corps, in Magdeburg. In 1858 he was advanced to the rank of Chief of the Grand General Staff of the Prussian Army, and in 1859 became a lieutenant-general. In the Austro-Italian war Moltke was present in the Austrian head-quarters. After the conclusion of peace, he spared no pains that he might fully develop the capacities of the Prussian General Staff and the Prussian army. When the war of 1864 against Denmark broke out, Moltke sketched the plan of the campaign, and assisted in its execution, acting similarly in the case of the war of 1866. The whole plan of the Bohemian campaign was due to the Lieutenant-General, who was personally present in the battle of Königgrätz, which he led, and in like manner arranged the bold advance of the Prussian columns against Olmutz and Vienna, and negotiated the armistice and the preliminaries of peace. For these services he received the order of the Black Eagle and a national dotation. To "Father Moltke" (Vater Moltke), as he is familiarly termed in the German army, and his brilliant strategy are ascribed the splendid victories of the German arms in the recent Franco-German war. He was the Commander-in-Chief. The whole plan of the campaign was due to him. In recognition of his unrivalled services, Moltke, who was already a baron, was created a count (Oct. 28, 1870), made the Chief Marshal of the German Empire (Sept., 1871), and again received a national dotation. The illustrious Marshal, who is generally regarded as the first strategist of the day, received from the Czar the Order of St. George, the highest military decoration of Russia, in Oct., 1870; and from his own sovereign the Grand Cross of the Order of the Iron Cross, March 22, 1871. An English translation of his "Observations on the Influence that Arms of Precision have on Modern Tactics," was published at London in 1871.

MOMMSEN, Theodor, born at Garding, in Schleswig, Nov. 30, 1817, studied at the universities of Altona and Kiel, and travelled from 1844 till 1847. On his return, he wrote numerous articles for the *Journal du Schleswig-Holstein*, which he conducted, and was made Professor of Law at Leipsic. Having been dismissed on account of the part he took in political affairs, he was made Titular Professor of Law at Zurich in 1852, at Breslau in 1854, and at Berlin in 1858. He has written numerous learned works, has edited a magnificent work on Latin inscriptions, published by the Prussian Academy of Sciences, and a work on Roman Coins, and is best known in England by his "Earliest Inhabitants of Italy," of which a translation by Robertson appeared in London in 1858, and "History of Rome," translated by W. P. Dickson, and published in London in 1862–3.

MONAHAN, The Right Hon. James Henry, born at Portumna, co. Galway, in 1805, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained the gold medal in science in 1823, was afterwards called to the Irish bar, and made Q.C., Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1846, Attorney-General for Ireland in 1847, and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in that country in 1850. He was one of the members, in the Liberal interest, for Galway from Feb. to Aug., 1847, and was sworn a Privy Councillor for Ireland in the same year.

MONCK (Viscount), The Right Hon. Charles Stanley Monck, born at Templemore, co. Tipperary, Oct. 10, 1819, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and called to the bar in Ireland in 1841. He was returned one of the members for Portsmouth, in the Liberal interest, in July, 1852, was re-elected in March, 1855, was defeated at the general election in March, 1857, and was an unsuccessful candidate for Dudley in April, 1861. He was a Lord of the Treasury from 1855 till 1858; was appointed a Commissioner of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland in 1851, and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Canada, and Governor-General of British America, Oct. 28, 1861. His lordship was formally reappointed, under a fresh Act of Parliament, Governor of the United Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick in June, 1867, but resigned in Nov., 1868. He succeeded his father as fourth viscount in the peerage of Ireland, April 20, 1849, and was made a peer of the United Kingdom July 12, 1866.

MONCREIFF, The Right Hon. Sir James, Bart., commonly called Lord Moncreiff, son of the late Lord Moncreiff (a Scottish Lord of Session), and next brother of and heir presumptive to the Rev. Sir Henry Wellwood Moncreiff, Bart., was born at Edinburgh, in 1811, educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh, passed for advocate in 1833, and was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1850. He was returned member, in the Liberal interest, for Leith district in April, 1851; represented that constituency till April, 1859, when he was elected one of the members for Edinburgh, which he represented till Dec., 1868; and was member for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen from the latter date till his elevation to the judicial bench. He was appointed Lord Advocate for Scotland in April, 1851, and retired with the Russell ministry in March, 1852; was reappointed in Dec. of that year; retired with Lord Palmerston's first administration, in March, 1858; was reappointed in

June, 1859, and retired on the fall of Lord Russell's second administration, in July, 1866; was again reappointed on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's administration, in Dec., 1868, and held the post till Nov., 1869, when he was appointed Lord Justice Clerk and President of the Second Division of the Court of Session in Scotland. On the latter occasion he was sworn of the Privy Council, and assumed the courtesy title of Lord Moncreiff. He was elected Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh in the early part of the year 1869; and on May 17, 1871, was created a baronet. A novel published in 1871, under the title of "A Visit to my Discontented Cousin," is said to have been written by Sir James Moncreiff.

MONNIER, HENRI-BONAVENTURE, artist and author, born at Paris, June 6, 1799, became clerk to a notary, and afterwards a clerk in the Ministry of Justice. Disliking this employment, he directed his attention to painting, and entered the atelier of M. Girodet. His pen-and-ink sketches were much in vogue in the last years of the Restoration. M. Monnier designed the illustrations for editions of Béranger and La Fontaine's fables, and exhibited some lithographs at the Salon of 1826. In 1830 he published "Scènes Populaires, dessinées à la Plume," a work which made his reputation. It was followed by others of a similar nature. In 1854 he published "Les Bourgeois de Paris," and in 1857 "Les Mémoires de Joseph Prudhomme," works which attracted much notice. Several of the characters delineated were adapted and played by him on the stage, the best having been introduced into "La Famille Improvisée," and "La Grandeur et Décadence de Joseph Prudhomme." "Le Roman chez la Portière," and "Le Bonheur de Vivre aux Champs," were performed in 1853 and 1855, at the Palais Royal; "Joseph Prudhomme chez des Brigands" in 1860; &c. M. Monnier, in conjunction with M. Elie Berthet, has produced various romances, or theatrical pieces; amongst which may be mentioned—"Un Voyage en Angleterre," published in 1829; "Le Chevalier de Clermont," in 1837; "Les Diseurs de Rien," "La Religion des Imbécilles," in 1862; and "Paris et la Province" in 1866.

MONSELL, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM, M.P., eldest son of the late William Monsell, Esq., of Tervoe, co. Limerick, born in 1812, and educated at Winchester and Oriel College, Oxford, is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Limerick, for which he served as High Sheriff in 1835. He has sat as one of the members, in the Liberal interest, for the county of Limerick since Aug., 1847. He was Clerk of the Ordnance from Dec., 1852, till Feb., 1857, when he was transferred to the Presidentship of the Board of Health, which he held till Sept.; was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1855; was Vice-President of the Board of Trade from Feb. till July, 1866; and was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from Dec., 1868, till 1870, when he was appointed Postmaster-General.

MONTAGU, THE RIGHT HON. LORD ROBERT, M.P., second son of the sixth duke of Manchester, born Jan. 24, 1825, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1848, was returned, in April, 1859, one of the members, in the Conservative interest, for Huntingdonshire, which county he still represents. He was appointed Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, sworn a Privy Councillor and nominated Fourth Charity Commissioner in March, 1867, and held these offices till Dec., 1868. He joined the Church of Rome in 1870. Lord Robert Montagu has written "Naval Architecture and Treatise on Shipbuilding," published in 1852; "Mirror in America" and "Words on Garibaldi," in 1861; "Church and State, and the Conflict of Churches," in 1864; and "Arbitration instead of War, and a Defence of the Commune," in 1872.

MONTEBELLO (DUC DE), NAPO-

LÉON-LANNES, diplomatist, son of Marshal Lannes, who perished on the field of Essling, born at Paris, July 30, 1801, was created a peer of France in 1815 by Louis XVIII., in consideration of the distinguished services of his father, but he did not sit in the Luxembourg until after the revolution of July, 1830. At first he appears by his votes to have attached himself to the Legitimist Opposition, but afterwards inclined towards the new monarchy, and adopted a Conservative policy, taking part in a great number of debates. Having fulfilled a diplomatic mission to Copenhagen, he was appointed Ambassador to Switzerland in 1836, and in 1838 represented France at Naples. He was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of April 1, 1839, resumed his post in Italy on the dissolution of this ministry, May 12, and in 1844 was intrusted to negotiate a marriage between the Princess Marie Caroline of Salerno and the Duc d'Aumale. He replaced Admiral Mackau in the Ministry of Marine, May 9, 1847, retired at the revolution of Feb., 1848, and was elected by the department of the Marne to the Legislature in 1849. After the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1850, he for a time ceased to take any part in politics, but at the commencement of 1858 he was appointed Ambassador to St. Petersburg. He was raised to the rank of Senator, Oct. 5, 1864. He was created a Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 30, 1844, and is decorated with numerous foreign orders.

MONTEFIORE, SIR MOSES, Bart., son of the late Joseph Montefiore, Esq., born Oct. 24, 1784, served the office of Sheriff of London in 1837, and was knighted on the visit of Her Majesty to the Guildhall, Nov. 9. He has been High Sheriff of Kent, in which county he resides, and was raised to a baronetcy in 1846, in recognition of his high character and public services. He went, about 1840, on a mission to the East, in order to secure certain rights for his Jewish brethren at Damascus; and, after his return, having accomplished his object, was presented by the Jews of the metropolis with a handsome piece of plate as a token of their regard. In 1864 he received the thanks of the Court of Common Council for the signal services he had rendered by missions to various countries for the relief of persons oppressed for their religious convictions, and more especially by a journey to Morocco, undertaken to solicit the emperor to relieve his Jewish and Christian subjects from all civil and religious disabilities. In 1867 he was successful in a mission to Roumelia in favour of his oppressed brethren in that country. Sir Moses founded, in 1867, a Jewish college at Ramsgate, in memory of his wife, Judith, Lady Montefiore.

MONTGOLFIER, MDLLE. ADELAIDE, born about 1800, applied herself assiduously to the task of making English writers known in France. She has taken an active part in the direction of the *Magasin Universel*, the *Magasin Pittoresque*, the *Musée des Familles*, and other periodicals, has translated numerous English works into French, and in conjunction with Madame Anne Swanton Belloc, has laboured to secure for the reading public in France a higher style of literature than that usually supplied at the reading-rooms.

MONTGOMERY, SIR HENRY CONYNGHAM, Bart., eldest son of the late Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart. (a distinguished officer of the East-India Company's service), born at Taunton, June 10, 1803, was educated at Eton and at Haileybury College, and, entering the Civil Service in India, held several appointments. He was Secretary to the Government of Madras from 1847 till 1857, when he returned to England, and shortly afterwards was nominated a member of Her Majesty's Indian Council.

MONTGOMERY, SIR ROBERT, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., LL.D., son of the late Rev. S. Montgomery, born in Londonderry in 1809, and educated at Foyle College, in that city, was appointed to the Bengal Presidency, and entered the service of the East-India Company in 1828. Having served in various posts, in 1849 he was selected by the late Lord Dalhousie as one of the commissioners for the newly annexed province of the Punjaub, and on the dissolution of the Board in 1853, was appointed Judicial Commissioner, Superintendent of Prisons, and Director-General of Police for the whole province. During the mutiny in May, 1857, he adopted measures for disarming the large native force stationed at Lahore, was appointed Chief Commissioner of Oude in 1858, and for his services in aiding the armies under Lord Clyde and restoring tranquillity to the province, received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and was created a Knight Commander of the Bath. In 1859 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub, from which he retired in 1865, after service in India of upwards of thirty-six years. He is LL.D. of Trinity College, Dublin, and received the Grand Cross of the Star of India, Feb. 20, 1866. He was appointed a Member of the Council of India in 1868.

MONTI, Raffaelle, sculptor, born in 1818, at Milan, studied under his father, Gaetano Monti, of Ravenna, a celebrated sculptor, in the Imperial Academy at Milan, where he obtained the gold medal for his group of "Alexander taming Bucephalus." In 1838, having exhibited his group "Ajax defending the body of Patroclus," he was invited to Vienna, where he received extensive patronage, and on his return to his native city, in 1842, he enriched it by various successful works. In 1847 he repaired to England, and exhibited, in addition to other works, his veiled statue executed for the Duke of Devonshire, which attracted much attention. On his return to Milan he joined the popular party, and in 1848, as one of the chiefs of the National Guard, was sent on a mission to the camp of Charles-Albert. After the war he fled to England, where the originality of his subjects and conceptions, united to great executive skill, secured him great popularity and extensive patronage. Among his works executed here are the group of the "Sister Anglers," "The Veiled Vestal," and "Eve after the Fall." At the Crystal Palace are to be seen models of his "Italy," "Truth," and "Eve," two fountains enriched with emblematical figures, and six of the colossal symbolic national figures on the upper garden terrace.

MONTPENSIER (Duc de), Antoine-Marie-Philippe-Louis-d'Orléans, born at Neuilly, July 31, 1824, fifth son of the late king Louis-Philippe and Queen Marie-Amélie, was educated at the Collége Henri IV., and after a special examination was appointed Lieutenant of Artillery in 1842. He was sent to Africa in 1844, where he took part in the expedition against Biskara, and was wounded in the face during the campaign of Ziban. His services were rewarded with the cross of the Legion of Honour and promotion to the rank of major. Having accompanied his father on his visit to the Queen of England in 1845, he rejoined the army in Africa, and distinguished himself against the Kabyles, after which he made a tour in Egypt, Syria, Constantinople, and Greece. On his return he married, at Madrid, Oct. 10, 1846, the infanta Marie Louise Ferdinande de Bourbon, sister of Queen Isabella II. of Spain. This marriage was regarded as a master-stroke of policy by Louis-Philippe, and will long be remembered for the excitement and the irritation it caused, which nearly led to a rupture between France and England. After the revolution of Feb., 1848, the Duc de Montpensier, with the rest of his family, took refuge in England, and having remained a short time in this country, went to Holland, where he embarked for Spain, and has since resided at Seville, occasionally making excursions abroad, or visiting his relatives at Claremont. H.R.H. received the title of Infante of Spain, and was made Captain-General of the Spanish army, Oct. 10, 1859. During the political events which preceded the flight of Queen Isabella, the Duke left Spain at the request of the minister Gonzalez Bravo, and before doing so renounced his rank in the army, his title of Infante, and sent back to the Queen the decorations he had received from her. After the triumph of the revolution of Sept. he recognized the provisional government, obtained permission to return to Seville, and became a candidate for the vacant throne. All chance, however, of his being elected King of Spain was destroyed by his fatal duel with his cousin, the Infante Don Enrique de Bourbon. The ill-blood between the combatants was of long-standing, and had been added to not a little by Don Enrique's letter to the Regent, dated Jan. 14, soliciting restoration to his naval rank and pay, of which the Government of Narvaez had despoiled him years previously, for his avowal of liberal sentiments. In that letter he remarked:—"If Alfonso comes to the throne, I will neither be his enemy nor his courtier. Retired from all politics, I will end my days on a foreign soil. If Espartero should be brought to Madrid upon the shoulders of the nation, which does not wear the livery of Montpensier, I will salute him, for I love what is noble and honourable. When suborned villains are ready to proclaim Montpensier, my liberal and Spanish heart will cry out, 'Espartero!' If the Duke of Montpensier should carry out his menace to be king or regent by secret conspiracy, I will join those who combat him, and shed my last drop of blood against such treason." To this strong language Enrique added an offensive letter, addressed "to the Montpensierists." The Duke de Montpensier, galled beyond measure, sent a challenge to his cousin, and a hostile meeting took place on March 12, 1870, at the artillery ground near Carabanchel, about three miles from Madrid. The combatants stood at ten paces from each other. Enrique fired his first shot in the air; Montpensier imitated the example. Somewhat wildly Enrique fired his second shot, which went past Montpensier's head by the right side, so close that he distinctly heard the whizz of the ball. Montpensier's second shot struck the butt-end of Enrique's pistol and split it in two, one portion striking the collar of Don Enrique's coat, and the other his left shoulder, but without piercing the cloth. Enrique fired a third time, but failed to strike his adversary, who, with deliberate coolness, took deadly aim at his cousin. The ball entered his head, and in three minutes Don Enrique expired. The Duke was greatly agitated, and, after being removed from the scene by his friends, was obliged instantly to take to his bed, where he remained for some days in a high state of fever from over-excitement. On the 12th of April he was tried by a court-martial, which sentenced him to one month's banishment from the capital, and to pay 6,000 dollars by way of indemnification to the family of the deceased. The Duke is at present in Paris. By his marriage with the Infanta Marie Louise Ferdinande de Bourbon, he has had three sons and four daughters. His eldest daughter, the Princess Marie Isabelle Françoise d'Assise Antonia Louisa Fernanda, born at Seville, Sept. 21, 1848, was married to the Comte de Paris, May 30, 1864.

MONTREAL, Bishop of. (*See* Oxenden.)

MONTROSE (Duke of), The Right Hon. Sir James Graham, K.T., D.C.L., born July 16, 1799, succeeded his father as fourth duke, Dec. 30, 1836. His Grace, who has held the offices of Lord Steward of the Household, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was appointed Postmaster-General in Lord Derby's third administration, in July, 1866, and retired from that office in Dec., 1868. He is hereditary Sheriff of Dumbartonshire, Chancellor of the University of Glasgow, and Lord-Lieutenant of Stirlingshire.

MOODIE, Mrs. Susannah, sister of

Miss Agnes Strickland, born at Brydon Hall, Suffolk, England, Dec. 6, 1803, received a superior education, and had attained considerable celebrity as a writer and poet previous to her marriage in 1831 to J. W. Dunbar Moodie, then of the 21st Fusiliers, with whom she emigrated to Canada in 1832. They resided for a year or two in the vicinity of Cobourg and Hamilton, and then removed to Douro, then a small settlement in the dense wilderness, where they remained eight years. In 1841 they removed to Belleville, where Mr. Moodie became sheriff of the county of Hastings, and where they still reside. Mrs. Moodie has written "Roughing it in the Bush," published in 1852; "Mark Hurdlestone, the Gold Worshipper," and "Life in the Clearings *versus* the Bush," in 1853; "Flora Lindsay: Passages in an Eventful Life," "Matrimonial Speculations," in 1854; and "The Monctons, a Novel," in 1856.

MOORE, George, a self-made man, and one of the "merchant princes" of London, born in 1807, at Mealsgate, in Cumberland, where his ancestors had been yeomen, or so-called "statesmen," for many generations. He entered a house of business in London in 1825, in which, by dint of his extraordinary energy and high character, his rise was very rapid. This was the firm of Groucock, Copestake, & Co., lace-manufacturers, having factories in Nottingham, Manchester, Glasgow, Paris, and New York, besides various other branch houses; and to Mr. Moore much of the credit of having organized this vast establishment is unquestionably due. His name is preeminent as a practical philanthropist: he had a large share in founding the "Commercial Travellers' Orphan School;" the "Royal Hospital for Incurables," and the "British Home for Incurables;" a special branch of the "Female Mission among Fallen Women;" the "Little Boys' Home," the "Field-lane Ragged Schools;" and many other charities. He has also for many years, with the cooperation of another gentleman, made the experiment of a private "Reformatory for Thieves," at Brixton; he likewise built a church and schools at Somers Town in 1869, on finding that these were in a very neglected condition. In his native county he has effected much good by getting schools rebuilt, and proper masters placed in them, besides adding liberally to the scanty livings of churches which needed help. Mr. Moore was elected Sheriff for the City of London in 1844, when he paid the fine of £500 instead of serving office. He has twice declined to accept the aldermanic gown, and has been called upon repeatedly to represent a constituency in the Liberal interest, including that for the City of London; but, although taking great interest in politics, he has hitherto invariably refused. He was one of the leading members of the private committee appointed by the late bishop of London, for the purpose of working through Parliament his bill for the union of City benefices; and he was appointed by the bishop (Tait), in 1861, a commissioner to inquire into the fund which was raised by the Rev. H. Douglas, entitled, "Londoners over the Border." He was appointed also, with Col. Stuart Wortley, joint dispensers of the "City of London Paris Relief Fund," with food and money to the amount of £160,000, on Feb. 1, 1871; and by his administrative ability and firmness of purpose did much to relieve the terrible distress then prevailing. He is now High Sheriff for his native county, where his name is deservedly held in high estimation.

MOORE, Thomas, F.L.S., pteridologist and horticulturist, born at Stoke-next-Guildford, May 29, 1821, was appointed in 1848 curator of the ancient Botanic Garden of the Society of Apothecaries at Chelsea, which office he still holds. He was secretary to the Floral Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society from its establishment in 1859 till 1865, when he was named Floral Director of the gardens of the same society at Chiswick. He was the Exhibition

Secretary of the Great International Horticultural Exhibition and Botanical Congress held in London in 1866; is Examiner in Floriculture to the Society of Arts and the Royal Horticultural Society; and has written "Cultivation of the Cucumber and Melon," published in 1844; "Handbook of British Ferns," in 1848 (3rd edit. in 1857); "Ferns and Allied Plants," in 1851; "Ferns of Great Britain and Ireland,—Nature-printed," in 1856; "Illustrations of Orchidaceous Plants," and "Index Filicum," in 1857; "Octavo Nature-printed Ferns," 2 vols., in 1859–60; the "Field Botanist's Companion: British Isles," in 1862; and "Elements of Botany," in 1865. He was in 1850–2 joint editor of the *Gardeners' Magazine of Botany*, in 1861 editor of the *Floral Magazine*, and in 1866 of the *Treasury of Botany;* contributed many of the botanical and horticultural articles to the new edition of Brande's Dictionary of Science in 1865–6; is joint editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, and editor of the *Florist and Pomologist*.

MORAY, ROSS, AND CAITHNESS, BISHOP OF. (*See* EDEN.)

MORFIT, CAMPBELL, M.D., born at Herculaneum, Missouri, in 1820, was educated at Columbian College, Washington, and studied chemistry in the laboratory of Professor James C. Booth, of Philadelphia. He was first the chemist of a laboratory for the manufacture of commercial chemicals, and after some years its proprietor. In 1848 he was associated with Professor Booth as editor of the "Encyclopædia of Chemistry," and a large contributor to the scientific journals on chemical topics. He was employed about 1853 in making experiments on gun-metal for the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department. From 1854 to 1858 he was Professor of Analytical and Applied Chemistry in the University of Maryland, and resigned in order to remove to New York. He has published: "Applied Chemistry in the Manufacture of Soap and Candles," in 1847; "Chemical and Pharmaceutical Manipulations," in 1848; "The Arts of Tanning and Currying, from the French, with additions," in 1852; "Perfumery, its Manufacture and Use," in 1855; "Progress of the Chemical Arts" (with Prof. Booth), for the Smithsonian Institution, in 1851; "On Manners," in 1848; and "An Improved and Enlarged Edition of Noad's Chemical Analysis."

MORIARTY, THE RIGHT REV. DAVID, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry, born Aug. 18, 1814, at Derryvrin, near Tralee, co. Kerry, was educated at Boulogne-sur-Mer, in the College of Monsignor Haffrenique, and at Maynooth. He was appointed Vice-Rector of the Irish College at Paris in 1839; Rector of the Foreign Missionary College of Allhallows, Drumcondra, Dublin, in 1845; was nominated Coadjutor Bishop of Kerry in 1854, and succeeded to the see on July 22, 1856. Bishop Moriarty has published numerous pastoral letters and sermons, some of which attracted in a remarkable degree the attention of the public. He has uniformly discountenanced all treasonable movements in Ireland, vigorously denounced the Fenian brotherhood, and more recently (Jan., 1872) has opposed the "Home Rule" party.

MORIN, ARTHUR-JULES, general and mathematician, member of the Institute, born Oct. 17, 1795, was a pupil at the École Polytechnique, and the École d'Application, at Metz, from 1813 till 1819, entered the Foot Artillery, becoming General of Division in that corps, April 7, 1855, and was afterwards Director of the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers. Well known by a large number of works connected with experimental mechanics, he has, in conjunction with Gen. Poncelet, contributed more to the rapid progress of that science during the past twenty years than any of his countrymen. He was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1843; was promoted to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour in Aug., 1854, and to that of Grand Officer March 14, 1858. Gen. Morin, who was President of the Imperial Commission for the Exposition Universelle of 1855, was appointed President of the Society of Civil Engineers of France in Dec., 1862. Amongst his numerous and important works may be mentioned "Mémoire sur la Pénétration des Projectiles et sur la Rupture des Corps Solides par le Choc," published in 1835; "Mémoire sur les Pendules Balistiques," in 1839; "Mémoire sur les Roues Hydrauliques," in 1835–9; "Mémoire sur Divers Appareils Chronométriques et Dynamométriques," which obtained the Montyon prize, in 1837; "Leçons de Mécanique Pratique," and "L'Aide Mémoire de Mécanique Pratique," of which a second edition appeared in 1858; and "Salubrité des Habitations," in 1869.

MORLEY, HENRY, son of Henry Morley, Esq., of Midhurst, Sussex, born in London in 1822, and educated at the Moravian School, Neuwied-on-the-Rhine, and at King's College, London; practised medicine at Madeley, Shropshire, from 1844 till 1848; tried successfully, during two years, at Liscard, Liverpool, the method of school-keeping described by him in No. 200 of *Household Words*, and gave up the project somewhat unwillingly in 1851, offers having been made that led him to settle in London as a journalist, in association with *Household Words* and the *Examiner*, of which paper he afterwards was editor. He has written "How to make Home Unhealthy," published in 1850; "A Defence of Ignorance," in 1851; "Life of Palissy, the Potter," in 1852; "Life of Jerome Cardan," in 1854; "Life of Cornelius Agrippa," in 1856; "Life of Clement Marot," in 1870; Essays from *Household Words*, reprinted as "Gossip," and "Memoirs of Bartholomew Fair," in 1857; two volumes of "Fairy Tales," in 1859 and 1860; "English Writers before Chaucer," vol. i. in 1864, vol. ii. part 1, from Chaucer to Dunbar, in 1867; and "Journal of a London Playgoer from 1857 to 1866," in 1866. He edited, with notes, Steele and Addison's "Spectator" in 1868, and published "Tables of English Literature" in 1870. He was English Lecturer at King's College from 1857 till 1865, with duty confined to direction of the English department in the evening classes. Since 1865 he has been Professor of English Language and Literature at University College, and in 1870 was appointed Examiner in English Language, Literature, and History to the University of London.

MORLEY, JOHN, born at Blackburn, Lancashire, in 1838, was educated at Cheltenham College and at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1859. Mr. Morley, who has been editor of the *Fortnightly Review* since 1867, unsuccessfully contested the borough of Blackburn in 1869, in the Liberal interest. His works are—"Edmund Burke, a Historical Study," 1867; "Critical Miscellanies," 1871; and "Voltaire," 1872.

MOROCCO AND FEZ, SULTAN OF. (*See* SIDI MOHAMMED.)

MORPHY, PAUL, chess-player, born in New Orleans in 1837, at an early age showed a strong disposition for games of skill, and played chess well; but these predilections were not allowed to interfere with his education for a learned profession. He had become, at the age of twenty-two, so skilful a chess-player that his reputation reached other cities. He possessed in a remarkable degree the very rare faculty of being able to play six or eight games at once, and all from memory, his eyes being blindfolded, and not seeing either board or chessmen during the progress of the games; and in this wonderful exercise of memory he would meet and vanquish the ablest players, pitted simultaneously against him. After giving proofs of his rare ability in New York in 1857, he visited Europe in 1858, and in six months was, with but few exceptions, the victor over the ablest players in England and on the Continent. At Birmingham and at Paris he played blindfolded simultaneously with eight able competitors, won six of the games, the seventh being a drawn game, and losing only the eighth.

After remaining about six months in Europe, Mr. Morphy returned to the United States, to resume his preparations for the legal profession, on the practice of which he has since entered.

MORRELL, THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS BAKER, D.D., born about 1815, received his academical education at Balliol College, Oxford (B.A. 1836, M.A. 1839, B.D. and D.D. 1863); was collated to the rectory of Henley-on-Thames in 1852; elected coadjutor Bishop of Edinburgh, with a right of succession, in Nov., 1862, but resigned that office in Aug., 1869.

MORRIS, THE REV. FRANCIS ORPEN, B.A., born March 25, 1810, was educated at Bromsgrove School and Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated a second class in classics, in 1833. He holds the living of Nunburnholme, Yorkshire; was chaplain to the late Duke of Cleveland; and has written "A History of British Birds," published in 1851-7; "A Bible Natural History," "A Book of Natural History," in 1852; "A Natural History of the Nests and Eggs of British Birds," and "A Natural History of British Butterflies," in 1853; "Anecdotes in Natural History," "Natural History of British Moths," in 1859-71; "Records of Animal Sagacity and Character," in 1861; "A Guide to an Arrangement of British Birds," "An Essay on Scientific Nomenclature," "An Essay on the Eternal Duration of the Earth," "Difficulties of Darwinism," in 1870; "Dogs and their Doings," in 1871; and several smaller works on religious and social questions. Mr. Morris is a justice of peace for the East Riding of Yorkshire.

MORRIS, THE RIGHT HON. MICHAEL, eldest son of Martin Morris, Esq., of Spiddle, co. Galway, by Julia, daughter of Dr. Charles Blake, of Galway, was born at the latter place in 1827. He received his education at Erasmus Smith's College, Galway, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in 1847, and was First Senior Moderator and gold medallist. He was called to the bar in Ireland in June, 1849, and made a Queen's Counsel in 1863. Mr. Morris, who was High Sheriff in 1849-50, held the office of Recorder of Galway from 1857 till 1865. The representative of one of the old families known as the "Tribes of Galway," he was first elected as one of the members in Parliament of the borough of Galway, on Independent principles, in July, 1865, having polled 90 per cent. of the electors; was subsequently twice re-elected without opposition, on his appointment as Solicitor-General for Ireland (July, 1866), and as Attorney-General (Nov., 1866), in Lord Derby's Government; and retained the seat until he was raised to the bench, as one of the judges of the Common Pleas in Ireland, in March, 1867, when he was succeeded in the representation of Galway by his brother. He served as a member of the Royal Commission to inquire into Primary Education in Ireland in 1868, 1869, and 1870; and became a Commissioner of National Education in 1868.

MORRIS, THE REV. RICHARD, LL.D., was born Sept. 8, 1833, at Bermondsey, Southwark, and educated at St. John's College, Battersea. He was appointed lecturer on the English language and literature in King's College School (Modern Department) in April, 1869; ordained by the Bishop of Winchester and licensed as curate of Christ Church, Camberwell, on Trinity Sunday, 1871; and was created Doctor of Laws in 1870 by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Dr. Morris is a Member of the Council of the Philological and Early English Text Societies. His works are:—"The Etymology of Local Names," 1857; "Specimens of Early English," 1867; and "Historical Outlines of English Accidence," 1872. He is also the editor of "Liber Cure Cocorum," 1862; Hampole's "Pricke of Conscience," 1863; "Early English Alliterative Poems," 1864; "Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight," 1864; "The Story of Genesis and Exodus," 1865; "The Ayenbite of Inwyt," 1866; "Early English Homilies," 1867-68; "Chaucer's Boethius," 1868; "Legends of the Holy Rood," 1871; "An Old English Miscellany," 1872; "Chaucer's Poetical Works," 1866; "Spenser's Works," 1869; and "Selections from Chaucer's Canterbury Tales," 1867.

MORTON, Oliver Perry, LL.D., was born in Mayne county, Indiana, Aug. 4, 1823, and educated at Maine University, Oxford, Ohio. He was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1846, and was raised to the bench as circuit judge in 1852. Two years later he abandoned his old party—the Democratic—on the questions of slavery extension and the fugitive-slave law. In 1856 he was nominated for Governor by the Republicans, and was defeated, but by a greatly diminished majority. In 1860 he was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by the same party and elected; the Governor (Hon. Henry S. Lane), two days after his inauguration (in Jan., 1861), was chosen U. S. Senator, and Judge Morton was immediately inaugurated Governor. The time was a critical one—just on the eve of the civil war, the finances of the state were in a deplorable condition, and a large minority of the people of the state sympathizing with the rebellion. No means were left untried by his political enemies to break down his authority, but he triumphed over all difficulties, was re-elected by a large majority in the autumn of 1863, and brought the state safely through the war, with her finances in the best condition. When the great strain was over, his physical powers gave way, and he was attacked with paralysis. A year and a half in Italy restored him to partial health, and he was elected U.S. Senator for six years, from March, 1867.

MOTLEY, John Lothrop, was born April 15, 1814, at Dorchester, Massachusetts, entered Harvard University, and having graduated there in 1831, spent some years in travelling through Europe. In 1841 he was appointed Secretary of the U.S. Legation at St. Petersburg, and on returning to the United States occupied himself chiefly in literary pursuits, contributed to the *North American Review* and other periodicals, and published one or two anonymous works of fiction. In 1851 he again visited Europe, and established himself at Dresden, with a view of composing a history of the great struggle at the close of which the Netherlands threw off the Spanish yoke; and after a residence of a few years in Germany and the Netherlands, published, in 1856, the first portion of his "History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic," which has passed through many editions, both in England and the United States, and has been translated into French (by Guizot), German, Dutch, and Russian. The first half of the second portion of the work, under the title of "The History of the United Netherlands from the Death of William the Silent to the Synod of Dort," appeared in 1860, and the second half in 1865. Mr. Motley, who is a member of the principal literary societies in Europe and the United States, is a Corresponding Member of the French Institute, and has received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, and that of LL.D. from the Universities of Cambridge (England) and New York, and has contributed to numerous reviews, &c. He was appointed Minister from the United States at the Court of Vienna, Nov. 14, 1861, and was recalled in 1867. During his residence at that Court during the stormy period of the civil war, his wise and skilful diplomacy won for him and the country he represented the highest respect and confidence. He remained in Europe for some time after his recall, and on the accession of President Grant, in 1869, was appointed Minister to the Court of St. James; but owing to some difference of views between him and the U.S. Secretary of State, he was recalled in Nov., 1870. He revisited Holland, and in Sept., 1871, returned to the United States. He is understood to be engaged in the preparation of a further instalment of the History of Holland.

MOULTRIE, The Rev. John, M.A., son of a country clergyman, born about 1800, was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a scholarship in 1820; was elected to a Bell University Scholarship in 1821, graduated B.A. in 1823, and proceeded M.A. in 1826. Having taken orders, he was presented by the Earl of Craven to the rectory of Rugby, Warwickshire. Mr. Moultrie was in early life a contributor to the *Etonian* and *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*. He wrote "Poems," published in 1837; "My Brother's Grave, and other Poems," in 1839; "The Dream of Life, and other Poems," in 1843; "Memoir and Poetical Remains of William S. Walker," and "Sermons at Rugby," in 1852; and "Altars, Hearths, and Graves," in 1853. He has brought out an illustrated edition of Gray's poetical works, with notes.

MOWBRAY, The Right Hon. John Robert, M.P., son of R. S. Cornish, Esq., born at Exeter in 1815, was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. and M.A., and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. at Oxford, Nov. 30, 1869; was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, and went the Western circuit. He was elected, in 1853, one of the members, in the Conservative interest, for the city of Durham, which he continued to represent until 1868, when he was returned for the University of Oxford. He was appointed Judge-Advocate-General in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858, when he was sworn a Privy Councillor, and again in Lord Derby's third administration in July, 1866. He was Second Church Estates Commissioner from Aug., 1866, to Dec., 1868.

MOZLEY, The Rev. James Bowling, D.D., born in Lincolnshire, in 1813, was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in honours in 1834; was elected to a Fellowship at Magdalen College, and was appointed to the vicarage of Shoreham, Sussex, in 1856. He has written two learned and abstruse theological works; viz., "A Treatise on the Augustinian Doctrine of Predestination," published in 1855; and "The Primitive Doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration," in 1856; "A Review of the Baptismal Controversy," in 1862; and "Subscription to the Articles: a Letter," in 1863. He was appointed Bampton Lecturer at Oxford for 1865; and "Eight Lectures on Miracles—Bampton Lectures," appeared in 1865. In 1869 he was appointed Canon of Worcester, and in 1871 nominated to the Regius Professorship of Divinity in the University of Oxford. He was created D.D. in Nov., 1871.

MOZLEY, The Rev. Thomas, M.A., brother of the Rev. James Bowling Mozley, born in Lincolnshire, in 1806, was educated at the Charterhouse and Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1828; was elected, in 1829, to a Fellowship at Oriel College, which he held till his appointment, in 1836, to the rectory of Cholderton, Wilts. From 1838 till 1842 he wrote for the *British Critic*, and in 1843 became a contributor of leading articles to the *Times*, and is understood to be still a member of the staff. In 1848 he resigned his living to reside in London, and, some years after, removed to Finchampstead, Berks. In 1868 he was presented by Oriel College to the rectory of Plymtree, Devon, where he now resides. From the opening of the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican, in 1869, to its third public session at Easter, 1870, he wrote the letters in the *Times* "from our Special Correspondent" at Rome.

MUIR, John, born at Glasgow in 1810, was educated at Glasgow University and at the East-India College at Haileybury, was appointed a writer in the East-India Company's Bengal Civil Service, proceeded to Bengal in 1828, and retired from the service in 1853. During his period of service he filled various offices in the Revenue and Judicial departments. While in India he wrote and published several tracts on religious subjects in Sanskrit verse. He is the author of "Original

Sanskrit Texts on the Origin and History of the People of India, their Religion and Institutions, collected, translated, and illustrated, in five vols." Vol. i., 1858, "Mythical and Legendary Accounts of Caste," 2nd ed. 1868; vol. ii., "Trans-Himalayan Origin of the Hindus," 1st ed. 1860, 2nd ed. in the press; vol. iii., "The Vedas: Opinions of Indian Authors on their Origin, Inspiration, and Authority," 1861, 2nd ed. 1868; vol. iv., "Comparison of the Vedic with the later Representations of the principal Indian Deities," 1863; vol. v., "Contributions to a Knowledge of the Cosmogony, Mythology, &c., of the Indians in the Vedic Age," 1870. In addition to other efforts of the same kind before and since, Mr. Muir, some years ago, offered to the University of Cambridge the sum of £500 as a prize for a treatise pointing out the errors of the different systems of Indian philosophy and expounding the principles of Christianity in a form suitable for the perusal of learned Hindus. The composition of this work was, after a preliminary competition, intrusted by the University to the late Rev. Dr. Rowland Williams, who published "A Dialogue of the Knowledge of the Supreme Lord." In 1862 Mr. Muir assigned to the University of Edinburgh a sum of £4,000 (which he some years afterwards raised to £5,000) for the foundation of a Professorship of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology, on condition that this endowment should be met by an annual Parliamentary grant of £200. Mr. Muir is an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, an honorary LL.D. of Edinburgh, and an honorary Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Bonn. He is also a Corresponding Member of the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, and a Foreign Member of the Leyden Society for the Cultivation of Dutch Literature.

MÜLLER, FREDERICK MAXIMILIAN (commonly abbreviated into MAX), son of Wilhelm Müller, a German poet, was born at Dessau, Dec. 6, 1823, studied at the University of Leipsic, and took his dègree in 1843. He afterwards studied Sanskrit and comparative philology, under Prof. Brokhaus, at Leipsic, where he published, in 1844, his first work, a translation of "Hitopadesa," a collection of Sanskrit fables; proceeded to Berlin to attend the lectures of Bopp and Schelling, and to examine the collection of Sanskrit MSS. which the king of Prussia had bought in England from the executors of Sir Robert Chambers. In 1845 he went to Paris to continue his studies under M. Eugène Burnouf, at whose suggestion he began to collect materials for an edition of the "Rig-Veda," the Sacred Hymns of the Brahmans, and the Commentary of Sâyanâchârya. After copying and collating all the MSS. in the Royal Library at Paris, he repaired to England in June, 1846, in order to collate the MSS. of the East-India House and the Bodleian Library. As he was on the point of returning to Germany, he made the acquaintance of the late Chevalier Bunsen, then Prussian ambassador in London, who persuaded him to stay in England, and on his and the late Prof. Wilson's recommendation the East-India Company engaged him to publish his edition of the "Rig-Veda" at their expense. In 1848 he settled at Oxford, where his work was to be printed, and the first volume, of 1,000 pages quarto, appeared in 1849. He was invited by the University to give some courses of lectures on Comparative Philology, as Deputy Taylorian Professor, in 1850; was made Honorary M.A. and member of Christ Church in 1851; was elected Taylorian Professor, and received the full degree of M.A. by decree of Convocation in 1854; was made a Curator of the Bodleian Library in 1856; and was elected a Fellow of All Souls in 1858. He was in 1860 an unsuccessful candidate for the professorship of Sanskrit at Oxford, vacant by the death of Professor Wilson. For a time he was Oriental Librarian at the Bodleian Library. In 1868 the University founded a new Professorship of Comparative Philology, and the statute of foundation named him as the first professor. In addition to the "Hitopadesa," he published at Königsberg, in 1847, "Meghadûta, an Indian Elegy," translated from the Sanskrit, with notes, in German; in the Transactions of the British Association, in 1847, "An Essay on Bengalee, and its Relation to the Aryan Languages;" in 1853, "An Essay on Indian Logic, in 'Thompson's Laws of Thought;'" in 1854, "Proposals for a Uniform Missionary Alphabet," and "Suggestions on the Learning and Languages of the Seat of War in the East, with Linguistic Map;" in 1855, "A Survey of Languages," and "Letter to Chevalier Bunsen on the Classification of the Turanian Languages in Bunsen's 'Christianity and Mankind,'" containing some smaller articles contributed by Mr. Müller on the Veda, the Zendavesta, &c.; in 1857, at Leipsic, "The Hymns of the Rig-Veda, together with text and translation of the Prâtisâkhya, an ancient work on Sanskrit Grammar and Pronunciation," in German; and "Buddhism and Buddhist Pilgrims;" in 1858, "The German Classics from the Fourth to the Nineteenth Century," and "Essay on Comparative Mythology," in the Oxford Essays; in 1859, "History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature" (2nd ed. 1860); and "Lectures on the Science of Language," two series, delivered at the Royal Institution; and in 1860 and 1863 (6th ed. 1871), "Sanskrit Grammar for Beginners." In 1868 he delivered the Rede Lecture at Cambridge, "On the Stratification of Languages," and in 1870, a course of lectures "On the Science of Religion," at the Royal Institution, published in *Fraser's Magazine*. These essays have been collected under the title of "Chips from a German Workshop," 3 vols., 1868–70:—vol. i., Essays on the Science of Religion; vol. ii., Essays on Mythology, Traditions, and Customs; vol. iii., Essays on Literature, Biography, and Antiquities. In 1869 he published the first volume of his translation of the Rig-Veda, "Hymns to the Maruts, or the Storm-Gods." Mr. Müller, who has contributed numerous articles to the *Edinburgh Review*, the *Times*, and various literary journals of England, Germany, and France, is one of the eight foreign members of the Institute of France, and has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at Cambridge and Edinburgh.

MULOCK, MISS DINAH MARIA, born at Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, in 1826, published her first novel, "The Ogilvies," in 1849, followed by "Olive," a novel, which supported the promise of its predecessor, in 1850; "The Head of the Family," a story of Scottish life in the middle classes, and a fairy tale called "Alice Learmont," in 1851; "Agatha's Husband," in 1852; "John Halifax, Gentleman," in 1857; "A Life for a Life," "Christian's Mistake," "Two Marriages," and "A Noble Life," in 1866. She has also published collections of fugitive papers, entitled "Romantic Tales," "Domestic Tales," "Nothing New," "Studies from Life," "A Woman's Thoughts about Women," and a volume of Poems; the following books for young people: "How to Win Love, or Rhoda's Lesson;" "Cola Monti, or The Story of a Genius;" "A Hero: Philip's Book;" "Little Lychetts;" "Our Year;" and "Bread upon the Waters;" "The Unkind Word, and other Stories," 1869; "Fair France: Impressions of a Traveller," 1870, but incorrectly dated 1871; "Little Sunshine's Holiday: a Picture from Life," 1871; "Hannah," 2 vols., 1871. In 1864 she obtained a literary pension of £60 a year, and in 1865 was married to Mr. George Lillie Craik.

MUNK, WILLIAM, M.D., F.S.A., born Sept. 24, 1816, was educated at University College, London, and the University of Leyden, where he graduated Doctor of Medicine, June 23, 1837. He was admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians in 1844, and a Fellow in 1854; elected Harveian Librarian of the College in 1857; was formerly connected with the Medical School of St. Thomas's Hospital as demonstrator of morbid anatomy, and for many years was physician to the Royal Hospital for Asthma, Consumption, and Diseases of the Chest. He now holds the office of physician to the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital, and of consulting physician to the Royal Hospital for Incurables. In addition to numerous contributions to the medical journals, relating chiefly to diseases of the lungs and heart, he is the author of a "Memoir of the Life and Writings of J. A. Paris, M.D.," 1857; and of a valuable biographical work, entitled "The Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London, compiled from the Annals and from other Authentic Sources," 2 vols., 1861. Dr. Munk was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1863.

MUNRO, HUGH ANDREW JOHNSTONE, M.A., born at Elgin, Scotland, Oct. 14, 1819, was educated at Shrewsbury School and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1843. In June, 1869, he was elected Professor of Latin in the University of Cambridge, being the first occupant of that chair. Professor Munro has published editions of Lucretius in 1860, 1864, and 1866; and a new edition, with a literal translation, and notes critical and explanatory, in 2 vols., 1870. He also edited in 1867 the poem of "Ætna," and in 1869 the works of Horace.

MURAT, PRINCE, LUCIEN-CHARLES-JOSEPH-FRANÇOIS-NAPOLÉON, second son of Joachim Murat, king of Naples, by Caroline, third sister of Napoleon I., was born at Milan, May 16, 1803. The overthrow of the empire, and the execution of his father for treason in 1815, obliged him to retire with his mother to Trieste, and later to Venice, where he resided until 1824, when he embarked for the United States, to join his uncle, the ex-king Jerome, and his brother Achille. He was shipwrecked on the coast of Spain, and thrown into prison, where he was kept for some time; married, Aug. 18, 1831, Miss Caroline Georgina Fraser, an English lady, and was for some years reduced to such straits as to be entirely dependent upon the profits of a school for little girls, kept by his wife. In 1847 the death of his elder brother left him heir to the pretensions of the Murat family; and in 1848, when the French Republic came into existence, he was elected representative of the department of Lot in the National Assembly. He vigorously supported the policy of the Prince-President, was returned at the next election for the department of the Seine, and was nominated in 1849 Plenipotentiary at the Court of Turin. He was made Senator Jan. 22, 1852, and was allowed to bear the title of Prince in 1853. When the king of Naples was perpetrating some of his atrocities, King Joachim's heir was spoken of as the destined emancipator of Italy; but owing to the division of parties in Italy, the aspect of affairs was not particularly inviting to a man not intended by nature to "play for kingdoms and crowns." Under these circumstances, Prince Murat expressed his sentiments to his sister's son, Count Pepoli, in a letter in which he declined taking the initiative, though he was ready to serve Italy if called upon. When victory crowned the arms of Garibaldi, and the Bourbons were expelled from Naples, he wrote another letter, earnestly putting forward his claims to the crown. This was said at the time to have drawn forth a remonstrance from the emperor Napoleon, which was followed by a very emphatic disclaimer, May 21, 1861. During the siege of Metz, he was shut up in that city with Bazaine, and after the capitulation was sent prisoner into Germany (1870).

MURE, DAVID, a Scottish Judge of Session, third son of the late Col. Mure, of Caldwell, and brother of the eminent historian of Greece, born in 1810, was educated at Westminster and the University of Edinburgh. Having been called to the Scottish bar in 1831, he was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1858, Lord

Advocate in April, 1859, and was raised to the Scottish Bench in Jan., 1865. He represented Buteshire, in the Conservative interest, from April, 1859, till he was made a judge; is a Deputy Lieut. for Buteshire, and was Sheriff of Perthshire in 1853–8.

MURRAY, THE HON. SIR CHARLES AUGUSTUS, K.C.B., second son of the fifth earl of Dunmore, born Nov. 22, 1806, was educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1827, and was elected to a Fellowship at All Souls College. He was appointed, June 6, 1838, Master of the Royal Household, and Dec. 31, 1844, extra Groom in Waiting on the Queen. In 1844 he was appointed Secretary of Legation at Naples; in 1846 British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, where he remained some years; in 1853 British Minister in Switzerland; was sent in 1854 as Envoy to Teheran; in 1859 was appointed British Minister in Saxony; in 1866 was sent as Envoy to Denmark; and in 1867 to Portugal. He was in attendance upon the Viceroy of Egypt on his visit to England in June and July, 1862; was made a C.B. April 27, 1848, and a K.C.B. in June, 1866. He has written the popular Indian story, "The Prairie Bird," published in 1844; "Travels in North America," in 1854; and "Hassan; or, The Child of the Pyramids," in 1857.

MURRAY, JOHN, head of the well-known publishing house in Albemarle Street which bears his name, son of the late Mr. John Murray—the "My Murray" of Byron—was born April 16, 1808. He received his early education at the Charterhouse, under the late Dr. Russell; on leaving school went to Edinburgh to complete his education, and in 1828 began to assist his father, at whose death he inherited the business which he had conducted for so many years with such success. During his father's life, his fondness for foreign travel caused him to devote his summer holidays, from 1829 till 1842, to visiting the Continent, which he traversed from Hamburg to the Iron Gate, and from Prague to Bayonne and St. Sebastian. The result of this journey is the "Handbook for Travellers," and he is the author of the Handbooks for Germany, France, and Switzerland.

MUSGRAVE, THE REV. GEORGE, M.A., eldest son of the late G. Musgrave, Esq., of Shillington Manor, Beds, and Borden Hall, Kent, was born in Marylebone in 1798, and graduated, in high honours, from Brasenose College, Oxford. On his return from the grand tour of Europe he became the first curate of All Souls, Marylebone, and subsequently of the mother church in that parish; and in 1838 was inducted into his patrimonial benefice of St. Peter and St. Paul, Borden. Mr. Musgrave was the first scholar who rendered the Hebrew Psalter into English blank verse, published in 1833, and subsequently wrote several works adapted to the capacity of farm labourers' children, one of them entitled "The Bird-Scarer." His "Interpreter of the Four Gospels" was widely circulated; but he is more generally known as the author of some twelve or thirteen volumes of travels in France. Among these are "The Parson, Pen, and Pencil" (he is his own illustrator), 3 vols., 1847; "A Ramble in Normandy," 1855; "A Pilgrimage into Dauphiné," 1857; "By-roads and Battle-fields in Picardy," 1861; "Ten Days in a French Parsonage," 1863; "Nooks and Corners in Old France," 1867; "A Ramble into Brittany," 1870; and a little brochure (anonymous), entitled "Viator Verax," exposing the impositions and indecencies of Continental travelling. In 1865 Mr. Musgrave produced a translation in blank verse of Homer's "Odyssey," which became a pendant in that metre to the Earl of Derby's "Iliad," and enrolled the name of the author in the Institute of France. On his return from the grand tour, in 1822, Mr. Musgrave having resided for a considerable period in Rome, became an honorary exhibitor at the Royal Academy.

MUSSET, Paul Edme de, author, eldest brother of the celebrated poet, the late Alfred de Musset, born at Paris, Nov. 7, 1804, is chiefly known by his novels, which are written with great elegance and purity. Among the principal may be mentioned, "La Tête et le Cœur," published in 1834; "Anne de Boleyn," in 1836; and "Jean de Trouveur," in 1849. He paid a visit to Venice, and on his return published a translation of the eccentric memoirs of Gozzi, in the *National*, in 1846, a journal for which he wrote dramatic criticism. Paul de Musset has written for the stage two pieces, neither of which was very successful —"La Revanche de Lauzun," and "Christine, Roi de Suède," in 1857. He wrote "Femmes de la Régence," published in 1841, and has contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, &c.

MUSURUS, Constantine, diplomatist, was born at Constantinople, Feb. 18, 1807, his father, Paul Musurus, having been a native of Retimo, in Crete, and a descendant of an ancient patrician family. He received, at Constantinople, a very careful education, comprising the classical literature of Greece and Rome, the sciences, and several European languages. In 1832 he was appointed Secretary to the prince of Samos (Stephen Vogorides), and in 1833 accompanied the commissioners of France, England, and Russia, sent to exhort the Samians to make their submission to the Porte. The commissioners having failed, M. Musurus, in 1834, undertook the pacification of Samos, which he accomplished without using coercion; and having organized the internal administration upon a liberal constitutional basis, he governed the island for four years to the satisfaction of the people. On his return to Constantinople, in 1839, he married the Princess Anne, second daughter of Prince Vogorides, born in 1819. She was seized with an attack of disease of the heart, at the ball given to the Sultan at the Foreign Office, London, July 19, 1867, and died the same night. In 1840 he was sent to Athens as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, a difficult mission for an Ottoman diplomatist. It was signalized by a rupture of diplomatic relations between the two courts, by the triumph of Ottoman policy, and by an attempted assassination of M. Musurus. At the end of 1848 he was recalled from Athens to represent Turkey at the Austrian court, where his able management of the delicate matters connected with the demand for the surrender of the Hungarian refugees increased his well-earned reputation. He was rewarded for the ability displayed by him in these delicate negotiations by being appointed, in April, 1851, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London; received the rank of Ambassador, Jan. 30, 1856, and the rank of Muchir, with the title of Pasha, on the Sultan's visit to London, in July, 1867. He is decorated with the order of the Osmanié of the first class, and the order of the Medjidié of the first class, besides many other foreign orders.

N.

NANTIER-DIDIÉE, Madame, operatic singer, native of the French island of Bourbon, born in 1832, entered the Conservatoire of Paris in 1847, and joined the class of M. Duprez, who recognized her vocal capabilities. In the autumn of 1849 she went to Italy, and after pursuing her education for the stage for the greater part of a year, made her *début* at Turin, in Mercadante's opera of "La Vestale," and was favourably received, though she achieved a more decided success as Pippo, in Rossini's "Gazza Ladra." In 1851 she sang both in Paris and other cities of France, and afterwards obtained an engagement at the Théâtre Italien, where her representation of the part of the Duchess, in Verdi's opera of "Luise Miller," attracted considerable attention. Madame Didiée, chosen expressly to supply the place of the highly-gifted Madame Alboni, made her *début* in London at the Royal Italian Opera in 1853, in the part of Gondi, in "Maria di Rohan." She was most successful, and her reputation both as a singer and actress has been well sustained by impersonations of leading parts in other operas, including "Rigoletto," "Les Huguenots," "Benvenuto Cellini," "Gazza Ladra," and "Martha." Madame Didiée, who has frequently had the honour of appearing at her Majesty's private concerts, made a professional tour in the United States in 1856, and has since played at St. Petersburg.

NAPIER OF MAGDALA (BARON), THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT CORNELIS NAPIER, son of Major C. F. Napier, Royal Artillery, by Catherine, daughter of Codrington Carrington, Esq., of Blackmans, Barbados, was born in Ceylon in 1810. He received his education at the Military College, Addiscombe, entered the corps of Bengal Engineers in 1828, and served with distinction in the Sutlej campaign, at the conclusion of which, having attained the rank of Major, he was selected by the late Sir Henry Lawrence for the responsible post of Engineer to the Durbar of Lahore. He was by this position enabled to acquire that special knowledge of the Punjaub and its resources so essential to a judicious development of the latter, should the tide of events necessitate the undertaking of such a task by the Indian Government. He was constantly referred to when Moolraj rebelled, on all questions connected with the reduction of Mooltan, at the siege of which he was present as senior Engineer; and at its fall accompanied Gen. Wish's force to the fords of the Chenaub, where, after the junction with the main army under Lord Gough, he served as one of Sir John Cheape's "right-hand men" at the battle of Goojerat. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and named Chief Engineer under the new Punjaub administration, when Col. Napier was enabled to carry out his long-cherished plans for covering that almost trackless country with arteries of military and commercial highways, after constructing magnificent canals destined to fertilize the arid Dooab, and eventually to cause the construction of numerous public buildings, barracks, &c., requisite to the efficient administration of the province. He was engaged in the discharge of these onerous duties for some years, until summoned to Calcutta to assume the post of Chief Engineer of Bengal. During the mutiny of 1857 he served in the capacity of Chief Engineer with the army of Sir Colin Campbell, and the part he played in the suppression of the rebellion greatly enhanced his previous high reputation. It was he who at the siege of Lucknow planned that bridging of the Goomtee river which exercised so great an influence on the operations for the overthrow of the enemy, and he was afterwards appointed to the command of the force employed to destroy the rebels reunited under Tantia Topee; but on Sir Hugh Rose claiming the execution of this task, Col. Napier acted as his second in command. His services in China as second in command under Sir Hope Grant are well known, and he was rewarded by being made Major-Gen., a K.C.B., and successor to the late Sir J. Outram, as a Military Member of the Council of India. This post he resigned in Jan., 1865, when he was nominated to succeed Sir W. Mansfield as Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, with the local rank of Lieut.-Gen.; and in 1867 he received the appointment to command the expedition intended to rescue the Abyssinian captives, and was made a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India. He achieved a brilliant success. King Theodore was thoroughly defeated in an engagement on the heights of Islamgie, April 10, 1868, and soon afterwards released his prisoners. The English commander followed up this victory by the storming of Magdala on the 13th, when Theodore, in despair, committed suicide. On Sir Robert Napier's return to England in July, he received the thanks of Parliament; the sum of £2,000 per annum was settled on him and his next heir, in consideration of his services; he was elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Napier of Magdala (July 14); was presented with the freedom of the City of London and a sword of the value of 200 guineas (July 21); and received other marks of honour. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, Dec. 16, 1869. In Jan., 1870, he was appointed to succeed Sir Wm. Mansfield as Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India, with the local rank of General; and in May following he was nominated fifth ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

NAPIER (Baron), The Right Hon. Sir Francis Napier, eldest son of the 8th baron, born Sept. 15, 1819, succeeded his father Oct. 11, 1834. He was made Attaché to the Embassy at Vienna in 1840, and held diplomatic posts at Teheran and Constantinople, to which place he returned as Secretary of Embassy in 1854, after having been Secretary of Legation at Naples and St. Petersburg. In 1857 he was appointed British Minister at Washington, whence he was removed, Dec. 13, 1858, to the Hague; going Dec. 11, 1860, to St. Petersburg; and Sept. 15, 1864, to Berlin. He was appointed Governor of Madras, Jan. 31, 1866.

NAPIER, The Right Hon. Sir Joseph, Bart., a descendant of the Merchistoun branch of the noble house of Napier, was born at Belfast, Dec. 26, 1804. Having been educated at the Academical Institution of Belfast, he graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he distinguished himself in classics and science. Making the law his profession, he was called to the Irish bar in 1831; attained the rank of Q.C. in Ireland in 1844; and was sworn a Privy Councillor on being appointed Attorney-General for Ireland under Lord Derby's first administration, in March, 1852. He held the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland under Lord Derby's second administration, in 1858–9; was returned one of the members, in the Conservative interest, for the University of Dublin, in Feb., 1848, and retained his seat till he was raised to the Chancellorship. He was created a Baronet in April, 1867.

NAPIER, Robert, late President of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, was born at Dumbarton, June 18, 1791. In addition to the good education in the grammar-school of his native town, which his father, a blacksmith, was able to give him, he received lessons in architectural and mathematical drawing from a teacher named Trail. In 1807 he was apprenticed to his father, in 1811 he removed to Edinburgh, where he worked as a millwright at very low wages; and in 1815 he commenced business at Glasgow with £50, purchasing with £45 out of that sum the goodwill of a blacksmith's business and tools. In 1821 he engaged in ironfounding and engineering, and in 1823 he made his first marine engine for a steamer trading between Dumbarton and Glasgow. In 1839 he furnished the machinery for the *British Queen*, to ply to New York; subscribed towards the trial of the *Sirius*, the first steam-vessel to cross the Atlantic; and in 1853 fitted up the machinery of H.M.S. *Duke of Wellington*, then regarded as the largest ship in the navy. In 1853 Mr. Napier took his sons into the firm, henceforth known as Robert Napier and Sons. They undertook for the Amiralty the contract, in 1859, for the *Black Prince*, 6,100 tons; in 1860, for the *Hector*, 4,060 tons and 800 horse power; and have constructed several steam rams and iron-cased ships of war for foreign governments.

NAPLES (ex-King of), Marie Leopold, who reigned as Francis II., was born Jan. 31, 1836, and succeeded his father, Ferdinand II., better known by his sobriquet of "Bomba," in 1858. His first act was to liberate Poerio, Settembrini, and other Neapolitans, who had been incarcerated for ten years on account of their political opinions. Hopes at first entertained, that the young king would endeavour to correct the abuses of his father's government, were not fulfilled. In 1860 an insurrection broke out in Sicily, and Palermo and Messina were bombarded. An expedition, headed by Garibaldi, landed in Sicily, and defeated the Neapolitan army in every encounter; Naples was soon after occupied, and the king, with his queen and family, were compelled to take refuge in the fortress of Gaeta, which, after an obstinate siege of six months, capitulated to the Sardinian troops, Feb. 14, 1861. Francis II. retired to Rome, where he was engaged for some time in organizing fruitless expeditions against the government of the new kingdom of Italy. He married, in 1858, Caroline, daughter of Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria, and sister to the empress of Austria. The courage displayed by her at the siege of Gaeta was the theme of general admiration in Europe.

NAPOLEON III. (EX-EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH) (CHARLES-LOUIS-NAPOLEON BONAPARTE), is the third son of Louis Bonaparte, ex-king of Holland, his mother being Hortense, the daughter of the Empress Josephine, by her first marriage. His birth, which took place at the Tuileries, April 20, 1808, was announced through the empire, and in Holland, by the roar of artillery, and he was baptized by Cardinal Fesch, Nov. 4, 1810, the Emperor and the Empress Marie-Louise being his sponsors. After Napoleon's return from Elba, his young nephew accompanied him to the Champ de Mai, and was there presented to the deputies of the people and the army. The splendour of this scene left a deep impression on the mind of the boy, then only seven years old. When Napoleon embraced him for the last time at Malmaison, he was much agitated; the child wished to follow his uncle, and was with difficulty pacified by his mother. Then commenced the banishment of the family. Louis and his mother lived first at Augsburg, and afterwards in Switzerland. The latter state admitted the young exile to the rights of citizenship, and permitted his service in its small army. For a time he studied gunnery at the military academy on the shores of Lake Thun: and during his stay amongst the Alps made frequent pedestrian excursions over the passes. While engaged on a trip of this kind, the news of the revolution in Paris, of July, 1830, reached him; and when it was known that Louis-Philippe had become king, he and his family applied for permission to return to France, but were refused. He then wrote to the new king of the French, and begged to be allowed to serve as a private soldier in the French army. The French government answered his petition by a renewal of the decree of his banishment. Thwarted in his expectations, Louis-Napoleon entertained hopes of another revolution in France, though at that time he had formed no definite plan of preferring his own claims in opposition to those of the Bourbon dynasty. In the beginning of 1831 he and his brother left Switzerland and settled in Tuscany, and they took part in the insurrection at Rome. His elder brother died at Forli, March 17, 1831, and Louis escaped through Italy and France, to England, where he remained a short time, and then retired to the castle of Ahrenenberg, in Thurgau, devoting a part of his leisure in 1832–5 to the preparation of several books. The first of these appeared under the title of "Rêveries Politiques," in which he declared his belief that France could only be regenerated by one of Napoleon's descendants, as they alone could reconcile republican principles with the military aspirations of the nation. A year or two afterwards he issued two others, "Considérations Politiques et Militaires sur la Suisse," and "Manuel sur l'Artillerie." The latter, a work of considerable size, was favourably reviewed in the military journals of the day. In 1831–2, when the throne of Louis Philippe was not firmly established, a party in France had fixed their eyes on the duc de Reichstadt. According to French statements, a whole *corps d'armée*, generals and staff included, had in 1832 declared the intention of acknowledging Napoleon II. as soon as he should reach the frontier; and had even determined, if the duc de Reichstadt did not appear, to receive his cousin. After the death of the duc de Reichstadt, and of his own brother, Louis-Napoleon became the legal heir of the imperial family, and thus succeeding to his cousin's claims, he is said to have been buoyed up with the hope of obtaining power in France by the conversion of Chateaubriand and other notables of the time. His designs upon the throne of France became evident in the early part of 1835, and in 1836 his plans were so far matured as to induce him to make an attempt to seize the fortress of Strasburg. This city, with its strong garrison, its associations with the great Napoleon, and population not very well affected to the actual government, seemed a favourable point for a demonstration. In the event of success, Louis-Napoleon intended to march the next day towards Paris, to rouse and arm the intermediate provinces, to take with him the principal garrisons on his route, hoping to reach the metropolis before the government could take any active measures against him. In June, 1836, he left Ahrenenberg for Baden-Baden, where he gained over Col. Vaudrey, commander of artillery in the garrison of Strasburg. In August he went secretly to that city, and had an interview with fifteen officers, who promised him their assistance and co-operation. He then returned to Switzerland, leaving the arrangements for the insurrection to some of his adherents. The affair, however, failed miserably; the prince himself was captured, and was detained prisoner in Strasburg from Oct. 30 till Nov. 9, when he was conducted to Paris, and learnt that on the first intelligence of his capture, his mother had repaired to the neighbourhood of the French capital to try to obtain his pardon and save his life, or to excite sympathy for him. His life was spared, on the condition that he should be sent to the United States. He protested against this, but in vain, and he was accordingly conveyed to that country. There, however, he did not long remain, but returned to Switzerland, where he found his mother on her death-bed. In 1838 Lieut. Laity published, with the sanction of Louis-Napoleon, a favourable account of the affair at Strasburg, and was, in consequence, sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 10,000 francs. These circumstances, which were regarded by the French government as the commencement of a new conspiracy at Ahrenenberg, induced them to demand that Louis should be banished from Switzerland. Some of the cantons seemed inclined to maintain their independence and Louis-Napoleon's rights as a citizen of Thurgau, whereupon the French government sent an army to the frontier, and threatened to support its demands, if necessary, by force. The ambassadors of the principal European powers signified their concurrence in the proceedings of the French government, and under these circumstances the prince thought it advisable to leave Switzerland, and again sought refuge in England. At the end of 1838 he took up his residence in London, and in 1839 published his celebrated work entitled "Des Idées Napoléoniennes." In 1840 he determined to make another attempt to secure the French crown. He hired in London a steamer, called the *City of Edinburgh*, and embarking with Count Montholon, Gen. Voisin, and fifty-three associates, landed with this party near Boulogne, Thursday, Aug. 6, and summoned the troops to surrender or join them. The only man who did so was a young lieutenant of the 42nd regt., and he tried to induce the soldiers to follow his example. He, however, failed in the attempt;

and as the National Guard beat to arms, and began to muster in force, Prince Louis retreated with his followers out of the town, towards the pillar on the heights above Boulogne, and there planted a flag, with a golden eagle at the top of the staff. Being pressed by superior numbers, he retreated to the beach, and was captured, with his followers, in attempting to escape to the steamer. The prince, Count Montholon, Gen. Voisin, and others, were conveyed prisoners to Paris, where they were tried before the Chamber of Peers, on the charge of high treason. On landing, the prince had distributed printed papers, addressed to the French nation, in which he proclaimed that the Bourbon dynasty had ceased to reign, and that he appointed M. Thiers President of the Council, and Marshal Clausel Minister of War. The trial of the prince and his followers took place at the beginning of October, before upwards of 160 of the peers of France, many of whom had owed their elevation to his uncle. M. Berryer appeared as counsel for the prince and Count Montholon, and made a skilful defence, but in vain. The former was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in a fortress in France; the latter, with three subordinates, to twenty years' confinement; and the rest to various terms of imprisonment. The lieutenant who had proved traitor at Boulogne was condemned to transportation. The prince was conveyed as a prisoner to the citadel of Ham, where, after the revolution of July, the members of the Polignac administration had been immured, and after having been confined here six years, made his escape, May 25, 1846, having effected his exit from the castle by assuming as a disguise the dress of a workman, thereby deceiving the vigilance of the guards. He crossed the frontier into Belgium, and for the third time took refuge in England, where he resided until the revolution of 1848, an event which speedily led to his being elected a representative in the National Assembly, and afterwards President of the French Republic. Having reached this hazardous position, he sought to strengthen his hold on the French nation, and more especially among the soldiery, by reviving, whenever opportunity offered, the most agreeable *souvenirs* of his uncle's rule; at the same time he persisted in disavowing all ambitious views, and protested constantly against the injustice of such suspicions. He made a pilgrimage to Ham, and in the neighbourhood of his former prison expressed repentance for his rash attempts at Strasburg and Boulogne. Having by such measures counteracted the preparations which a few Constitutionalists were inclined to make against a possible *coup d'état*, he cajoled the National Assembly until, stimulated by the urgent advice, and aided by the energetic action of such men as St. Arnaud and Fleury, he, early in the morning of Dec. 2, 1851, imprisoned every statesman in Paris known for his public spirit and ability, dissolved the Assembly, seized the most distinguished generals suspected of disaffection, and proclaimed himself Dictator. A number of picked regiments were marched into the streets to prevent opposition, and, having subdued the capital and possessed himself of every element of power, he offered himself to the French people for ten years' election to the office of President. As no other candidate was tolerated, he was of course returned, and afterwards proclaimed a constitution which gave him absolute power. He was to appoint the Senators and the Council of State, and pay such of the members of the former as he thought fit, and he even pretended to nominate the candidates for election to the legislative body. The ministry was to be responsible to him only; he was to command the land and sea forces, and was to declare war or a state of siege on his own authority. This state of things, which was but a prelude to the full accomplishment of his great aim—imperial sway, in name as well as in fact,—lasted but a year.

In the autumn of 1852 he made tours through several of the departments of France, and on his return, his most devoted adherents in the Senate represented that the cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" with which the President had been greeted during his progress, unmistakably indicated the will of France, and proposed that the question of restoring the empire should be formally submitted to the nation. The proposal was accepted. The French nation, by a majority of five or six millions, voted the restoration of the empire, which was accordingly proclaimed Dec. 2, 1852. The prince assumed the style and title of "Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, by the grace of God and the will of the People." He was recognized by the English Government, afterwards by other powers, and eventually by the emperor of Russia and the German sovereigns. The new emperor showed a disposition to make light of the recognition which he desired so ardently, but he was, at the same time, preparing to compel the acknowledgment of his power in a more effectual and less formal manner. Already his ambassador was asserting at Constantinople those claims which brought him into direct collision with the czar, then the virtual ruler of Eastern and Central Europe. In 1853, when the quarrel seemed imminent, Napoleon III. abandoned so much of his claims as might fairly give cause of complaint to Nicholas I., as protector of the Greek Church, and thus prepared the way for an alliance of the two Western powers, which the czar could never believe possible. This union with England at once raised the position of the French emperor among the sovereigns of the Continent. In 1854 war broke out between Russia and France and England, and was brought to a close in 1856, shortly after the capture of Sebastopol. The emperor of the French induced the English Government, although fully prepared to continue the contest to a satisfactory issue, to listen to his view of a pacific solution of the dispute. The emperor married Eugénie-Marie de Guzman, countess de Téba, Jan. 29, 1853, and the only issue of this marriage is the Prince Imperial, Napoleon Eugène Louis Jean Joseph, born March 16, 1856. On the 16th of April, 1855, the emperor, accompanied by the empress, once more landed in England, on a visit to the British court. The queen invested his imperial majesty with the insignia of a Knight of the Garter, April 18. Early in 1858 an unsuccessful attempt was made on the emperor's life by Orsini, who had concocted his plans in England, aided by Dr. Bernard, a Frenchman residing in London. In order to conciliate the emperor, Lord Palmerston introduced into the House of Commons the Conspiracy to Murder Bill, proposing alterations in the English law of conspiracy; and the rejection of this measure, Feb. 19, led to a temporary suspension of cordial relations between the French and English Governments. The irritation was allayed by the firm policy pursued by Lord Derby's ministry, and although Dr. Bernard was acquitted at the Old Bailey, April 17, the good relationship between the two governments was re-established. In 1859–60 the emperor proceeded to Italy, at the head of his army, for the purpose of aiding Victor Emmanuel against the Austrians, whom he defeated at Magenta and Solferino, and to whom he dictated the Peace of Villafranca, by which Lombardy and the Duchies were ceded to Sardinia, and Venetia was left under Austrian sway. In return for this service, Savoy and some neutral Swiss territory were ceded to France, much against the views of the English and other European cabinets. In 1861 the emperor recognized the claim of Victor Emmanuel to the title of "King of Italy." On the outbreak of the Druse rebellion in 1860, the emperor, for the ostensible purpose of protecting the Catholic portion of the population, sent a considerable military force to occupy the country—a measure which caused no little jealousy in England at the time,—and he only consented to withdraw these troops after the insurrection had been suppressed by the efforts of the Porte, on the urgent representations of the British government. In 1860, joint expeditions, fitted out by France and England, sailed to China to punish the government for acts of treachery to the European powers with whom it had entered into treaties of commerce. The operations of the allies were ultimately attended with complete success; and, after the capture of Pekin and the destruction of the emperor's summer palace, Oct. 6, the Chinese government made reparation. About the same period Napoleon III. despatched an expedition to Cochin-China on a similar errand, which was successful in accomplishing its objects. In 1861 he organized, in conjunction with Great Britain and Spain, an expedition against Mexico, with the avowed intention of demanding redress for injuries inflicted on subjects of the respective countries, and for the payment of a debt obstinately resisted by Mexico. As it appeared that he had other objects in view, Great Britain and Spain seceded from joint action with the French, in April, 1862. The emperor prosecuted the war alone, and after some sanguinary battles, succeeded in establishing an imperial form of government in the country, the crown of which the Archduke Maximilian of Austria was induced to accept, Oct. 3, 1863, and, accompanied by the empress, he entered the Mexican capital, June 12, 1864. The emperor Napoleon entered into an agreement with the Government of the United States to withdraw the French troops, and the last detachment of the army quitted the country early in 1867. At the close of 1863, in consequence of the threatening aspect of affairs on the Continent, consequent on the insurrection in Poland, the emperor invited all the powers to adopt his proposition of meeting in congress, to discuss and agree upon a solution of the more serious questions that threatened to disturb the peace of Europe. This favourite scheme of his proved abortive; the initiative of its rejection as impracticable having been taken somewhat unceremoniously by the English government. The death of Frederick VII. of Denmark, Nov. 15, 1863, led to the revival of German claims upon Schleswig-Holstein, and the Federal troops entered Holstein, Dec. 23. The Austrians and Prussians commenced the war early in 1864, and although efforts were made to put a stop to hostilities, and a conference assembled in London, April 25, the war was continued, and Denmark compelled to sign a treaty of peace, Oct. 30. The emperor concluded, Sept. 15, 1864, with the Cabinet of Turin, a Franco-Italian treaty, having for its object the withdrawal from Rome of the French troops within two years at the latest, or sooner if the Papal Government should be enabled to organize an army sufficiently strong to defend the territory actually in its occupation, and upon the guarantee of the Italian Government that such territory should not be attacked from without. In accordance with this agreement, preparations were made for the withdrawal of the French garrison, and the last detachment retired Dec. 11, 1866; on which occasion General Montebello said to His Holiness on leaving:—"The Emperor withdraws his troops from Rome, but not his support; His Majesty leaves in the Eternal City the protection of France." In Oct., 1867, the invasion of the States of the Church by a band of volunteers under Garibaldi was promptly followed by the return of the French troops, who entered Rome, under the command of General Dumont, on the 30th of that month, and who, in conjunction with the Papal army, signally defeated the Garibaldians at Mentana, on Nov. 4. It may here be mentioned that the French troops remained at Rome to protect the Sovereign Pontiff until Aug., 1870, when, owing to the exigencies of the war with Germany, they were again recalled. The constant attacks of the Republican party on the Imperial *régime* induced the Emperor to grant, in 1869, further concessions in respect to constitutional government in France. Fresh elections took place; the Senate adopted, by 134 votes against 3, the Senatus-Consultum, modifying the constitution of the empire; and an Imperial edict gave effect to the resolution, Sept. 8, 1869. On Dec. 27 the Emperor put an end to the reign of personal rule by authorizing M. Émile Ollivier to construct a constitutional government, by forming a "homogeneous cabinet faithfully representing the majority of the Legislative body." The events which led to the downfall of the empire are of such recent occurrence, that it is only necessary to allude to them very briefly. In 1870 the circumstance of Leopold, hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen being proposed as a candidate for the throne of Spain, led to war being declared by France against Prussia (July 15). The Emperor, having appointed the Empress to act as Regent in his absence, left St. Cloud for the seat of war on July 28, arrived at Metz the same evening, and on the following day assumed the chief command of the army. On Aug. 2, offensive operations were commenced by the French, Saarbrück being shelled and taken, on which memorable occasion the youthful Prince Imperial received his "baptism of fire." This victory was quickly followed by the disastrous defeats of Weissenburg, Woerth, and Forbach, the news of which caused the most intense excitement in Paris, which was declared in a state of siege on Aug. 7. Two days later the Ollivier ministry fell; and Marshal Bazaine was made sole commander-in-chief of the army. On Sept. 1, the French, after a severe conflict, were driven back into Sédan; on the following day the emperor gave himself up to the king of Prussia; and the garrison, numbering 4,000 officers, 14,000 wounded, and 83,000 fighting men, laid down their arms. The king had an interview with the emperor at a château on a wooded knoll looking down to the Meuse, at Frenoy, and, on the following morning, the emperor departed, under guard, for Wilhelmshöhe, Cassel, which had been assigned by the king as the place of his captivity. Here, in Jan., 1871, he published a "Note sur l'Organisation Militaire de la Confédération d'Allemagne du Nord." His Majesty was set at liberty, after the conclusion of peace between France and Germany, and on March 20, 1871, rejoined the Empress and the Prince Imperial at Camden House, Chislehurst, Kent, where he has since resided.

NAPOLEON (PRINCE IMPERIAL OF FRANCE), EUGÈNE LOUIS JEAN JOSEPH, son of the emperor Napoleon III. and the empress Eugénie, was born March 16, 1856. For some time great fears were entertained, on account of the delicacy of his health, which improved considerably in the summer of 1867. In 1870 he accompanied his father to the seat of war, and was present, on Aug. 2, at the capture of Saarbrück, when the emperor telegraphed to the empress at Paris this memorable dispatch: "Louis has just received his baptism of fire. He showed admirable coolness, and was not at all affected. A division of General Frossard has captured the heights which overlook the left bank at Saarbrück. The Prussians made but a short resistance. We were in the front rank, but the bullets and cannon-balls fell at our feet. Louis has kept a bullet which fell quite close to him. Some of the soldiers wept at seeing him so calm. We have only lost one officer and ten men killed." After the disastrous defeat at Sédan, the young prince made his escape to Belgium, and crossing from Ostend to Dover on Sept. 6, proceeded to Hastings, where he was joined by the empress three days later. He has since resided with his illustrious parents at Chislehurst.

NAPOLEON, PRINCE NAPOLEON-JOSEPH-CHARLES-PAUL-BONAPARTE,

cousin to the emperor Napoleon III., the second son of Jerome Bonaparte, by his second marriage with the Princess Frederika of Würtemberg, was born at Trieste, Sept. 9, 1822. His youth was passed at Vienna and Trieste, Florence and Rome, occasionally in Switzerland, England, Spain, and in 1845 he obtained permission to visit Paris under the name of the Comte de Montfort, but was soon afterwards compelled to leave on account of his intrigues with the extreme democrats. After the revolution of Feb., 1848, Prince Napoleon returned, and the Corsicans elected him a member of the Constituent Assembly, in which he became leader of the extreme republican party known as the Mountain. His views, however, underwent a change, and in 1849 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid, but was shortly recalled, for having quitted his post without authority. He was made a French prince, with a seat in the Senate and Council of State, Dec. 23, 1853, and at the same time received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour and the rank of General of Division. In 1854 he was appointed to a command in the expedition to the Crimea, and commanded an infantry division of reserve at the battles of Alma and Inkermann. On account of his sudden retirement from this post, ill-health being the excuse, the sobriquet of *Plon-plon* was given him by his countrymen. Prince Napoleon is said to have furnished information for a pamphlet reflecting on the conduct of the war, and commenting somewhat too freely on the deliberations of the council of war which decided upon the Crimean expedition. Though it was immediately suppressed by order of the French government, it was published at Brussels, and was forthwith translated into English. In 1855 he was named President of the Imperial Commission of the Universal Exhibition, and proved himself a zealous and efficient member. In June, 1858, he was placed at the head of the new ministry for Algiers and the colonies, but speedily resigned his appointment. He married the Princess Clotilde, daughter of Victor Emmanuel, now king of Italy, Jan. 30, 1859, by whom he has two sons, Napoleon Victor Jerome Frederick, born July 18, 1862, and Napoleon Louis Joseph Jerome, born July 16, 1864, and one daughter, Marie Létitia Eugénie Catharine Adelaide, born Dec. 20, 1866. In the Italian campaign of 1859 he commanded the French army of reserve in the south of Italy, but was not engaged in any of the great battles. In the Senate in 1861 he made an attack upon the Orleans family, which was answered with spirit by the Duc d'Aumale. Prince Napoleon, to the disgust of a great portion of the French army, declined to accept the challenge sent him by the duke on that occasion. He was president of the French Commission to represent France in the Great Exhibition at Kensington, in 1862. In 1865 Prince Napoleon was appointed President of the Commissioners for the Universal Exhibition at Paris of 1867, but resigned the post in consequence of a reprimand which he received from the emperor for a speech delivered in Corsica at the inauguration of a statue to the emperor Napoleon I., May 27, 1865. At the same time he gave up his appointments as member and vice-president of the Privy Council. This disgrace, however, was only of temporary duration, the prince being soon admitted again into the councils of the emperor and intrusted with important and delicate missions. It is well known that the prince urged the emperor to inaugurate a liberal policy, and it is understood that, after the message of 1869, announcing the Senatus-Consultum which revived ministerial responsibility and the system of parliamentary government, he recommended that the members of the cabinet should be replaced by new men, who would thoroughly carry out the new policy. Prince Napoleon has travelled much, and made many voyages in his steam yacht the *Jerome Napoleon* to distant parts of the world. He has often visited England, Corsica, Algeria, and Italy; and in 1861 he went to America while the civil war was raging, and formed the acquaintance of President Lincoln, of Mr. Seward, and of several of the Federal and Confederate generals. In June, 1863, he visited Egypt, in order to ascertain from personal observation the progress that was being made with the canal across the Isthmus of Suez, and in the following year he delivered a speech in which he spoke in most hopeful and flattering terms of M. de Lesseps's celebrated scheme, and of the company that had been formed for carrying it out. In 1868 he visited, it is believed with a political object, Southern Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, the Danubian Principalities, and Turkey in Europe. On war being declared with Prussia, in July, 1870, Prince Napoleon implored his cousin to appoint him to a military command. The emperor, however, declined to do so, on the plea that he might render more efficient service to France by accepting a confidential mission to Italy, where he could bring his personal influence to bear on his father-in-law, King Victor Emmanuel. Accordingly he proceeded to Florence, but failed to obtain the co-operation of Italy. These latter facts are stated on the authority of a justificatory pamphlet published by Prince Napoleon in 1871, under the title of "La Vérité." After the fall of the empire he spent some months in Brussels and in other continental cities, but ultimately he fixed his residence in England.

NASH, Joseph, painter in water-colours, popularly known as a picturesque delineator of architectural subjects, born about 1812, commenced exhibiting, at the Old Society of Water-Colour Artists, drawings of French cathedrals and antiquities, about 1835. Careful transcripts of old English domestic architecture followed. Throughout his career he has occasionally painted historical scenes from Shakspere and Scott; but the pictures on which his fame rests are his illustrations of the sister art, and the publications lithographed from them. "Architecture of the Middle Ages" was published in 1838; and his still better-known "Mansions of England in the Olden Time," in four series between 1839 and 1849. The picturesque effect of these old English interiors is considerably enhanced by the happy introduction of figures in the costume of bygone times. Among Mr. Nash's more elaborate water-colour drawings are "The Queen's Visit to Lincoln's Inn Hall," exhibited in 1846; "Interior Views of the Great Exhibition," in 1851; "Rochester," "The Hall at Speke," and "West View of Rouen Cathedral," in the South Kensington Museum; "Queen Catherine, Campeius, and Ladies," "Charles V. visiting Francis I. during his Confinement," exhibited at the Water-Colour Society in 1865, "The Chapel of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey," in 1866; and "Louis Philippe's Bedroom at Claremont," in 1867.

NASMYTH, James, a practical engineer, was born at Edinburgh, Aug. 19, 1808. From early youth he was fond of mechanical pursuits, and watched the progress and operations of artisans in various manufactories until he at last acquired great skill in the handling of tools, and no inconsiderable amount of chemical knowledge. The School of Arts of Edinburgh, which he attended, contributed to extend his knowledge in science and mechanical art. After finishing his education in the University of that city, he repaired to London, taking with him models of machines and plans, and obtained an engagement in the great establishment of Maudslay and Field, at a very small salary. In 1834 he settled in Manchester, rented a floor in an old cotton-mill, which he filled with such a stock of machinery that the floor gave way, and he had notice to quit. Like all self-made men, Mr. Nasmyth overcame many difficulties, and founded the well-known firm of Nasmyth, Gaskell, and Co., from which he retired, with a competency, in 1856. The two most important inventions by which his name is known, are the steam-hammer, which is so easily managed that, although it forges the heaviest anchor, it can be made to crack a nut without injuring the kernel; and the steam pile-driver, which effects an immense saving of time and labour in the construction of harbours, bridges, &c. Mr. Nasmyth, who has turned his attention to practical astronomy, has constructed telescopes of considerable power, which enable him to pursue investigations into the physical structure of the moon, and has invented a new and formidable kind of ordnance.

NASSAU, BISHOP OF. (*See* VENABLES, DR.)

NASSAU (DUKE OF), ADOLPH WILLIAM CHARLES AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, born July 24, 1817, assumed the sovereignty Aug. 20, 1839. The Duke married in 1844 the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, who died Jan. 28, 1845; and took, as a second wife, April 23, 1851, Adelaide Marie, daughter of Prince Frederick of Anhalt-Dessau, by whom he has two children. A constitutional government had existed for many years before his accession to the throne, the nation being represented not in Chambers elected by popular suffrage, but by the States of the dukedom. In 1848, a new constitution, upon a more liberal basis, was proclaimed; the Duke declared his intention of governing in a constitutional manner, and for a time the experiment promised to succeed. The Duke was one of the sovereigns who joined the union of German States under the presidency of the king of Prussia, formed after the failure of the Frankfort constitution. This union was soon dissolved, and the Duke joined the Austrian party in 1850, and voted with it in the Diet. The constitution was annulled in Nov., 1851. This state was joined to Prussia by decree, Sept. 20, 1866, and the Prussians took possession Oct. 8.

NASSER-ED-DEEN, Shah of Persia, son of the late Mehemet Shah, by Queen Velliat, of the Kadjar tribe, and grandson of Abbas Mirza, born in 1829, was called to the throne in 1848. The Shah is well versed in Persian and Turkish, has mastered both French and English, is acquainted with history, and has a correct idea of the relations in which he stands to each of the European powers. Although endowed with considerable energy of character, he is mild and gentle in manners, and simple in the habits of his private life. Though the governments of Great Britain and Persia were at war in 1859, when the latter sustained a humiliating defeat, the Shah has, of late years, acted in the most friendly manner towards England, and in 1866 a treaty for establishing telegraphic communication between Europe and India through Persia was signed at Teheran.

NATAL, BISHOP OF. (*See* COLENSO.)

NEALE, THE REV. ERSKINE, M.A., born about 1805, graduated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge (B.A. 1828, M.A. 1832), and having been Vicar of Adlingfleet, Yorkshire, and Rector of Kirton, Suffolk, became Vicar of Exning, Suffolk. He has written "The Bishop's Daughter," published in 1842; "Self-Sacrifice; or, the Chancellor's Chaplain," and "Sermons on the Dangers and Duties of a Christian," in 1844; "Recollections of a Gaol Chaplain," in 1847; "Scenes where the Tempter has triumphed," in 1849; "Closing Scene; or, Christianity and Infidelity," in 1849–50; "Life and Correspondence of the Duke of Kent," in 1850; "Earthly Resting-Places of the Just," in 1851; "Riches that bring no Sorrow," and "Summer and Winter of the Soul," in 1852; "Risen from the Ranks; or, Conduct *versus* Caste," in 1853; "My Comrade and my Colours," and "Old Minor Canon," in 1854; and "Sunsets and Sunshine; or, Varied Aspects of Life," in 1862. The Rev. E. Neale's collection of autographs is said to be curious. Among other documents he is understood to possess a number of letters of the late Duke of Kent, referring more or less to his Royal Highness's public life; and more especially to the mutiny at Gibraltar. The fact that his collection contained some extraordinary autographs, led to his being subpœnaed on the part of the Crown at the trial in Westminster Hall, of "Ryves *versus* the Attorney-General," when it was sought to establish the claim of Mrs. Serres, the mother of Mrs. Ryves, to be Princess Olive of Cumberland.

NEATE, Charles, son of the late Rev. Thomas Neate, born at Adstock, Bucks, in 1806, was educated partly at the Bourbon College, Paris, where he obtained a prize in 1823, and at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1828, taking first-class honours, and was elected to a Fellowship at Oriel College. In 1832 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, but has ceased to practise, and acted as Private Secretary to the Right Hon. Sir F. T. Baring, Bart., while Chancellor of the Exchequer, in 1839–41. In 1857 he was elected Professor of Political Economy at Oxford, for which city he was returned one of the members in the Liberal interest in 1857, and having been unseated on petition, was rechosen in Nov., 1863, and again at the general election in July, 1865, but in 1868 he retired from public life. He has written a French work, entitled "Dialogues des Morts Politiques. Premier Dialogue. Interlocuteurs, MM. Guizot et Louis Blanc," published at Paris in 1849; "Objections to the Government Scheme for the Reform of Oxford," in 1854; "Considerations on the Punishment of Death," in 1857; "Two Lectures on the Currency," in 1859; "Two Lectures on the History and Condition of Landed Property," in 1860; "Three Lectures on Taxation," in 1861; and "History and Uses of the Law of Entail," in 1865.

NEAVES (Lord), Charles Neaves, a Scottish Judge of Session, born at Edinburgh in 1800, having been educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh, studied the law, and was admitted an advocate at the Scottish bar in 1822. He was appointed Sheriff of Orkney and Shetland in 1845, Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1852, and was raised to the bench as a Lord of Session in 1854, in which capacity he receives the courtesy title of Lord Neaves. He was appointed, in addition, a Lord of Justiciary in May, 1858.

NELATON, Auguste, an eminent surgeon, born June 17, 1807, was a pupil of Dupuytren, received his degree of Doctor at Paris, in Dec., 1836, and soon afterwards became surgeon to the hospitals, and a member of the Faculty of Medicine. In April, 1851, he became Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University, and in 1856 was admitted to the Academy of Medecine in the section of Chirurgical Pathology. Decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1848, he was promoted to the rank of Officer June 16, 1856, and to that of Commander Jan. 24, 1863. M. Nelaton has a high reputation as a professor and practitioner, and has introduced a new operation for stone. He has written "Recherches sur l'Affection Tuberculeuse des Os," published in 1837; "Traité des Tumeurs de la Mamelle," in 1839; "Eléments de Pathologie Chirurgicale," in 1844–59; "Parallèle des divers Modes Opératoires dans le Traitement de la Cataracte," in 1850; "De l'Influence de la Position dans les Maladies Chirurgicales," in 1851; &c. He was made a member of the French Academy of Sciences, June 3, 1867, and retired from his Professorship soon after, on account of ill-health. He was created a Senator by an Imperial decree dated Aug. 14, 1868.

NELSON, Bishop of. (*See* Suter.)

NEMOURS, Louis Charles Philippe Raphaël d'Orléans, Duc de, one of the Orleans princes, is the second son of King Louis Philippe, and was born at Paris, Oct. 25, 1814. He received his education in the Collége Henri IV., and was still a child when Charles X., in accordance with ancient custom, appointed him colonel of the first regiment of Chasseurs de Cheval, at the head of which he made his entry into Paris, Aug. 3, 1830. In Feb., 1831, he was elected King of the Belgians, but his royal father declined, on his behalf, this offer of the National Congress, as he did also at a later period, a similar offer of the throne of Greece. Subsequently the Duc de Nemours served with distinction in the two Belgian campaigns, and in Algeria, being in 1837 promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General. The premature decease of his elder brother, the Duc d'Orléans (July 13, 1842), placed the Duc de Nemours in a position of great importance. Contrary to the traditions of the old monarchy, which were in favour of the mother of the heir presumptive being declared Regent, a bill was introduced, conferring the regency on the Duc de Nemours, and carried in the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 216 votes, and afterwards in the Peers by 163 to 14 votes. Public opinion, however, did not appear to ratify this law, which the general apprehension of danger caused to be abandoned in 1848. After the revolution of Feb. the Duc de Nemours quitted France, and joined the other members of the exiled family at Claremont; and he did not return to his native country until after the downfall of the empire in 1870. He married, April 27, 1840, Victoire-Auguste-Antoinette, Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (born Feb. 14, 1822; died Nov. 10, 1857), by whom he has issue two sons, Prince Louis Philippe Marie Ferdinand Gaston d'Orléans, comte d'Eu (*q.v.*); and Prince Ferdinand Philippe Marie d'Orléans, duc d'Alençon, born July 12, 1844; and two daughters, the eldest of whom, the Princess Marguerite Adelaïde Marie d'Orléans, born Feb. 16, 1846, was married at Chantilly to Prince Ladislas Czartoryski, Jan. 15, 1872.

NEVILL, THE RIGHT REV. SAMUEL TARRATT, D.D., Bishop of Dunedin, was educated at Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1866, M.A. in 1869. and after taking orders was collated to the rectory of Shelton, Staffordshire, which he held till his election by the diocesan synod, in 1871, to the see of Dunedin. He was consecrated in St. Paul's Church, Otago, July 10, 1871. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Cambridge *jure dignitatis*, Oct. 27, 1871. His episcopal jurisdiction embraces the provinces of Otago and Dunedin, with the isles adjacent.

NEWCASTLE, BISHOP OF. (*See* TYRRELL, DR.)

NEWFOUNDLAND, BISHOP OF. (*See* FEILD, DR.)

NEWMAN, EDWARD, F.L.S., was born at Hampstead, Middlesex, May 13, 1801. His ancestors became members of the Society of Friends at the rise of that sect in 1646, and several of them suffered imprisonment on account of their faith, yet they have always remained steadfast to their tenets, and the subject of this notice still retains his membership. Very early in life he evinced a strong love for natural history, and at the age of twelve began to think of writing a history of British butterflies. This design, however, was not accomplished until very many years later. In 1840 he became a printer in Devonshire-street, in the City of London, and only retired from that business in 1869. Subjoined is a list of his works:—"Sphinx Vespiformis," an essay, 1832; "Essay on the Nomenclature of the Parts of the Head of Insects," 1834; "Grammar of Entomology," 1835; "History of British Ferns," 1840, 2nd edition 1844, 3rd edition 1854, 4th edition 1864; "Familiar Introduction to the History of Insects," 1841; "Letters of *Rusticus* on the Natural History of Godalming," 1849; "Essay on the Employment of Physiological Characters in the Classification of Animals," 1856; "The Insect-Hunters, or Entomology in Verse," 1858, 2nd edition 1860; "Birdsnesting, being a description of the Nest and Eggs of those Birds which breed in Great Britain and Ireland," 1861; "Dictionary of British Birds," 1866; "Illustrated Natural History of British Moths," 1869; "Illustrated Natural History of British Butterflies," 1871. Mr. Newman established the *Entomological Magazine* in 1833, the *Entomologist* in 1840, the *Zoologist* in 1843, and the *Phytologist* in 1844. The first of these periodicals may be said to have merged in the second, which, as well as the *Zoologist*, is still continued in monthly numbers. The *Phytologist* was discontinued on the death of Mr. Luxford, Mr. Newman's able assistant and coadjutor, in June, 1856. To these periodicals, as well as to Mr. Loudon's *Magazine of Natural History*, and the *Field* newspaper, Mr. Newman has been a constant contributor.

NEWMAN, FRANCIS WILLIAM, son of John Newman, a member of the banking firm of Ramsbottom, Newman, & Co., and younger brother of the Rev. J. H. Newman, D.D., born in London in 1805, was educated at a private school at Ealing, and in 1822 was admitted a commoner of Worcester College, Oxford. In 1826 he took his B.A. degree as a double first-class, was Fellow of Balliol from 1826 till 1830, when he resigned, because he was unable conscientiously to subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles for the Master's degree. He left England the same year, and resided abroad, visiting the chief countries of the East, and having in 1834 returned, he became Classical Tutor at Bristol College, and held a similar post in 1840 at Manchester New College. In 1846 he was appointed Latin Professor in University College, London, but resigned in 1863. He has written "Lectures on Logic," published in 1838; "Difficulties of Elementary Geometry," in 1841; "History of Hebrew Monarchy," in 1847; "The Soul: its Sorrows and Aspirations," in 1849; "Phases of Faith: Passages from my own Creed," and "Collection of Poetry, for Elocution," in 1850; "Lectures on Ancient and Modern History," and "Lectures on Political Economy," in 1851; "Introduction to Roman History," in 1852; "Crimes of the House of Hapsburg," in 1853; "Catholic Union," and "Essay towards a Church of the Future," in 1854; "Theism, Doctrinal and Practical," in 1858; "Homeric Translation in Theory and Practice," in 1861; "Text of the Iguvine Inscriptions," in 1864; "English Institutions and their Reforms," in 1865; and "Handbook of Modern Arabic," in 1866; "Miscellanies, Academical and Historical," in 1869; "The Cure of the Great Social Evil, with special reference to recent laws, delusively called Contagious Diseases Acts;" "Orthoëpy, or a simple Mode of Accenting English, for the advantage of Foreigners and of all Learners," in 1869; and "Europe of the near Future; with three Letters on the Franco-German War," in 1871. He has contributed to several reviews, especially to the *Westminster*, *Eclectic*, and *Fraser's Magazine*, on classical and political subjects. He has written a mathematical paper on the third Elliptic Integral. We understand that he has in hand, already far advanced, an English-Arabic Dictionary, in European type, on an entirely new plan. The books published by him have a miscellaneous aspect, which is explained by the violent interruption in his original career, as detailed in his "Phases of Faith."

NEWMAN, THE REV. JOHN HENRY, D.D., elder brother of Francis William Newman, born in London in 1801, was educated at Ealing School, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1820, taking classical honours, and was elected Fellow of Oriel College. In 1825 he became Vice-Principal of St. Alban's Hall, then under the late Dr. (afterwards Archbishop) Whately, and in 1826 Tutor of his College, which post he held until about 1831. In 1828 he accepted the incumbency of St. Mary's, Oxford, with the outlying chaplaincy of Littlemore; and in 1842 he quitted Oxford, and established at Littlemore an ascetic community on a mediæval model, over which he presided for three years. He held St. Mary's from 1828 till 1843, where, by his preaching, he gained such influence over the younger members of the university, that he became, in conjunction with Dr. Pusey, the recognized leader of the High Church party. He took a leading part in the publication of the "Tracts for the Times," to which he contributed the final tract, No. 90, which was severely censured by the university authorities as practically annulling the broad lines of demarcation between the English and Roman Catholic Churches. In Oct., 1845, he seceded from the Established Church, was received into the Roman communion, and was appointed head of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, at Birmingham. In 1854 he was appointed Rector of the newly-founded Catholic University in Dublin, but resigned that post in 1858, and has established a school for the sons of Roman Catholic gentry at Edgbaston, near Birmingham. He has written "Lectures on Romanism and Popular Protestantism," published in 1837; "Letter to J. Faussett on certain Points of Faith," in 1838; "Parochial Sermons," in eight vols., in 1838–44; "Lectures on Justification," in 1840; "Church of the Fathers," in 1840; "Essay on the Miracles of the Middle Ages," in 1843; "Annotated Translation of St. Athanasius," 1842–44; "Sermons on the Subjects of the Day," and "Sermons on Theory of Religious Belief," in 1844; "Development of Christian Doctrine," in 1846; "Discourses addressed to Mixed Congregations," in 1850; "Life of Apollonius Tyanæus," in 1824; "Loss and Gain, or the Story of a Convert," in 1848; "Lectures on the History of the Turks as to Christianity," in 1854; "Arians of the Fourth Century," in 1833; "Callista, a Sketch of the Third Century," "Discourses on the Nature of Universities," and essays on the "Office and Work of Universities," in 1854–56; "Sermons preached on Various Occasions," in 1857; "Lectures and Essays on University Subjects," in 1859; and "Letter to Dr. Pusey on his recent Eirenicon," in 1866. He published an autobiographical record of his life, entitled "Apologia pro Vitâ Suâ," in 1864; a "Collection of Poems," in 1868; and an "Essay on Assent," in 1870.

NEWMARCH, William, F.R.S., born in Yorkshire, about 1820, communicated in 1850 to the Statistical Society an elaborate paper concerning the Circulation of Bills of Exchange, a subject which still engages his attention. It appeared in the Society's Transactions, and has been translated in France and elsewhere. He published in 1853 an inquiry "On the Effects of the New Supplies of Gold;" and in 1855, "Loans raised by W. Pitt during the French War of 1793–1801," intended as a defence of the general financial policy of Mr. Pitt. He was jointly engaged with the late Mr. Tooke in the last two volumes of that gentleman's well-known "History of Prices, 1848-56," published in 1857, of which a translation was used in the German universities. Mr. Newmarch, was for some years one of the honorary secretaries of the Statistical Society and editor of its journal, and in 1869-71 was President of the Society.

NEWTON, Charles Thomas, M.A., son of the Rev. N. D. H. Newton, Vicar of Bredwardine, Herefordshire born in 1816, was educated at Shrewsbury School and Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was a faculty student, and where he graduated B.A. in 1837, taking second-class honours. In May, 1840, he was appointed one of the assistants in the department of Antiquities at the British Museum, which post he held until 1852, when, being anxious to rescue from oblivion some of the ancient sculptures on the coasts of Asia Minor and in the islands of the Ægean, he obtained the appointment of Vice-Consul at Mitylene. After having spent several years in exploring the Archipelago, he discovered at Budrum (the ancient Halicarnassus) the site of the Mausoleum erected by Artemisia, and carried on extensive excavations at Cnidus and at Branchidæ, between Oct., 1856, and April, 1859. The results of his discoveries consist of a fine collection of sculptures from the Mausoleum and other places, deposited in the British Museum, which is indebted to Mr. Newton for a most interesting collection of Greek inscriptions, vases, coins, and other antiquities, acquired in Asia Minor and the Archipelago, by purchase or in the course of excavation. In May, 1860, he was appointed British Consul at Rome, and in 1861 Keeper of the Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British Museum. He is a corresponding member of the French Institute. His wife, a daughter of Mr. Joseph Severn, was a celebrated artist. She died Jan. 2, 1866.

NICHOLS, JOHN GOUGH, F.S.A., eldest son of the late J. B. Nichols, F.S.A., and grandson of John Nichols, F.S.A., author of "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," &c., born in London in 1806, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and devoted himself to literature, in connection with his business as a printer, taking an active share in editing the *Gentleman's Magazine*, to which he contributed many historical essays and reviews. He completed his grandfather's unfinished "Progresses of King James I.," was the chief editor of the "Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica," published in 1834-43, and of its sequel, "The Topographer and Genealogist," in 1846-7; and established "The Herald and Genealogist," in Sept., 1862. He contributed the biographies to "Autographs of the Royal, Noble, Learned, and Remarkable Personages of English History," published in 1829; wrote "London Pageants," in 1837; "The Monuments of the Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick," in 1833; "A Description of the Frescoes discovered in the Guild Chapel at Stratford-on-Avon, and of the Records relating thereto," in 1838; and "The Pilgrimages of Canterbury and Walsingham, translated from Erasmus," in 1849. Mr. Nichols, who has been Treasurer of the Surtees Society since 1834, and who suggested the Camden Society, for the publication of historical documents, has edited several volumes for that society, the Roxburghe Club, and the Berkshire Ashmolean Society. He prepared "A Descriptive Catalogue of the Works of the Camden Society," published in 1862, and has contributed many papers to the "Archæologia" of the Society of Antiquaries, the Transactions of the Archæological Institute, the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, and the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society. He executed for the Roxburghe Club "Literary Remains of King Edward VI.," accompanied by a personal biography of that monarch, published in 1857, and is now engaged on a new edition of Dr. Whitaker's "History of Whalley."

NICHOLSON, SIR CHARLES, Bart., born Nov. 23, 1808, after graduating M.D. at Edinburgh, established himself as a physician in Australia. He was chosen a member of the first Legislative Council of New South Wales in 1843, and has been elected Speaker three times. He is a great champion of education, filled the post of Vice-Chancellor of Sydney University in 1853, and was raised to its highest office—that of Chancellor—in 1854. Having been knighted by patent, March 1, 1852, he was created a Baronet, April 8, 1859, in reward of his educational services, and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford in 1857, and that of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge in 1858.

NICOL, ERSKINE, A.R.A., artist, born at Leith in 1825, received his art-education at the Trustees' Academy, Edinburgh, under the direction of Sir William Allan and Mr. T. Duncan. In 1846 he went to Ireland, where he resided three or four years, returned to Edinburgh, and after exhibiting for some time in that city, was elected a member of the Royal Scottish Academy. In 1862 he settled in London. Among his most popular pictures (all relating to Irish subjects) may be mentioned "Did it Pout with its Betsy?" "Renewal of the Lease Refused," exhibited in 1863; "Among the Old Masters," and "Waiting for the Train," in 1864; and "A Deputation," in 1865. At the Winter Exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water-Colours, Mr. Nicol has exhibited "Caught," "Rent-paying Scene," "Both Puzzled," "Missed It," &c. Mr. Nicol was elected A.R.A. in June, 1866.

NIEPCE-DE-SAINT-VICTOR, CLAUDE-MARIE-FRANÇOIS, chemist and photographer, born at Saint Cyr, July 26, 1805; left at the age of twenty-two the military school of Saumur, and the spilling of some vinegar upon his uniform, in 1842, while a lieutenant of dragoons, led him to make researches to discover the means of restoring colours. His first experiments resulted in a proposal to the Minister at War, who was about to change the colour of a part of the uniform of thirteen cavalry regiments, and the adoption of which actually effected a saving of four thousand pounds, for which the discoverer received a gratuity of twenty pounds! Afterwards he obtained a military appointment, which left him leisure for pursuing scientific inquiries, and he was advanced to the grade of Major in 1854. He obtained the decoration of the Legion of Honour in Dec., 1849, and the same year the prize of eighty pounds from the Society for the Encouragement of the Arts. He pursued his investigations in heliography, and was the first, in 1847, to attempt photography on glass. He has addressed to the Academy of Science a series of papers, most of them inserted in M. Chevreul's "Considerations on Colour;" "On the Action of Vapours," in 1847 and 1853; "On Photography on Glass," in 1847–8; "On the Colorization of Likenesses, or Heliochromy," in 1851–2; "On Heliographic Engraving on Steel and Glass," in 1853–5; and his principal works were collected under the title "Recherches Photographiques," in 1855. To his uncle, M. Nicéphore Niepce, and to M. Daguerre, the public are indebted for obtaining pictorial representations by means of solar light. M. Niepce-de-Saint-Victor obtained the Trémont prize from the Académie des Sciences in 1861, 1862, and 1863.

NIGER TERRITORY, BISHOP OF. (*See* CROWTHER, DR.)

NIGHTINGALE, FLORENCE, a lady whose name has been rendered illustrious by her philanthropic efforts to alleviate the sufferings of our wounded soldiers in the Crimean war, is younger daughter and co-heiress of Mr. William E. Nightingale, of Embley Park, Hampshire, and Lea Hurst, Derbyshire, and was born at Florence in May, 1820. She enjoyed all the advantages which fall to the lot of the children of the affluent and refined, and attained remarkable efficiency in some branches of female education. It was not long before her philanthropic instincts, previously restricted in their exercise to casual ministrations among the poorer neighbours of her English home, led her to the systematic study of the ameliorative treatment of physical and moral distress. Not satisfied with the investigation of the actual working of English schools, hospitals, and reformatory institutions, she conducted on the Continent inquiries in the same spirit, and in 1851 took up her abode in an institution of Protestant Sisters of Mercy established at Kaiserswerth, on the Rhine. Nor was it long before an opportunity presented itself for applying the practical lessons she there learned, for having heard that the Governesses' Sanatorium, in Harley-street, languished for the want of supervision and pecuniary support, she generously devoted both her personal energies and private means to its restoration and its thorough organization. This work had scarcely been accomplished, when, before Miss Nightingale had time to recover her over-taxed strength, new demands were made upon her spirit of self-sacrifice. The inefficiency and mismanagement of our military hospitals in the Crimea led to such severe condemnation, that various plans were suggested for their reform, the most popular of which was the formation of a select band of lady-superintendents and of nurses to direct and minister in the hospital wards. At the request of the late Lord Herbert, then Secretary at War, Miss Nightingale undertook the organization and conduct of this body. No eulogy can do justice to the talent, energy, and devotion she constantly displayed in her self-imposed task. Suffice it to say that, by instituting order where confusion had before reigned, and by affording care and consolation, she alleviated the sufferings of all, saved the lives of many, and earned the blessings of the sick and wounded, as well as the gratitude of her country. A testimonial fund amounting to fifty thousand pounds, subscribed by the public in recognition of her noble services, was at her special request devoted to the formation and maintenance of an institution for the training and employment of nurses. Though debarred by impaired health from active participation in charitable enterprises, Miss Nightingale assists the cause by her writings, intended to disseminate practical knowledge on the subjects in which she is so well versed. "Notes on Hospitals," a valuable work which had a very large circulation, appeared in 1859; "Notes on Nursing," of which nearly a hundred thousand copies have been sold, in 1860; and "Observations on Sanitary State of Army in India," in 1863. It is understood that, at the request of the War Office, she drew up a very voluminous confidential report on the working of the army medical department in the Crimea, and this benevolent lady has a further claim on the gratitude of her countrymen for the active interest she has displayed in the Volunteer movement. Her latest publication is entitled "Notes on Lying-In Institutions, together with a Proposal for Organizing an Institution for Training Midwives and Midwifery Nurses," 1871.

NILSSON, CHRISTINA, daughter of a labouring man, born at Wederslöf, near Wexiö, in Sweden, Aug. 3, 1843, at an early age evinced great taste for music. She became quite proficient on the violin, learned the flute, and attended fairs and other places of public resort, at which she sang, accompanying herself on the violin. Whilst performing in this manner at a fair at Ljungby, in June, 1857, her extraordinary powers attracted the attention of Mr. F. G. Tornérhjelm, a gentleman of influence, who rescued her from her vagrant life, and placed her first at school at Halmstad, and afterwards at Stockholm, where she was instructed by M. Franz Berwald. She made her first appearance at Stockholm in 1860, went to Paris, continued her musical education under Masset and Wurtel, and came out at the Théâtre Lyrique, Oct. 27, as Violetta in the "Traviata," with such success that she was engaged for three years. She made her first appearance in London at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1867, proved the great operatic attraction at that establishment during the season, and has since performed here with constantly increasing success. More recently she paid a visit to the United States (1870), where, within less than a year, she is said to have cleared £30,000.

NISARD, JEAN MARIE NAPOLÉON DÉSIRÉ, journalist, &c., born at Châtillon-sur-Seine, March 20, 1806, was educated at Sainte Barbe, joined the staff of the *Journal des Débats* in 1826, and afterwards became connected with the *National*. He was appointed to a post in the École Normale, which he filled till 1844, and held other important posts, succeeded M. Villemain in the chair of French eloquence, and was made director of the École Normale Supérieure in 1857. This latter position he retained till 1867, when he was raised to the dignity of a Senator. He has written, amongst other works, "Les Poëtes Latins de la Décadence," published in 1834; "Histoire et Description de la Ville de Nîmes," in 1835; "Mélanges," in 1838; "Précis de l'Histoire de la Littérature Française depuis ses Premiers Monuments jusqu'à nos Jours," in 1840; "Histoire de la Littérature Française," in 1844–63; he contributed articles to the *Revue de Paris*, the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Revue Contemporaine*, and the *Revue Européenne*; has translated some of the plays of Shakspere, and written some novels. He was made a member of the Académie Française in 1850; Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1845, and Commander June 16, 1856. He superintended the publication of a collection of Latin Classics, with a translation in French, commenced in 1839, and completed in twenty-seven volumes.

NISARD, Marie Édouard Charles, brother of M. Jean Marie Napoléon Désiré Nisard, born at Châtillon-sur-Seine, Jan. 10, 1808, was brought up to commercial pursuits, which he relinquished for a literary career. His "Épître aux Antiromantiques" appeared in 1829, and from 1831 till 1848 he was attached to the family of Louis Philippe, and assisted in the direction of several journals devoted to the support of the cause of the revolution of July, 1830. Amongst his numerous works are "Camera Lucida," published in 1845; "Le Triumvirat Littéraire au XVIe Siècle," in 1852; "Les Ennemis de Voltaire," and "Les Mémoires de Huet," in 1853; "Histoire des Livres Populaires depuis le XVe Siècle jusqu'en 1852," in 1854; "Les Gladiateurs de la République des Lettres au XVe, XVIe, et XVIIe Siècles," in 1860; and "Curiosités de l'Étymologie Française," in 1863. He was elected a member of the Académie des Sciences in 1867.

NOAILLES, Paul, Duc de, a French historian, born Jan. 4, 1802, inherited the title of Peer of France from a great-uncle, who died in 1823. He did not take his seat at the Palace of the Luxembourg till 1827, and after the revolution of July he remained at his post and delivered many speeches, which have been published in a collected form. In 1848 he retired into private life, and has since devoted himself to literary research. In March, 1871, he was offered by M. Thiers the post of French Ambassador to the court of St. Petersburg, but he declined the appointment, on the ground of ill-health. The Duke, who was elected a member of the French Academy in 1849, is the author of an essay on Saint-Cyr, under the title of "Histoire de la Maison Royale de Saint-Louis," published in 1843, and republished with additions in 1856; and of "Histoire de Madame de Maintenon," 2 vls., 1848.

NOBLE, Matthew, sculptor, born about 1820, was a pupil of the late Mr. John Francis. The Manchester "Wellington Monument," consisting of a colossal statue in bronze of the Duke, surmounting a granite pedestal, at the respective angles of which stand colossal figures, representing Wisdom, Valour, Victory, and Peace, inaugurated in 1856, first brought him into notice. The commission was obtained by competition, and the monument, as a whole, justifies the selection, though at the time of the award considerable discontent was felt by some of the profession, that a work of such importance, and on which a sum of £7,000 was to be expended, should be placed in the hands of so young a sculptor. In 1855, his statue of Wellington was placed in the Court-room of the late East-India Company, in Leadenhall-street; and amongst other works he has executed a statue of Dr. Isaac Barrow, in the chapel of Trinity College, Cambridge; a graceful figure, entitled "Purity;" and a monument typifying "Life, Death, and the Resurrection," erected in the church of Ashley, Staffordshire, to the memory of the late Mr. Thomas Kynnersley. The three last-mentioned works have been engraved for the *Art Journal*. In 1864 he completed a statue of Lord Canning for the city of London, and a bust of Garibaldi in 1867.

NOEL, THE HON. AND REV. BAPTIST WRIOTHESLEY, M.A., younger son of Sir Gerard Noel-Noel, Bart., by the Baroness Barham, and brother to the Earl of Gainsborough, born in 1799, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was one of the chaplains to the Queen, and for many years occupied the pulpit of St. John's Chapel, Bedford-row, which he resigned in 1848, on seceding from the Established Church. As a preacher, he was well known, and his labours in concert with the City Mission and kindred societies are still remembered. He has written "Notes of a Tour through Ireland, 1836," published in 1837; "Sermons on the First Five Centuries of the Church," in 1839; "Sermons to the Unconverted," in 1840; "Christian Missions to Heathen Lands," in 1842; "Sermons on Regeneration," in 1843; "Case of the Free Church of Scotland," in 1844; "Messiah: Sermons on Isaiah," and "Notes of a Tour in Switzerland, 1847," "Sermons at St. James's and Whitehall Chapels," "Christian's Faith, Hope, and Joy," and "Essay on Union of Church and State," in 1848; "Essay on Christian Baptism," and "Gospel of the Grace of God," in 1849; "Essay on the External Act of Baptism," in 1850; "Christianity compared with Unitarianism," in 1851; "Letters to Farant on the Church of Rome," in 1852; "Notes of a Tour in the Valleys of Piedmont, 1854," in 1855; "Essay on the Duty of Englishmen towards the Hindoos," in 1858; "Freedom and Slavery in the United States of America," and "Rebellion in America," in 1863; and "Case of George William Gordon, of Jamaica," in 1866. He was for some time a minister amongst the Anabaptists, but resigned his pastoral functions a year or two ago.

NORMANBY (THE MARQUIS OF), THE MOST NOBLE GEORGE AUGUSTUS CONSTANTINE PHIPPS, only son of the first marquis, born July 23, 1819, entered the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1838, and was Controller and subsequently Treasurer of the Queen's Household from 1853 till 1858, when he was appointed Governor of Nova Scotia. As Lord Mulgrave, he was member for Scarborough in the Liberal interest from 1847 till 1851, and from 1852 till 1857. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1851, and succeeded to his father's title July 28, 1863, when he resigned his foreign appointment and returned to England. He was appointed Captain of the corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, Dec. 17, 1869, and held that office till April 8, 1871, when he was nominated Governor of Queensland.

NORTHBROOK (BARON), THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS GEORGE BARING, eldest son of the first baron, who was long known as Sir Francis Baring, was born in 1826, and received his education at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated (second-class in classics) in 1846. He was successively Private Secretary to Mr. Labouchere at the Board of Trade, to Sir George Grey at the Home Office, to Sir Charles Wood at the India Board, and at the Admiralty till 1857, when he was returned to the House of Commons for Penryn and Falmouth, which constituency he continued to represent in the Liberal interest till he became a peer on the death of his father in 1866. He was a Lord of the Admiralty from May, 1857, to Feb., 1858; Under-Secretary of State for India from June, 1859, to Jan., 1861; Under-Secretary for War from the latter date till June, 1866. On the accession of Mr. Gladstone to power in Dec., 1868, Lord Northbrook was again appointed Under-Secretary for War; and after the assassination of the Earl of Mayo he was appointed to succeed that nobleman as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, in Feb., 1872.

NORTHCOTE, THE RIGHT HON. SIR STAFFORD HENRY, Bart., M.P., born in London, Oct. 27, 1818, was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, taking a first-class in classics and a third in mathematics. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1847, was made a C.B. (civil division) in 1851, in recognition of his services as one of the Secretaries for the Industrial Exhibition, and is Captain in the 1st Devon Yeomanry Cavalry, and a Deputy-Lieut. for the county. He was returned member for Dudley in the Conservative interest in March, 1855; was an unsuccessful candidate for North Devon in March, 1857; was returned for Stamford in July, 1858; and continued one of the representatives of that borough till May, 1866, when he was elected for North Devon. Sir Stafford Northcote, who is well known for the interest he has taken in art and education, was Private Secretary to Mr. Gladstone when the latter was President of the Board of Trade, and was Financial Secretary to the Treasury from Jan. to June, 1859. He was appointed President of the Board of Trade in Lord Derby's third administration, in June, 1866, and was Secretary of State for India from March 8, 1867, till Dec., 1868. He published "Twenty Years of Financial Policy, 1842-61," in 1862. He was elected Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, Jan. 12, 1869; presided over the Congress of the Social Science Association held at Bristol the same year; and was appointed a Commissioner to inquire into the law relating to Friendly Societies, Nov. 2, 1870. More recently he was a member of the Joint High Commission whose labours resulted in the Treaty of Washington in 1871.

NORTON, THE HON. MRS. CAROLINE ELIZABETH SARAH, second daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Sheridan, and granddaughter of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan, born about 1808, was brought up by her mother at Hampton Court. From a very early age she exhibited a taste for authorship, and produced the "Dandies' Rout," with illustrations from her own designs. "The Sorrows of Rosalie" appeared in 1829, shortly after her marriage with the Hon. George C. Norton, a brother of Lord Grantley. The union did not prove a happy one, and the Hon. G. C. Norton, who was magistrate at the Lambeth Police Court, retired early in 1867. This lady has written "Wife and Woman's Reward," a novel, published in 1835; "Dream, and other Poems," in 1840; "Child of the Islands," a poem, in 1846; "Aunt Carry's Ballads for Children," in 1848; "Stuart of Dunleath," in 1851; "Undying One," a poem, based on the legend of the "Wandering Jew;" "Letter to the Queen on the Marriage and Divorce Bill," in 1855; "Lady of La Garaye," in 1861; "Lost and Saved," in 1863; and "Old Sir Douglas," in 1868.

NORWICH, BISHOP OF. (*See* PELHAM, DR.)

NOTTINGHAM, ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF. (*See* ROSKELL.)

NOVA SCOTIA, BISHOP OF. (*See* BINNEY, DR.)

NOVELLO, CLARA ANASTASIA (COUNTESS GIGLIUCCI), fourth daughter of Mr. Vincent Novello, musical composer, born in London, June 10, 1818, at an early age displayed so much musical talent as to induce her father to give her a thoroughly professional education. Her progress repaid the care bestowed upon her, for at the early age of eleven years she won, by competition, her admission as a pupil into the Conservatoire de Musique Sacrée at Paris, where, for two years, she studied assiduously, and at one of the public examinations of the pupils was complimented by Charles X. and his court. On the closing of the institution, in the revolution of 1830, she returned home fitted to take a prominent part among the singers of the day, at the concerts of the Philharmonic Society and other leading musical entertainments. When only seventeen years of age she was elected an associate of that society; and soon afterwards accepted an invitation from Mendelssohn to take part in the Leipsic Gewand-Haus Concerts. In Berlin and Vienna she was equally well received; and so great was her success at the first-mentioned place, that the late king presented her with introductions to his sister, the Empress of Russia, and to the court of Vienna.

Before this time Malibran and Rubini advised her to go to Italy and study for the stage. Her success at Vienna induced her to take part in the musical festivals in Lombardy, and she felt disposed to follow their advice, but, owing to engagements at St. Petersburg and in Germany, could not carry out this plan until 1839-40. She appeared at Padua in 1841 in the character of Semiramide with such success that engagements at Bologna, Modena, and Genoa followed, and in 1842 both Rome and Genoa endeavoured to secure her for the *fêtes* of the carnival. In 1843 she returned to England, and sang in London and Manchester; and having contracted a matrimonial alliance with Count Gigliucci, she withdrew from the stage in 1844. Circumstances, however, induced her return, in 1850, to the arena of her earlier triumphs; and she constantly appeared in concerts, oratorios, and operas, on the Continent and in London, until 1860, when she finally retired.

O.

OAKELEY, THE VERY REV. FREDERICK, a Roman Catholic divine, the youngest son of Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart., formerly Governor of Madras, was born at Shrewsbury, Sept. 5, 1802, received his education at Christ Church, Oxford, and was elected a Fellow of Balliol College in 1827. His academical career was a brilliant one. He graduated B.A. (second class in classics) in 1824; gained the Chancellor's prizes for a Latin essay in 1825 and for an English essay in 1827; and carried off the Ellerton Theological prize in 1827. He was appointed a Prebendary of Lichfield in 1832; select preacher and public examiner at Oxford the same year; chaplain to Lord Stanhope in 1834; and Whitehall preacher for Oxford in 1837; but he resigned all his preferments on entering the Roman Catholic Church in 1845. After being ordained a priest he was appointed Missionary Rector of St. John the Evangelist's, Islington. He was nominated a Canon of the diocese of Westminster in 1852; and elected a member of the Roman Academy of Letters in 1868. Canon Oakeley is the author of "Whitehall Sermons," 1839; "A Letter on Submitting to the Catholic Church, addressed to a Friend," 2nd edit. 1845; "The Order and Ceremonial of the Most Holy and Adorable Sacrifice of the Mass, explained in a Dialogue between a Priest and a Catechumen," 1848, 2nd edit. 1859, a work which has been translated into Italian; "Practical Sermons," 1848; "The Youthful Martyrs of Rome, a Christian Drama," adapted from Cardinal Wiseman's "Fabiola," 1856; "The Church of the Bible; or, Scripture Testimonies to Catholic Doctrines and Catholic Principles, considered and collected in a Series of Popular Discourses," 1857; "Historical Notes on the Tractarian Movement, A.D. 1833–45," Lond., 1865, reprinted from the *Dublin Review*; "Letter on Dr. Pusey's 'Eirenicon,'" 1866; "Lyra Liturgica," a volume of sacred poems, 1867; and "The Priest on the Mission," a course of lectures on missionary and parochial duties, 1871.

O'BRIEN, THE RIGHT REV. JAMES THOMAS, D.D., Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, was born in Ireland, in 1792, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he gained the gold medal in 1815 and became a Fellow and Lecturer on Divinity. Having been in 1842 appointed Dean of Cork, he was raised to the bishopric in the same year. He married, in 1836, a daughter of the late Right Hon. Edward Pennefather, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland. The bishop has published sermons, charges, pamphlets on the Irish Church, Church Education question, &c. The diocese includes the counties of Carlow, Kilkenny, Queen's County, Wexford, with parts of Wicklow and King's County, and the income is £3,850 per annum.

ODILLON BARROT. (*See* BARROT.)

O'FERRALL, THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD MORE, eldest son of the late Ambrose O'Ferrall, Esq., of Ballyna, co. Kildare, born at Dublin, in 1797, was returned one of the members, in the Liberal interest, for the county of Kildare soon after the passing of the Act for Roman Catholic Emancipation; sat for that constituency till Aug., 1847; was one of the members for the county of Longford for a few months in 1851–2, and was again returned by his old constituents in April, 1859, and retired in July, 1865. He has been a Lord of the Treasury and Secretary to the Admiralty, and Secretary to the Treasury under Lord Melbourne's administration, and held the governorship of Malta from 1847 till 1851. He was sworn a Privy Councillor on receiving the last-mentioned appointment.

OFFENBACH, JACQUES, a French musician and composer, born at Cologne, June 21, 1819. After completing his musical studies at the Paris Conservatoire, he was engaged as leader of the orchestra at the Théâtre Français (1847), and became known by setting to music several of La Fontaine's fables. He also obtained a reputation as a violoncellist. In 1855 he obtained the license of the new theatre "Les Bouffes Parisiens," where he formed a company whose performances have since since been witnessed in this country and in Germany. M. Offenbach was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1861. Among his very numerous *bouffoneries musicales* the best known are "La Belle Hélène," 1864; "Orphée aux Enfers;" "La Barbe Bleue," 1866; "La Grande Duchesse," 1867; "La Périchole," 1868; "Les Brigands," 1869; and "Roi Carotte," 1872.

O'FLANAGAN, JAMES RODERICK, M.R.I.A., was born Sept. 1, 1814, in Fermoy Barracks, co. Cork, and is the eldest son of Captain O'Flanagan and Eliza, daughter of W. Glisson, of Mount Glisson, in that county. He received his education at Fermoy School, was called to the bar of Ireland in 1838, and went the Munster circuit. In 1846 Mr. O'Flanagan was appointed a Crown Prosecutor for the City of Cork. After travelling on the Continent, Mr. O'Flanagan's "Impressions at Home and Abroad" was published at London in 2 vols., 1837. He joined the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1843, and read an Essay, which expanded into the "Historical and Picturesque Guide to the Blackwater in Munster," London, 1844. He contributed to the series of "Irish Rivers," in the *Dublin University Magazine*, from 1845 to 1852, conducted the *Irish National Magazine*, and was the principal contributor to the *Dublin Saturday Magazine*. In 1853 he was elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and his essay on "The Life and Writings of the Irish Historian John D'Alton" is published in the Proceedings of that body. In conjunction with Mr. D'Alton, he published "The History of Dundalk," Dublin, 1861. In 1866 appeared his "Bar Life of O'Connell," and "Bryan O'Ryan," a sporting novel, which was followed by his chief work, "The Lives of the Lord Chancellors of Ireland," 2 vols., London, 1870.

OGILVIE, THE REV. CHARLES ATMORE, D.D., born in 1793, graduated B.A. of Balliol College, Oxford, as first classman in Literis Humanioribus, in 1815, obtaining the English essay prize in 1817. He was Fellow of Balliol College in 1816, Domestic and Examining Chaplain to the late Archbishop (Howley) of Canterbury, and Bampton Lecturer in 1836; was presented to the Rectory and Vicarage of Ross, Herefordshire, in 1839, and to the Regius Professorship of Pastoral Theology at Oxford, to which a Canonry of Christ Church has recently been attached, in 1842. Dr. Ogilvie is the author of the "Divine Glory manifested in the Conduct and Discourses of our Lord" (Bampton Lectures for 1836); of "Considerations on Subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles," published in 1845; and of several sermons preached at Oxford and elsewhere.

O'HAGAN (BARON), THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS O'HAGAN, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, born at Dublin, in 1810, was educated at the Institution, Belfast, and was called to the Irish bar in 1836. He held for several years the post of assistant barrister for the county of Longford, was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland under Lord Palmerston's second administration in 1860, and to the (Irish) Attorney-Generalship in 1861, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council in Jan., 1865, when he was appointed a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland. He was member for Tralee from May, 1863, till his elevation to the Bench, and supported the Liberal party. On Mr. Gladstone taking the reins of power, in Dec., 1868, Mr. Justice O'Hagan was made Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, being the first Roman Catholic elevated to that dignity in modern times; and in June, 1870, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron O'Hagan.

OLDENBURG (GRAND DUKE OF), NICHOLAS-FREDERICK PETER, son of the Grand Duke Paul Frederick Augustus and the Princess Ida of Anhalt-Bernburg, born July 8, 1827, succeeded his father Feb. 27, 1853. The population of the duchy over which he reigns is about 300,000. He promulgated a liberal constitution in Feb., 1849, modified it in 1852, and during the war between Russia, Turkey, and the Allied Powers he adhered to the policy of Prussia. After the conquest of Schleswig-Holstein by Prussia and Austria, the Grand Duke claimed a portion of these duchies, which claim he endeavoured to support by some "Memoirs" addressed to the diplomatists of Europe. He married, Feb. 10, 1852, Elizabeth, daughter of Prince Joseph of Saxe-Altenburg, by whom he has two sons.

OLIPHANT, LAWRENCE, son of the late Sir Anthony Oliphant, C.B., many years Chief Justice of Ceylon, born in 1829, was intended for the law, but visited India whilst very young, and accompanied Jung Bahadoor to the Nepaulese court. An account of this visit he published, under the title of "A Journey to Katmandhu." Returning to England, he was admitted a member of the Scottish bar, and was afterwards called to the English bar at Lincoln' Inn. In 1852 he travelled through a great part of Russia, as far as the Crimea, an account of which tour he published in 1853, under the title of "The Russian Shores of the Black Sea." He became private secretary to the late Earl of Elgin, then Governor-General of Canada, and in 1855 published, under the title of "Minnesota and the Far West," a narrative of his wanderings in Canada and the United States. "The Coming Campaign," a work on the war with Russia, appeared soon after; and having accompanied Omer Pasha in some of his expeditions, he published, in 1856, "The Transcaucasian Campaign under Omer Pasha," a personal narrative. He accompanied the late Lord Elgin as private secretary and historiographer on his special embassy to China in 1857, and in 1860 published "A Narrative of the Earl of Elgin's Mission to China and Japan, in 1857-9;" and "Patriots and Filibusters: Incidents of Travel." He has been a frequent contributor to periodical literature. In 1861, while acting as Chargé d'Affaires in Japan, he was attacked and severely wounded by assassins, and resigned the diplomatic service in the following year. In 1865 he was returned to Parliament for the Stirling boroughs, and resigned his seat in 1868. In 1870 he published "Piccadilly: a Fragment of Contemporaneous Biography."

OLLIVANT, THE RIGHT REV. ALFRED OLLIVANT, D.D., Bishop of Llandaff, son of the late William Ollivant, Esq., of Manchester, where he was born in 1798, was educated at St. Paul's School, London, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; graduated in 1821, as sixth Wrangler and Senior Chancellor's Medallist, and became Fellow of his college. In 1820 he was elected Craven University Scholar, and in 1822

Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholar. In 1822 and 1823 he gained the Middle Bachelors and Senior Bachelors members' prizes for Latin prose. He was Vice-Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, from 1827 till 1843, from which year till 1849 he held the Regius Professorship of Divinity at Cambridge, when he was consecrated Bishop of Llandaff. The see, which includes Monmouthshire and part of Glamorganshire, is of the annual value of £4,200; with the patronage of 57 livings, together with the deanery and all the canonries of the cathedral.

OLLIVIER, Olivier-Émile, a French statesman, born at Marseilles, July 2, 1825; became a member of the Paris bar in 1847; and in 1848 was Commissary-General of the Republic at Marseilles; was Préfet at Langres; and returned to the bar in 1849. Elected as Opposition candidate for the third circonscription of the Seine in 1857, he took part in several important discussions; amongst which may be mentioned those relating to the laws respecting public safety, the expedition to Italy, and the regulation of the press. During the session of 1860 he was one of the most distinguished members of a small group of Opposition deputies, known by the name of "The Five." In the mean time he undertook the defence of M. Vacherot, indicted for his work entitled "La Démocratie," and in consequence of the style he adopted in pleading, was suspended for three months, an appeal against this judgment failing. In 1863 he was re-elected for Paris, and in the first session was distinguished by his report on the law relating to coalitions, and then showed such moderation in his relations with the Government as to cause a coldness between himself and his old political friends, a feeling which was increased during the session of 1865, in which year he was elected a member of the Council-General of Var. In July of the same year he received the appointment of Judicial Counsel and Commissary-General of the Viceroy of Egypt in Paris, and retired from the Paris bar. M. Émile Ollivier was chosen by the Emperor as arbitrator of the difficulties which arose relative to the Isthmus of Suez, and it was upon his report that the final decision was founded. The session of 1866–7 witnessed the complete separation of M. Ollivier from his former political associates of the Left. The liberal promises contained in the famous Imperial letter of Jan. 19 induced him to side with the Government, and it was fully expected that he would be received into the ministry in the combinations which were successively announced and contradicted. Just before the general elections of 1869 the rumours on this point assumed fresh consistency, and M. Ollivier seized this opportunity to direct public attention to the origin and history of his relations with the Emperor by publishing a pamphlet entitled "Le 19 Janvier." He was returned by an enormous majority for the 1st circonscription of the Var, but was defeated in the 3rd circonscription of the Seine, for which he was also a candidate. On Dec. 27, M. Ollivier, who had been for some time the centre of the movements for uniting the fractions of the late majority with the new Liberal *Tiers Parti*, received from the Emperor a letter inviting him to form a ministry which should enjoy the confidence of the Legislative body, and which could carry out the Senatus-Consultum in letter and spirit. This onerous task he undertook, and the names of the new ministers were published in the *Journal Officiel* on Jan. 3, 1870. M. Ollivier himself took the portfolio of Justice, the other ministers being Count Daru (Foreign Affairs), M. Chevandier de Valdrôme (Interior), M. Buffet (Finance), General Lebœuf (War), Admiral Rigault de Genouilly (Marine), M. Segris (Public Instruction), M. Talhouët (Public Works), M. Louvet (Commerce), Marshal Vaillant (Imperial Household), and M. Richard (Fine Arts). Among the firstfruits of the new administration was the granting of an amnesty in favour of M. Ledru-Rollin, the convocation of the High Court of Justice at Tours to try Prince Pierre Bonaparte, the maintenance of order without effusion of blood during the popular excitement caused by the assassination of Victor Noir, the prosecution of Henri Rochefort, and the dismissal of M. Haussmann. Several administrative reforms were also introduced, and it was thought by many that an era of constitutional liberty had commenced for France. These hopes were soon rudely dispelled. The declaration of war against Germany, and its disastrous results, led to the overthrow of the Ollivier Government on Aug. 9, 1870, when General Count de Palikao was charged with the formation of a war ministry. M. Ollivier is now residing in the department of the Seine-et-Oise, at the house of M. Adelon, formerly his chief secretary, where he is compiling a history of the Ministry of the 2nd of January. M. Émile Ollivier, who was elected a member of the French Academy in April, 1870, has published numerous juridical works, which have appeared in the *Revue de Droit Pratique*, which he founded in 1856, in conjunction with MM. Mourlon, Demangeat, and Ballot. He is the author, with M. Mourlon, of "Commentaire sur les Saisies Immobilières et Ordres," published in 1859; and of "Commissaire de la Loi du 25 Mars, 1864, sur les Coalitions," in 1864; and of other works. He is an accomplished musician, and besides playing the violin, has written several concertos for that instrument. M. Ollivier's first wife, who died at Saint Tropez, in 1862, was a daughter of Liszt, the famous pianist and composer; he married secondly, in Sept., 1869, Mdlle. Gravier, the daughter of a merchant of Marseilles.

OLMSTED, Frederick Law, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, Nov. 10, 1822, studied engineering and the sciences bearing on agriculture in 1845 and 1846 at Yale College, and then engaged himself as a labourer on a farm in Central New York, in order to learn the practical details of farming. In 1848 he purchased a farm on Staten Island, which he managed with considerable skill, studying at the same time landscape gardening and rural architecture under Mr. A. J. Downing, and writing for periodicals on rural subjects. In 1850 he made a pedestrian tour through Great Britain and portions of the Continent. After his return he published "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England," 1852. In 1852–3 he made an extensive tour through the southern, south-western, and interior southern States, with a view of examining the agricultural resources of those States, and of studying the effects of slavery upon agriculture. His observations were recorded in three volumes, respectively entitled "A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States, with Remarks on their Economy," 1856; "A Journey through Texas," 1857; and "A Journey in the Back Country," 1860. In 1855 he made another tour through France, Italy, and Germany, for the purpose of observing parks and rural grounds, in the interest of landscape gardening. In 1856 a commission was formed, under an Act of the Legislature of New York, for the purchase and construction of a large central park in New York, and Mr. Olmsted was appointed superintendent. In 1857 prizes were offered for the best plans for laying out the park, and, of thirty-four competitors, Mr. Olmsted's, prepared in conjunction with Mr. C. Vaux, was adopted. He was subsequently appointed Architect and Chief Engineer, and proceeded with the work with all speed, employing several thousand men; making, however, another short European journey in 1859. In the summer of 1861, while this work was progressing with great rapidity, Mr. Olmsted was urged by the Sanitary Commission to become their Secretary and active Manager during the war then in progress. He accepted the appointment, resigning his position in the park, and for three years devoted himself to the promotion of their philanthropic work. About January, 1865, he returned to his work as a landscape gardener. He has since laid out and superintended the Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and many other city parks and extensive cemeteries, and has written much on these as well as on sanitary subjects.

O'LOGHLEN, The Right Hon. Sir Colman Michael, Bart., M.P., born Sept. 20, 1819, was educated at private schools in England and at University College, London, and is a graduate of the London University. He was called to the Irish bar in 1840. He is a Queen's Counsel, and second Queen's Serjeant in Ireland, and a Bencher of the Queen's Inns, Dublin. He was Chairman of the county Carlow, and subsequently of the county Mayo, in Ireland; and was Judge Advocate-General from Dec., 1868, to Nov., 1870. He has been M.P. for the county Clare since 1863, having been four times returned for that county without opposition. He carried the measure to open the Chancellorship of Ireland to Roman Catholics, and many other Bills in Parliament. Sir Colman is a member of the English Privy Council.

OLOZAGA, Don Salustiano, a Spanish statesman, born at Logrono, about 1803, was brought up to the legal profession and admitted an advocate. At an early period of his life he was concerned in political intrigues, and in 1831 he was imprisoned for having taken part in a conspiracy against Ferdinand VII.; but he contrived to escape to France, where he remained until the death of the king, in 1833. Elected a member of the Cortes, he led the opposition against the Isturis Ministry (1835). In the following year he gave his support to the Mendizabal Ministry, and after that had been overturned he became the chief of the monarchical opposition. As Reporter of the Constitutional Commission of 1837 he insisted upon retaining the Senate, although he was in favour of diminishing the power of the Crown. At the same time the Cortes, on his proposition, voted the suppression of monastical institutions, electoral reform, the abolition of tithes, and the amnesty. In 1838, fearing the ambition of Marshal Espartero, he refused to vote for the impeachment of Narvaez and Cordova, the result being that Espartero, who had become all-powerful, got Señor Olozaga out of the way by nominating him Ambassador to Paris, a post which he held for three years (1840-43). After the declaration of the majority of the queen and the fall of Lopez, he was summoned back to Madrid to form a new ministry, which, however, had only a brief existence, in consequence of the opposition of the Cortes and the intrigues of a *camarilla* headed by Narvaez. Abandoned by the queen, Isabella II., and denounced as a traitor in the Second Chamber, he fled to Portugal, and thence to England, where he remained for four years. In 1847, having been elected to the Cortes for two districts, he ventured to go back to Spain on the strength of the amnesty; but immediately on his arrival he was arrested and imprisoned in the citadel of Pampeluna. Although set at liberty soon after, he was again banished; but the public indignation at this step was so loudly expressed that he was permitted to return to his native land, when he took his seat in the Cortes as head of the Progressist party. After the troubles of March, 1848, he was arrested; and although his trial resulted in a verdict of acquittal, he was not much heard of during the next few years. On the breaking out of the revolution of July, 1854, he cast in his lot with Espartero, who appointed him Ambassador to Paris. Again elected to the Cortes, Señor Olozaga voted for the preservation of the Monarchy, while taking his place among the "Pure Progressists;" and the constitution of 1855, establishing an elective Senate, is almost exclusively his work. The counter-revolution of 1856, which gave the victory to General O'Donnell, once more relegated Olozaga to the background. On the breaking out of the revolution of

1868 he gave in his adhesion to the new order of things, and was admitted into the Ministry. In Nov. of that year he was appointed Ambassador at Paris; but he returned from that capital to Spain in order to preside over the Constitutional Committee appointed by the Cortes. At the termination of these labours he returned to his post at Paris; and after an interval he was again appointed Ambassador at Paris in Feb., 1871. Señor Olozaga was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies at Madrid by 168 against 110 votes, April 4, 1871.

O'NEIL, HENRY, A.R.A., historical and *genre* painter, born in 1817, has for many years contributed some excellent works to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy. His principal pictures are—"Martha and Mary informing Christ of the Death of Lazarus;" "By the Rivers of Babylon;" "Catherine of Arragon appealing to Henry VIII.;" "Mozart's Last Moments;" "Esther in Royal Robes;" "Ahasuerus and the Scribes;" "Catherine's Dream;" "Scene from Faust;" "Scene from Hamlet;" "The Return of the Wanderer;" "Rosalind and Celia;" "A Pic-nic;" "Eastward Ho!—August, 1857;" "Home Again!—1858" (these two works have acquired great popularity from the published engravings); "The Parting Cheer;" "The Letter-Writer;" "Mary Stuart's Farewell to France;" "The Power of Music;" "The Landing of the Princess Alexandra at Gravesend;" "The Death of Raffaelle," 1866; and "An Incident in Luther's Monastic Life at Erfurt"—at the Royal Academy Exhibition in 1867. Mr. O'Neil, who has been elected an Associate Member of the Royal Academy, has painted some very striking portraits. He is the author of a pamphlet, entitled "Modern Art in England and France," 1869; "The Age of Stucco: a Satire in three cantos," 1871; and various lectures on art.

ONTARIO, BISHOP OF. (*See* LEWIS, DR.)

ORANGE RIVER FREE TERRITORY, BISHOP OF. (*See* WEBB.)

ORBIGNY, CHARLES DESSALINES D', naturalist, born at Coueron, Loire-Inférieure, Dec. 2, 1806, educated at La Rochelle and at Paris, in 1827 directed his attention specially to natural science, and in 1835 was made assistant in the Museum of Natural History, where he still holds office. He has written "Tableaux Synoptiques du Règne Végétal," published in 1834; "Dictionnaire Géologique des Environs de Paris," in 1838; "Dictionnaire Universel d'Histoire Naturelle," in 1839–49; "Dictionnaire Abrégé d'Histoire Naturelle," in 1842; "Géologie appliquée aux Arts, aux Mines, et à l'Agriculture, comprenant l'ensemble des Révolutions du Globe," in 1855; "Description des Roches composant l'Écorce Terrestre et des Terrains Cristallins constituant le Sol Primitif," in 1868; and many articles in scientific journals. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1854, and has several foreign orders.

ORCHARDSON, WILLIAM QUILLER, A.R.A., was born at Edinburgh in 1835, and entered at the age of fifteen the Trustees' Academy of his native city. The first pictures he submitted to public inspection were shown in the exhibitions of the Royal Scottish Academy. Encouraged by their reception, Mr. Orchardson came to London in 1863, and the same year exhibited in Trafalgar-square for the first time. His contributions were entitled "An Old English Song," and "Portraits," the latter a life-size full-length portrait composition of three young ladies. In 1864 he exhibited, under the title of "Flowers o' the Forest," a picture of a group of young lassies tripping over a heathery moor. The following year appeared at the Royal Academy "Hamlet and Ophelia," and in the winter exhibition at the French gallery, Pall Mall, "The Challenge," which won a prize given by Mr. Wallis. In 1866 came "The Story of a Life" at the Academy—an aged nun relating her life experience to a group of novices; and "Christopher Sly," in Mr. Wallis's winter exhibition at the Suffolk-street galleries. In 1867 the Academy pictures were "Talbot and the Countess of Auvergne," and "Miss Pettie," and another was shown at the French gallery winter exhibition, entitled "Choosing a Weapon." In 1870 three pictures by him were exhibited at the Royal Academy, viz., "Day Dreams," "The Market-girl from the Lido," and "Toilers of the Sea." Mr. Orchardson achieved a great success at the Paris Universal Exhibition, where his "Challenge" and "Christopher Sly" were greatly admired by French critics, and won for the painter one of the very few medals awarded to English artists. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1868.

ORMEROD, George, F.R.S., D.C.L., the historian of Cheshire, only child of the late George Ormerod, Esq., of Bury, in Lancashire, was born in 1785, at Manchester, and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he took the degree of Honorary M.A. in 1807, and Honorary D.C.L. in 1818. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Gloucestershire, and an acting magistrate for Gloucestershire and Monmouthshire, in which last county he resides, at his seat, Sedbury Park. He is the author of "The History of the County Palatine and City of Chester," London, 3 vols. folio, 1819, a highly-valued topographical work; "The Stanley Legend" (from Nichols's "Collectanea," vol. vii.), 1839; "Strigulensia: a Memoir on Ancient Remains existing in the District adjacent to the Confluence of the Wye and the Severn" (from the "Archæologia," vol. xxix.), 1841; "A Memoir of the Connection of Arderne, or Arden, of Cheshire, with the Ardens of Warwickshire" (from Nichols's "Topographer"), 1843; "Tracts relating to Military Proceedings in Lancashire during the Great Civil War" (printed by the Chetham Society), 1844; "A Memoir on the Lancashire House of Les Noreis, or Norres, and its Speke Branch in particular" (from the Proceedings of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire), 1850; "Miscellanea Palatina, consisting of Genealogical Essays, illustrative of Cheshire and Lancashire Families, and a Memoir on the Lost Record called the Cheshire Domesday Roll," 1851; "Parentalia: Genealogical Memoirs," 1851; "Calendars of Names of Families which entered Pedigrees in the successive Heraldic Visitations of Lancashire (in the Chetham Society's Miscellanies, vol. iii.), 1851; "A Memoir on British and Roman Remains, illustrative of the Ancient Passages of the Bristol Channel, of former Communications with Venta Silurum, and of Antonine's Iter XIV." (from Memoirs of the Bristol Congress of the Archæological Institute), 1852, with many additional engravings; and "Remarks on a Line of Earthwork in Tidenham, known as Offa's Dike, existing in the Saxon period, and terminating on Ledbury Cliffs," 1859. Most of the above works are privately printed.

OSBORN, Sherard, Capt., R.N., son of Lieutenant-Colonel Osborn, late of H. M. Madras Army, was born April 25, 1822, entered the Royal Navy in 1837, served in the East Indies and in China till 1843, and passed his examination in Dec., 1848. Having obtained his commission as Lieutenant in 1846, he was in 1849 selected as a volunteer for the Arctic Expedition sent in search of Sir John Franklin, and was appointed to command the *Pioneer*, and for services in the Arctic seas he was promoted. Having served in the Black Sea with distinction during the Russian war, he was made C.B., an officer of the Legion of Honour, and of the Medjidie. In 1857 he was appointed to the *Furious*, and formed the squadron of gunboats, &c., sent to China. He took part in the capture of the Taku Forts, and having rendered other important services, proceeded to Japan. On his return to China in 1858, he navigated the Yangtsze as far as Hankow, six hundred miles from the sea, and assisted in opening the free navigation of that river. His health suffered severely from the arduous nature of the duties he had performed, and in 1860 he returned home on half-pay. In the spring of 1861 he was appointed to the command of H.M.S. *Donegal*, 101 guns, embarked a portion of the expeditionary force sent to Mexico, and discharged this duty to the general satisfaction of his superiors. The emperor of China, in June, 1862, made an offer to Capt. Osborn, through his agent, Mr. Lay, of the absolute command of a large squadron of vessels, to be equipped in England for the suppression of piracy on the coast of China. Capt. Osborn was promised, as a guarantee that such a force should not be used against European powers, or in a way hostile to our naval sense of humanity or justice, that he should not be placed under any local authorities, but receive his orders direct from the emperor. With this understanding Capt. Osborn was granted leave by the Admiralty, at the request of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. A squadron of six vessels was constructed, equipped, and carried to the neighbourhood of Pekin in 1863. Capt. Osborn found that the emperor repudiated his promises and his agent's engagements, and wished to place a mandarin even on board his own ship as a superior. This, together with the fact that the representatives of the European powers were averse from the institution of a force on such terms, induced him to withdraw from a position so likely to compromise his own honour, as well as British interests in China. On returning to England Capt. Osborn again placed his services at the disposal of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and was in 1864 appointed to the command of H.M.S. *Royal Sovereign*, a vessel adapted to test the new system of turrets invented by Capt. Cowper P. Coles. Having reported on the perfect success with which 12-ton guns were for the first time used at sea in her Majesty's navy, and otherwise shown the excellence of the turret system, the *Royal Sovereign* was paid off, and placed in ordinary as tender to the *Excellent*. Capt. Osborn having served the necessary sea time for his flag rank, resigned the command of the *Royal Sovereign* in Oct., 1864, in order that Capt. Astley Key might carry on his experiments without being inconvenienced by the presence of a brother officer who had already reported upon the *Royal Sovereign*. After the paying off of the *Royal Sovereign*, Capt. Osborn was for a few years managing agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Bombay. Capt. Osborn has written numerous interesting works; amongst which may be mentioned "Stray Leaves from an Arctic Journal; or, Eighteen Months in the Polar Regions in Search of Sir John Franklin, in 1850–1," published in 1852; "Quedah, or my Journal in Malayan Waters," in 1857; "A Cruise in Japanese Waters," in 1859; "The Career, Last Voyage, and Fate of Sir John Franklin," "The Past and Future of British Relations in China," and "Japanese Fragments," in 1860; and he has contributed to periodical literature.

OSBORNE, Ralph Bernal, M.P., son of the late Ralph Bernal, Esq., many years member for Rochester, and the owner of the celebrated collection of articles of *vertu* which was disposed of by auction after his death, born in 1814, was educated at the Charterhouse School, and assumed the name of Osborne by Royal license in 1844, through his marriage with the only child and heir of Sir Thomas Osborne, Bart. He was in the army, was Secretary to the Admiralty from Dec., 1852, till March, 1858, and is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for co. Waterford. He was elected one of the members in the advanced Liberal interest for Wycombe in July, 1841, for Middlesex in Aug., 1847, for Dover in March, 1857; was defeated at Dover at the general election in April, 1859; was returned for Liskeard in Aug., 1859, resigned his seat in June, 1865, sat as one of the members for Nottingham from May, 1866, to 1868, and was returned for the borough of Waterford in 1870. Mr. Bernal Osborne is well known in Parliament by his freqent criticisms on public men and measures, characterized as much by lively sallies of wit as by a keen spirit of sarcasm.

OSBORNE, The Rev. Lord Sydney Godolphin, third son of the first Lord Godolphin, born in 1808, graduated B.A. at Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1830, and having been for some years Rector of Stoke Pogis, near Eton, was appointed Rector of Durweston, Dorsetshire, by Lord Portman, in 1841. On the accession of his brother, Lord Godolphin, to the dukedom of Leeds, he obtained the rank of a duke's son. Lord S. G. Osborne has long been known for his letters on social and philanthropic subjects, published under the signature of "S. G. O.," in the *Times*. His lordship has written "Gleanings in the West of Ireland" (which country he visited for benevolent purposes during the famine of 1847, and also in the year in which the cholera prevailed), published in 1850; "Lady Eva: Her Last Days, a Tale," in 1851; "Scutari and its Hospitals," with illustrations (he visited the hospitals at Scutari during the Crimean war, received the thanks of the Government for the services he rendered, and was honourably mentioned in the Report of the Parliamentary Committee as having assisted to alleviate the sufferings, raise the spirits, and save the lives of the wounded and sick soldiers), in 1855; "Hints to the Charitable," and "Hints for the Amelioration of the Moral Condition of a Village," in 1856; "Letters on the Education of Young Children," in 1866; and many pamphlets, urging on the public the improvement of the dwellings of the labouring classes.

OSSINGTON (Viscount), The Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison, born in 1800, was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was the contemporary and friend of many who afterwards became celebrated in the political world, and where he graduated B.A. in 1823. In the same year he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme, and in 1824, in company with the late Earl of Derby, Lord Taunton, and the late Lord Wharncliffe, went on a protracted tour through Canada and the United States. On the formation of Mr. Canning's administration, Mr. Denison was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty. At this time the struggle of parties was very fierce, as the Catholic Emancipation question agitated the political world. Mr. Denison uniformly supported concession to the claims of the Catholics. Mr. Canning's death led to a considerable alteration in the state of political parties, and, among others, it affected Mr. Denison. He relinquished the duties of the Admiralty Board, and preferring an independent political career to the responsibilities of an official position, did not again hold office, though several administrations sought his services. In 1830 he was returned for the borough of Hastings. In 1831, after the death of Mr. Huskisson, he was invited to stand for Liverpool, and at the general election of 1831 he was returned for that borough and for the county of Nottingham, choosing to sit for the latter. During two Parliaments, he represented the borough of Malton, and in 1857 he was returned for the north division of Notts. Mr. Denison took an active part in the conduct of the private business of the House; and on the retirement of Mr. Shaw Lefevre in 1857, was unanimously chosen Speaker, being again unanimously elected in 1859, 1866, and 1868. A few days after the reassembling of Parliament in 1872, Mr. Denison retired from the Speaker's chair (Feb. 8), in which he was succeeded by Mr. Brand, and a few days later he was raised to the peerage by the title of Viscount Ossington, of Ossington, in the county of Nottingham. He married, in 1827, the third daughter of the fourth duke of Portland.

OSSORY, FERNS, AND LEIGHLIN, BISHOP OF. (*See* O'BRIEN, DR.)

OUSELEY, SIR FREDERICK ARTHUR GORE, Bart., son of the late Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., sometime ambassador at the Court of Persia, born in London, Aug. 12, 1825, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1846, M.A. in 1849, Mus. Bac. in 1850, and Mus. Doc. in 1854. Having taken orders, he served a London curacy from 1849 till 1851, was appointed Precentor of Hereford Cathedral in 1855, and Incumbent of St. Michael's, Tenbury, in 1856. He has since taken an active part in the establishment of St. Michael's College, Tenbury, over which he presides as Warden, for the education of boys in classics and choral singing. He was appointed Professor of Music by the University of Oxford in 1855, on the death of Sir Henry R. Bishop. Sir F. Ouseley is the author of several excellent anthems, of which the best known is "How goodly are thy tents, O Israel;" and he has published sundry collections of ancient and modern cathedral music; besides a "Treatise on Harmony," 1869; and a "Treatise on Counterpoint and Fugue," 1869.

OVERSTONE (BARON), SAMUEL JONES LOYD, the only son of the late Lewis Loyd, Esq., of Overstone Park, Northamptonshire, born Sept. 25, 1796, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He served as High Sheriff of Warwickshire in 1838, sat as member for Hythe in the Liberal interest from 1819 till 1826, and contested Manchester unsuccessfully in Dec., 1832. His lordship is a great patron of art, and is best known as an authority on monetary and financial matters, and as such has taken an active part in the discussion on the decimal coinage question. He is the author of several important publications on fiscal questions, was long the head of the late banking firm of Messrs. Jones Loyd & Co., of Lothbury, London, and was raised to the peerage March 5, 1850.

OWEN, RICHARD, F.R.S., the celebrated comparative anatomist, a native of Lancaster, born in 1804; matriculated at the University of Edinburgh in 1824; became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London in 1826; and was appointed Hunterian Professor and Conservator of the Museum of the College in 1835, having for some years previous been engaged in preparing the "Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of the Specimens of Physiology and Comparative Anatomy;" the "Catalogue of the Natural History," that of the "Osteology," and that of the "Fossil Organic Remains," preserved in the Museum. He was an active member of the Commission of Inquiry into the Health of Towns, as well as of the Metropolis, which resulted in the appointment of a Sanitary Commission, and of the Commission of Inquiry into Smithfield Market; and it is to his persevering endeavours in making known the evils of the latter that the public are mainly indebted for the abolition of that nuisance. He took part in the organization of the Great Exhibition of 1851, served as president of one of the juries, at the request of Government went to Paris, and was president of the jury of the same class of objects in the "Universal Exhibition" of 1855, and received the Cross of the Legion of Honour. In the same year he brought out, at Paris, his "Principles of Comparative Osteology," published in French. Discerning in a fragment of fossil bone from New Zealand, submitted to him in 1839, evidence of a bird more gigantic than the ostrich, Professor Owen published an account of it; transmitted copies to New Zealand, and obtained evidence in confirmation and extension of his idea, which occupies many successive parts of the *Transactions of the Zoological Society.* In that for 1855 he propounds his theory of the extinction of species on the principle of the "contest of existence" through the operation of extraneous influences.

The genera of birds thus lost by "natural rejection" are *Dinornis*, *Aptornis*, *Notornis*, *Chemiornis*, &c. Concluding in the work "On the Nature of Limbs" his researches on the unity of plan of animal organization, the author is led to regard species as due to secondary cause or law, continuously operating and producing them successively, but in a way unknown to him. He has written, amongst other works, "Memoir on the Pearly Nautilus," published in 1832; "Odontography," in 1840; "Memoir on a Gigantic Extinct Sloth," in 1842; "Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrate Animals," in 1843; "Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrate Animals," and "History of British Fossils, Mammals, and Birds," in 1846; "On the Archetype and Homologies of the Vertebrate Skeleton," in 1848; "On the Nature of Limbs," and "On Parthenogenesis, or the Successive Production of Procreative Individuals from a Single Ovum," in 1849; "History of British Fossil Reptiles," in 1849-51; "On Palæontology," and "On the Megatherium," in 1860; "On the Aye-aye" (*Chiromys*), in 1863; "On the Gorilla," in 1865; "On the Dodo," and "On the Anatomy of Vertebrates," in 1866; and the articles on Zoology, Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, in "Brande's Dictionary of Science," &c., in which the article "Species" contains the Professor's latest views of their nature and origin. Professor Owen, who has communicated numerous papers to the Transactions of the Royal, Linnæan, Geological, Zoological, Cambridge Philosophical, Medico-Chirurgical, and Microscopical Societies, and has contributed some elaborate Reports, published in the Transactions of the British Association, was one of the founders, and first President, of the Microscopical Society, is a Fellow or Associate of most of the learned societies or scientific academies at home and abroad, is a Chevalier of the Order of Merit of Prussia, and one of the eight Foreign Associates of the French Institute. He was Lecturer on Palæontology in the Government School of Mines, Jermyn Street, and Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, but was compelled, on account of failing health, to resign these offices. He has been honoured, by command of Her Majesty, to deliver courses of lectures to the Royal Family at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle, and a residence in Richmond Park has been assigned to him. Professor Owen is Superintendent of the Natural History Departments (Zoology, Geology, Mineralogy) in the British Museum, and has advocated the provision of adequate galleries for their exposition, in his "Discourse on the Extent and Aims of a National Museum of Natural History." At the meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, March 15, 1869, Professor Owen took his seat as one of the Foreign Associates of the Institute.

OWEN, ROBERT DALE, LL.D., eldest son of the late Robert Owen, the English social reformer, was born at New Lanark, Scotland, in 1804, and went to the United States with his father in 1823. He settled in Indiana, and embracing the political views of the Democratic party, was from 1843 to 1847 a representative in Congress from the State of Indiana. He took a prominent part in the organization of the Smithsonian Institution, of which he was one of the first regents. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce Chargé d'Affaires at Naples, where he remained till 1858. Mr. Owen has written several works, the principal of which are "New Views of Society," 1825; "Hints on Public Architecture," published by the Smithsonian Institution, 1849; "Footfalls on the Boundaries of Another World," 1859; "The Wrong of Slavery, the Right of Emancipation," 1864; and "Beyond the Breakers," a novel, 1870.

OXENDEN, THE RIGHT REV. ASHTON, D.D., Bishop of Montreal, Primate and Metropolitan of Canada, was born at Broome Park, near

Canterbury, in 1808, graduated B.A. at University College, Oxford, in 1831, and was ordained priest in 1834. From 1848 to 1869 he was rector of Pluckley-with-Pevington, in Kent. In 1864 he became an Honorary Canon of Canterbury Cathedral. In 1869, having been elected by the synod, he was consecrated to the Metropolitical see of Montreal, in virtue of which he became Primate of all Canada. In his metropolitical jurisdiction are the bishoprics of Quebec, Toronto, Ontario, Huron, Nova Scotia, Fredericton, Newfoundland, and Rupertsland. Dr. Oxenden has written "Decision" (2nd edition); "Prayers for Private Use" (32nd thousand); "Sermons on the Christian Life" (12th thousand); "God's Message to the Poor;" "Baptism Simply Explained;" "The Lord's Supper Simply Explained;" "Fervent Prayer" (23rd thousand); "A Plain History of the Christian Church;" "The Pastoral Office;" "The Pathway of Safety;" "Lectures on the Gospel;" "The Barham Tracts;" and many other works.

OXENFORD, John, dramatic author, born in Camberwell, Surrey, in 1812, and educated for the law, was at one time articled to a London solicitor, but preferring literature to law, he resolved to become a dramatic author. He has written several successful pieces for the theatres, and is the author of a great many songs, both original and translated. He translated from the German "Eckerman's Conversations with Goethe," published in 1850; "The Autobiography of Goethe," Jacob's "Hellas: Home, History, &c., of the Ancient Greeks," in 1855; and Kuno Fischer's "Bacon." He is understood to be responsible for the theatrical department of the *Times*.

OXFORD, Bishop of. (*See* Mackarness.)

P.

PAGE, Thomas, civil engineer, son of Robert Page, solicitor, was born in London, passed his youth at Romald Kirk, on the banks of the Tees, was educated for the sea service, and at the suggestion of the late Thomas Tredgold, studied civil engineering. He acted as draughtsman in a steam-engine manufactory, and afterwards was one of the assistants of Edward Blore, the Gothic architect. Mr. Page measured the whole of Westminster Abbey, and discovered the passage leading from the transept to the crypt of the Chapter-house. He was recommended as an assistant engineer of the Thames Tunnel, and appointed under R. Beamish, Esq., F.R.S., then resident engineer of the Thames Tunnel, under the late engineer-in-chief, Sir Isambard Brunel. In 1836, on the retirement of Mr. Beamish, he was appointed acting engineer of the work, and carried out the second half of the tunnel and the Middlesex shaft, and completed the tunnel. In 1842 he designed a plan for the Thames Embankment from Westminster Bridge to Blackfriars, which was recommended by the late Thomas Cubitt to the Commissioners for Metropolitan Improvements, under the presidency of the late Duke of Newcastle, and was placed in competition with the designs of Messrs. Walker & Burges, of Sir Charles Barry, of Col. French, &c., and was selected by the Commissioners, and recommended to the Queen for adoption. A difficulty about the coal duties, however, prevented this work from being executed. Mr. Page made a survey of the Thames between Battersea Bridge and Woolwich, and in his letter to the Earl of Lincoln, in Jan., 1844, illustrated fully the tidal action of the Thames between Sheerness and St. Katherine's Docks. In 1848 and 1849 he made designs for roads and bridges, by the execution of which Windsor Castle and Frogmore were united, and the construction of the Victoria Bridge, near Datchet, and the Albert Bridge, near Old Windsor, gave improved facilities for the public traffic, and opened out a considerable area of the

Home Park at the foot of the slopes, for the use of the public. These works were followed by the construction of the Chelsea Embankment and public roadway between Vauxhall Bridge and Chelsea Hospital, and also the Chelsea Suspension Bridge, built in two divisions, without cofferdams or centres, and without stopping the traffic by land or water a single hour. His design for Blackfriars Bridge, for which he was invited by the Corporation of London to send in a design, with seven other principal engineers in London, was approved and recommended for adoption by the Committee of the Bridge House Lands; but by a vote in the Common Council Mr. Cubitt's design was adopted. The Lendal Bridge at York, the bridge at Thornton and Myton, are also from Mr. Page's designs. He was the engineer for Wisbech, and saved the port from destruction by his report on the Nene, and advocating the case before Parliament. He reported on Holyhead and Porthdyn Llaen harbours in 1844, and as the Engineering Surveying Officer he held courts, and reported upon the proposed improvements for Cheltenham, Taunton, Liverpool, Falmouth, Folkstone, and Penzance. In conjunction with Sir John Rennie, he reported for the Corporation of London upon the widening of London Bridge, and again on the treatment of the Thames as a navigable river, and afterwards on Milford Haven as a naval arsenal.

PAGÈS. (*See* GARNIER-PAGÈS.)

PAGET, SIR AUGUSTUS BERKELEY, K.C.B., fourth son of the late Right Hon. Sir Arthur Paget, G.C.B., was born in 1823, and after serving for some time in the General Post Office and the Audit Office, was appointed to a clerkship in the Foreign Office in 1841. He became précis writer to the late Earl of Aberdeen in Feb., 1846; attaché to the embassy at Paris in June the same year; and Secretary of Legation at Athens in Feb., 1852. After filling diplomatic offices in Egypt, Holland, and other countries, he was on several occasions Chargé d'Affaires at Lisbon; was nominated Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Saxony in Dec., 1858; to Sweden and Norway in June, 1859; to Denmark in July, 1859; to Portugal in 1866; and to Italy in July, 1867. He was created a civil Knight Commander of the Bath in 1863.

PAGET, THE RIGHT HON. LORD CLARENCE EDWARD, C.B., son of the late Marquis of Anglesey, K.G., by his second marriage, born June 17, 1811, entered the navy at an early age, and saw some active service in the Baltic during the Crimean war. He was for some time Secretary to his father when Master-General of the Ordnance, was appointed Secretary of the Admiralty in Lord Palmerston's second administration in 1859, and retired in May, 1866, in order to take the command of the Mediterranean squadron. He attained flag-rank in 1858, and was made Vice-Admiral April 24, 1865. He was returned one of the members in the Liberal interest for Sandwich in Aug., 1847, did not present himself for re-election in July, 1852, was re-elected for that borough in March, 1857, and resigned his seat on taking the command of the Mediterranean squadron in May, 1866. He retired from the command of the Mediterranean fleet in May, 1869.

PAGET, THE REV. FRANCIS EDWARD, M.A., son of the late Gen. the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B., born in 1806, was educated at Westminster and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1832, and has been Rector of Elford, Staffordshire, since 1835. His High-Church novels secured him considerable reputation, the best known being "St. Antholin's; or, Old Churches and New," which has passed through several editions, and "Tales of the Village," published in 1842; "The Warden of Berkingholt; or, Rich and Poor," in 1843; "Luke Sharp, a Tale of Modern Education," and "Milford Malvoisin; or, Pews and Pew-holders," in 1847. In addition to these works, he has written "Lectures on the Seven Sentences," published in 1839; "Tracts upon Tombstones," in 1843; "Prayers on behalf of the Church and Her Children," in 1845; and several volumes of sermons.

PAGET, SIR JAMES, Bart., F.R.S., D.C.L. Oxon., an eminent surgeon, son of a merchant, was born at Great Yarmouth, in 1814, became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1836, and an honorary Fellow in 1843. He is Sergeant-Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen, Surgeon to the Prince of Wales, and Consulting-Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Sir James Paget, who is a member of the Senate of the University of London, and of the Council of the College of Surgeons, is the author of the "Pathological Catalogue of the Museum of the College of Surgeons;" "Report on the Results of the Use of the Microscope," published in 1842; and "Lectures on Surgical Pathology," in 1853, 1863, and 1868; and has been an extensive contributor to the "Transactions" of the Royal and other learned societies. He was created a baronet in Aug., 1871, and in the same month the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh.

PAKINGTON, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN SOMERSET, Bart., G.C.B., M.P., son of the late W. Russell, Esq., of Powick Court, Worcestershire, born at his father's seat, Feb. 20, 1799, was educated at Eton and at Oriel College, Oxford, and in 1831 assumed the name of Pakington, as heir of his maternal uncle, the Baronet of Westwood. He was nominated in 1834 Chairman of the Worcestershire Quarter Sessions, and in 1837 was returned to the House of Commons as member in the Conservative interest for Droitwitch, which he has since represented. Sir John opposed the free-trade measures of the late Sir R. Peel, who created him a baronet in July, 1846, and when, in 1848, during Lord Russell's first administration, the state of the West India colonies rendered the sugar duties the question of the day, he was one of the committee of which Lord G. Bentinck was the chairman, and as the advocate of a differential duty, took a prominent part in the discussions that ensued. Sir John Pakington was appointed Colonial Secretary in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, and was sworn a Privy Councillor; and was First Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858–9. He discharged the duties of this office so efficiently, that on the retirement of Lord Derby in June, 1859, the Queen conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Bath, civil division. Sir John, appointed to his former post at the Admiralty in Lord Derby's third administration in June, 1866, on the resignation of Gen. Peel, succeeded him as Secretary of State for War, March 8, 1867, and retained that office until Dec., 1868. He presided over the Congress of the Social Science Association held at Leeds in Oct., 1871.

PALACKY, FRANCIS, historian, born June 14, 1798, at Hodslawitz, in Moravia, received an excellent education, and after studying at Presburg and Vienna, went, in 1823, to Prague, where he was appointed editor of the "Journal of the Bohemian Museum." In 1831 he received from the States of Bohemia the appointment of historiographer to the kingdom. His chief work is the "History of Bohemia," written in the German language, and published at the expense of the States, of which the first volume appeared in 1836, and the sixth, completing the work, in 1854. Palacky, who is a Protestant, and a Liberal in politics, has written numerous works on subjects relating to Bohemian history, literature, and biography. The most recent of these is a volume published in Latin in 1869, containing documents which illustrate the life, character, doctrine, and persecutions of John Huss. He received a decoration from Alexander II. of Russia in Dec., 1862.

PALEY, FREDERICK APTHORP, M.A., eldest son of the late Rev. Edmund Paley, and grandson of the author of "The Evidences of Christianity," &c., born at Easingwold, near York, in 1816, was educated at Shrewsbury and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1838 and M.A. in 1842, and continued to reside till 1846, when he left the university, owing to his conversion to the Roman Catholic faith. He edited at intervals the plays of Æschylus, with Latin notes and emendations, of which several were reprinted, and were afterwards revised and published in one volume, with English notes (now in its third edition), for the "Bibliotheca Classica." He edited (in part for the same series) Euripides, Hesiod, Ovid's Fasti, Propertius, Theocritus, Homer's Iliad, Select Epigrams of Martial, and an English translation of Schömann's work on the Assemblies of the Athenians. He also published a translation, in English prose, of the plays of Æschylus (2nd edit. 1871), and of the odes of Pindar (1868), besides a verse translation of the Fifth Book of Propertius. Mr. Paley holds also the office of Classical Examiner in the University of London, and has also acted several times in that capacity for the Civil Service Commission. He was one of the original and most energetic members of the Cambridge Camden Society, and as its secretary for several years, took an active part in the general movement then commencing for the restoration of parish churches, and the improvement of church architecture. In furtherance of these views, he wrote, in addition to many contributions to the *Ecclesiologist* and other serials, an Introduction to "Illustrations of Baptismal Fonts," "The Church Restorers, a Tale," "Ecclesiologists' Guide to Churches near Cambridge," published in 1844; "Manual of Gothic Architecture," in 1846; "Manual of Gothic Mouldings," in 1847 (third edit. 1865); "Remarks on the Architecture of Peterborough Cathedral" (2nd edit. 1856); and "Notes on Twenty Parish Churches round Peterborough," in 1860. He made some contributions to botany in "The Flora of Dover," and "The Flora of Peterborough," with introductions.

PALFREY, JOHN GORHAM, D.D., LL.D., was born at Boston, U.S., May 2, 1796, graduated from Harvard College in 1815, studied theology, and was ordained pastor of the Brattle Square (Unitarian) Church, Boston, in 1818. He retained this charge till 1831, when he was elected Dexter Professor of Sacred Literature in Harvard University. From Jan., 1836, to Jan., 1843, he was editor of the *North American Review*, to which he had previously been a frequent contributor. In 1839 he resigned his professorship, and from that time to the present has devoted himself to authorship, and for a portion of the time to active political life. He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1842 and 1843; Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1844–47; Member of Congress from Boston, 1847–49, and Postmaster of Boston from 1861 to 1866. His principal published works are:—"The New Testament in the common version, conformed to Griesbach's Standard Greek Text," 1828; "Twenty-four Sermons on Duties belonging to some of the Conditions and Relations of Private Life," 1834; "Elements of Chaldee, Syriac, Samaritan, and Rabbinical Grammar," 1835; "Academical Lectures on the Jewish Scriptures and Antiquities," 4 vols., 1838–52; "Lowell Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity," 2 vols. 8vo., 1843; "Semi-Centennial Discourse before the Massachusetts Historical Society," 1844; "Papers on the Slave Power," 1846; "The Relation between Judaism and Christianity," 1854; "A History of New England during the Stuart Dynasty," 3 vols., 1859–1864; and an abridgment of the preceding, entitled "A History of New England from the Discovery by Europeans to the Revolution of the Seventeenth Century," 1866.

PALGRAVE, FRANCIS TURNER, eldest son of the late Sir Francis Palgrave, born Sept. 28, 1824, was educated at the Charterhouse and at Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was scholar, and where he took his degree of M.A., and was elected to a Fellowship at Exeter College. He was for five years Vice-Principal of the Training College for Schoolmasters at Kneller Hall, was afterwards appointed to a post in the educational department of the Privy Council, and for some years was private secretary to Earl Granville. He has published "Idylls and Songs," 1854; "The Golden Treasury of English Songs," 1861; "Art Catalogue of the Great Exhibition of 1862;" "Essays on Art," 1866; and a life of Sir Walter Scott, prefixed to the Globe edition of his poems, 1867. His more recent works are — "Hymns," 1867, 2nd edit., enlarged, 1868; "The Five Days' Entertainments at Wentworth Grange," 1868; the text illustrative of "Gems of English Art in this Country: Twenty-four Pictures from National Collections, printed in colours by Leighton Brothers," 1869; and "Lyrical Poems," 1871.

PALGRAVE, William Gifford, son of the late Sir Francis Palgrave, was born in Westminster, Jan. 24, 1826, and received his education at the Charterhouse and at Trinity College, Oxford, where he took first-class honours in 1846. He was appointed in 1847 a second lieutenant in the 8th Bombay Native Infantry. Leaving India in 1853, he travelled in Arabia and other parts of the Turkish empire till 1863, and on his return to Europe received the gold medal of the French Geographical Society. Mr. Palgrave was sent out by the English Government on special service for the release of Consul Cameron and the other prisoners in Abyssinia, in July, 1865, and remained in Egypt, by order, till June, 1866, when he returned to England. He was appointed Consul at Soukhoum-Kalé July 23, 1866, and at Trebizond May 20, 1867. Mr. Palgrave is the author of a work of great merit, entitled "Narrative of a Year's Journey through Central and Eastern Arabia (1862–63)," 2 vols., 1865, which has been translated into French by M. E. Jonveaux. In the preface the author states that "at the time of the undertaking he was in connection with the order of Jesuits, an order well known in the annals of philanthropic daring; he is also grateful to acknowledge that the necessary funds were furnished by the liberality of the present emperor of the French."

PALIKAO, General Cousin-Montauban, Count de, late Minister of War in France and President of the Cabinet, was born June 24, 1796. For more than twenty years he served in Africa, at first in the cavalry, next in the Spahis or mounted native troops, and lastly in the Chasseurs d'Afrique. After his nomination as General in 1851, he commanded the military divisions in Tlemsen and Constantina. Upon his return to France, he was intrusted with the command of the military division in Limoges. When, in 1860, the expedition to China was undertaken conjointly by England and France, he received the command of the French troops, and fought, alongside the British troops under Sir Hope Grant and Sir Robert Napier, and gained the victory of Palikao, took the forts of Taku by storm, and seized the celebrated summer palace of the emperor. He then marched into Pekin, and compelled the Chinese government to accept the conditions of peace prescribed by the allied powers. As a reward for these services, he received the grand cross of the Legion of Honour, and was raised to the rank of a senator, with the title Count de Palikao. In 1865 General Montauban, now a Count of the Empire, was appointed to the command of the 4th Army Corps in Lyons, and received the exceptional permission to remain in active service, although military regulations compelled other officers of his age to accept a pension. General Montauban de Palikao numbers fifty-two years of service. During the war of 1870 he acted as Minister of War and President of the Cabinet until the revolution of September 4 put an end to the Empire. In Oct., 1871, he published a work which made a great noise, on the events that occurred during his brief tenure of office. It is entitled "Un Ministère de Guerre de Vingt-quatre Jours, du 10 Août au 4 Septembre, 1870."

PALIN, THE REV. WILLIAM, son of the late Richard Palin, Esq., of Barnes, Surrey, born in 1802, graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1833, proceeded M.A. in 1851, and was admitted *ad eundem* at Oxford in 1862. He was appointed Rector of Stifford, Essex, in 1834, edited the *Churchman's Magazine* from 1854 till 1858, and has contributed to various periodicals connected with the Church of England. He has written "Village Lectures on the Litany," published in 1837; "Bellingham, or a Christian in Search of the Church," in 1839; "History of the Church of England, 1688–1717," in 1851; "A Sermon on the Weekly Offertory," "Suggestions for the Foundation of a College in each of the Provinces of Canterbury and York for Superannuated and Disabled Clergy," "The Christian Month," "Squire Allworthy and Farmer Blunt," a Dialogue, Hymns in *Lyra Messianica*, "Stifford and its Neighbourhood," and "More about Stifford and its Neighbourhood," for private circulation only, 1871.

PALLISER, JOHN, eldest son of the late Col. Wray Palliser, of Comragh, Waterford, born in 1817, has taken an active interest in the progress of geographical science and exploration. He explored a large portion of the "Far West" region of America to the shores of the Pacific, and under a commission from the Government, in 1857–60, topographically determined the British North American international boundary-line from Lake Superior in Canada, across the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, and thence to the sea-coast or Cascade Range. Parliamentary papers reporting the progress of the explorations were published in 1859, and the detailed journal of the British North American Exploring Expedition, containing reports upon the geography, agricultural resources, and commercial capabilities of Western America, was presented by him to Her Majesty's Government, and appeared in 1861. Mr. Palliser in early life passed much time and acquired some experience among the Indians of the northern woods and western prairies, and some of the results of his American experiences are recorded in "The Solitary Hunter, or Sporting Adventures in the Prairies," published in 1853. The authorities at the Colonial Office were induced, on account of Mr. Palliser's previous experience of Indian life and character, to place the expedition of 1856-7, which he had formed for the purpose required, under his command. Mr. Palliser is a magistrate, and has served as High Sheriff for the county of Waterford.

PALLISER, MAJOR WILLIAM, C.B., fifth son of Lieut.-Colonel Wray Palliser, Waterford Militia, of Comragh, co. Waterford, was born June 18, 1830, in Dublin, educated at Rugby School, Trinity College, Dublin, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and passed through the Staff College, Sandhurst. He entered the army as ensign in the Rifle Brigade in April, 1855, and was transferred to the 18th Hussars in 1858. Major Palliser has introduced the following inventions into the services:—1st. The projectiles known as "Palliser Projectiles," which are used in the navy and in coast fortifications for piercing armour-plated ships. These projectiles have been proved to be far more efficient than any steel shot and shell that can be made. They cost less than £20 per ton, while the only steel projectiles which at all approached them in efficiency cost about £100 per ton. The Royal Laboratory at Woolwich has been busily engaged for the last four years in manufacturing Palliser projectiles, and has turned out several thousand tons of them in each year. 2nd. Improvements in the construction and rifling of the heavy wrought-iron rifled cannon used in iron-clad ships, and on the sea-fronts of fortifications. 3rd. The screw-bolts used for attaching the armour to the iron-plated defences of harbours and dockyards,—such as the forts at the mouth of the Thames, Portsmouth, Plymouth, &c.; and of sea fortresses,—such as Malta, Gibraltar, Bermuda, &c. 4th. The system upon which the old smooth-bore cast-iron guns, which had become useless and obsolete, are being converted into the rifled compound guns known as "Palliser Guns." The plan consists in the insertion into the cast-iron gun, which is bored out to receive it, of a wrought-iron rifled barrel composed of two tubes of "coiled iron," one inside the other. The wrought-iron barrel is "set out" by firing a proof-charge, and is thus tightened inside the cast-iron casing. The cost of the converted gun is little more than one-third of the cost of a new gun,—that is to say, the saving on each 64-pounder and 80-pounder is respectively about £140 and £210; and as no alteration is made in its external shape, the converted gun is replaced upon the carriage and platform to which it previously belonged. The conversion of cast-iron guns is proceeding rapidly in the Royal Gun Factories at Woolwich, and no change has been made in the original pattern perfected and introduced by Major Palliser. About 1,500 guns have already been converted into rifled 64-pounders and 80-pounders and issued for service. The converted guns are used in wooden frigates and corvettes, and upon the land-fronts of fortifications, and for the defence of harbours. Major Palliser retired from the service by the sale of his commission in Dec., 1871.

PALMER, THE REV. CHARLES FERRERS (RAYMUND), second son of Shirley Palmer, M.D. (well known as a medical writer), was born at Tamworth, Staffordshire, in 1819, and educated at the Free Grammar School of that town, and at the Queen's College of Medicine, Birmingham. He practised as a surgeon in his native town for some years, and then in 1853 joining the Dominican order, took orders in 1859 in the Roman Catholic Church, which he had entered in 1842. Father Raymund Palmer is now employed in antiquarian researches, chiefly relating to the history of his order in England. He has published "The History of the Town and Castle of Tamworth, in the Counties of Stafford and Warwick," in 1845; "Life of Beato Angelico da Fiesole, of the Order of Friar Preachers," a translation from the French of E. Cartier, with notes, in 1865; "The Dominican Tertiary's Guide," to which Fr. R. Rodolph Suffield also attached his name, 1866 (2nd edit. 1868); "The Life of Philip Thomas Howard, O.P., Cardinal of Norfolk, Grand Almoner to Catherine of Braganza, Queen-Consort of King Charles II., &c., with a Sketch of the Rise, Mission, and Influence of the Dominican Order, and of its Early History in England," in 1867; "The History and Antiquities of the Collegiate Church of Tamworth, in the County of Stafford," in 1871; and anonymous contributions to various periodicals, chiefly on antiquarian and historical subjects. His manuscript collection of documents concerning Tamworth, in 4 vols., is now in the British Museum.

PALMER, EDWARD HENRY, M.A., an Oriental scholar, was born at Cambridge, Aug. 7, 1840, and, after a preliminary training in private schools, entered St. John's College, and proceeded to the degree of B.A. in 1867. The same year he was elected a fellow of his college, and in 1870 he took the degree of M.A. He also enrolled himself as a student of the Middle Temple, but has not yet been called to the bar. From early youth Mr. Palmer was a diligent student of the principal Oriental languages, in which he attained extraordinary proficiency, although he was almost entirely self-taught. He accompanied the Sinai Survey Expedition to Sinai in 1868–69 in order to investigate the nomenclature, traditions, and antiquities of Arabia Petræa, and in 1869–70 he explored the desert of Et Tíh, the south country of the Scripture, and Moab, in company with Mr. C. F. Tyrwhitt Drake. In Oct., 1871, he was appointed the Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge. Mr. Palmer is the author of a translation into Arabic verse of Moore's "Paradise and the Peri," published in the "Bírgis Barís," 1865; "Histoire de Donna Juliana, traduite d'un Manuscrit de la Bibliothèque de King's College, Cambridge," in "Nouvelles Annales de Voyage," 1865; "Oriental Mysticism: a Treatise on the Sufiistic and Unitarian Theosophy of the Persians," 1867; "Catalogue of the Oriental MSS. in the Library of King's College, Cambridge," published by the Royal Asiatic Society; "Descriptive Catalogue of the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish MSS. in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge," 1870; "Catalogue of the Oriental MSS. in the University Library, Cambridge;" "Javidan i Hirad, The Wisdom of Ages," translated from the Persian; "Report on the Nomenclature of Sinai;" "Report on the Bedawin of Sinai, and their Traditions;" "The Negeb, or South Country of Scripture, and the Desert of Et Tíh," 1871; "The Desert of the Exodus: Journeys on Foot in the Wilderness of the Forty Years' Wanderings," 1871; besides essays, poems, and letters in Urdu and Persian, published in various Indian native papers.

PALMER, THE REV. EDWIN, M.A., Corpus Professor of Latin in the University of Oxford, is the fourth and youngest son of the late Rev. William Jocelyn Palmer, vicar of Mixbury, Oxfordshire, where he was born, July 18, 1824. From the Charterhouse he proceeded to the University of Oxford, was elected to a scholarship at Balliol College in 1841, and obtained the Hertford and Ireland University scholarships and the Chancellor's Prize for Latin verse. He held a Fellowship at Balliol College from Nov. 29, 1845, till Sept. 19, 1867, acted as Classical Lecturer in the College for ten years, and as tutor for four. He was appointed Corpus Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in the University of Oxford, Feb. 26, 1870, in the room of the late Professor Conington.

PALMER, SIR ROUNDELL, Q.C., M.P., second son of the late Rev. William Jocelyn Palmer, many years rector of Mixbury, Oxon, where he was born in 1812, educated at Rugby and Winchester schools, was elected in 1830 to an open scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford, and graduated as a first class in classics, in Easter term, 1834, having previously gained the Chancellor's Prize for Latin verse in 1831, the Newdegate Prize for English verse in 1832, and the Ireland Scholarship in the same year. He was elected to a Fellowship at Magdalen College, and obtained the Eldon Law Scholarship in 1834, and the Chancellor's Prize for the Latin Essay in 1835; was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1837, practised with great success as a Chancery barrister, and was made Q.C. in April, 1849. He was returned, as a Liberal Conservative, one of the members for Plymouth, in Aug., 1847, was not re-elected at the general election in July, 1852, but regained the seat in June, 1853, and held it till March, 1857, when he offered himself again as a candidate, but retired before the day of election. Having been appointed Solicitor-General in Lord Palmerston's second administration, and having received the honour of knighthood, he was returned for Richmond in July, 1861, and again at the general elections in July, 1865, and November, 1868. He was made Attorney-General in 1864, and retired with Lord Russell's second administration in June, 1866. He edited the "Book of Praise, from the best English Hymn-Writers," published in 1862.

PALMER, WILLIAM, M.A., brother of Sir Roundell Palmer, born at Mixbury, Oxon, July 12, 1811, was educated at Rugby and Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1830, obtaining first-class honours in classics, and became Fellow and Tutor of his college and Public Examiner. He obtained the Chancellor's prizes for Latin verse and Latin prose. Having taken orders, he travelled extensively in the East, where he sought to draw together the bonds of union between the English and Oriental churches, but with little practical effect. He has written "Harmony of Anglican Doctrine with that of the Churches of the East," published in 1844; and some pamphlets on points of religious controversy. About 1856 he became a member of the Roman Catholic Church. His latest publication is "The Patriarch and the Tsar. Replies of the Humble Nicon, by the Mercy of God Patriarch, against the Questions of the Boyar Simeon Streshneff, and the Answers of the Metropolitan of Gaza, Paisius Ligarides," translated from the Russian, 1871.

PANIZZI, SIR ANTHONY, K.C.B., late principal librarian of the British Museum, born at Brescello, in the duchy of Modena, Sept. 16, 1797, began his studies in the public school of Reggio, and proceeded thence to the University of Parma, where, in 1818, he received his degree as Doctor in Law, and devoted himself to the bar. The deep interest he felt in the fate of his country led him to take part in the Piedmontese revolution of 1821, and having been denounced by a friend who had been taken prisoner, he was arrested at Cremona. He succeeded in making his escape, but was condemned to death in default, and all his property was confiscated. He took refuge first in Lugano, then at Geneva, whence he was expelled with other Italian fugitives, at the instance of the Austrian and Sardinian governments, and reached England by way of Germany. From London he went to Liverpool, where he was introduced, by Ugo Foscolo, to the historian Roscoe, who received him with great hospitality, and he resided at Liverpool, as a teacher, until 1828, when he was appointed to the professorship of Italian in University College, London. This appointment he held for three years, when, through the instrumentality of Lord Brougham, he was nominated, in 1831, to an Assistant Librarianship in the British Museum, a post well adapted to his literary and bibliographical qualifications, and on the resignation, in 1837, by the Rev. Mr. Baber, of the Keepership of the Printed Books, Mr. Panizzi received the appointment. Some complaints were expressed at the time that a foreigner should have been preferred to an Englishman; but the acquirements and administrative talents of Mr. Panizzi justified the choice. From this period may be dated the rapid rise of the Book Department of the British Museum to its pre-eminence among European libraries. There is not a more complete library in the world, while the facilities of study have been advanced in a degree which can be appreciated only by those who have a practical knowledge of the past and present of the British Museum. He was the means of obtaining a large increase in the Parliamentary grant, and between 1837 and 1856 the number of printed volumes rose from 225,000 to 527,134. To Mr. Panizzi's activity and perseverance the public are in a great measure indebted for a catalogue of the printed books in the library of the Museum, which has borne the test of severe criticism, and a reading-room unsurpassed in convenience. In June, 1866, Mr. Panizzi resigned the post of principal librarian, and the Government, in order to mark their sense of his eminent services, awarded him the full amount of his salary and emoluments as to his retiring pension. In 1869 her Majesty appointed him K.C.B. He published in 1830–4 the "Orlando Innamorato" of Bojardo, and the "Orlando Furioso" of Ariosto, the former poem being restored to the purity of the original text, and accompanied with a remarkable preface in English, in which the Celtic origin of the Italian poets is ably maintained; at London, in 1835, the "Sonetti e Canzone" of Bojardo; and at the same place in 1858 a magnificent collation of the first four editions of Dante's "Divina Commedia," printed at the expense of Lord Vernon. He is the author of a pamphlet, "Chi era Francesco da Bologna?" published in 1858, asserting the identity of the celebrated typefounder with the still more celebrated painter, Francesco Francia.

PARIS (COMTE DE), LOUIS-PHILIPPE ALBERT D'ORLÉANS, son of the late Duc d'Orléans, and grandson of the late Louis-Philippe, king of the French, born at Paris, Aug. 24, 1838, was only ten years of age when the revolution of Feb., 1848, broke out, and, accompanied by his heroic mother, the late Duchess of Orleans, he witnessed the stormy scene in the French Chambers which followed that event. He was educated at Claremont, in this country, by his mother, who died there, May 18, 1858. In the autumn of 1861 the young Comte de Paris and his brother, the Duc de Chartres, accompanied by their uncle, the Prince de Joinville, proceeded to the United States, and on arriving at Washington were cordially welcomed by the Federal Government, and by Gen. Mc'Clellan, who proposed that the young princes should serve on his staff. The two brothers entered the service with the rank of Captains of Volunteers, stipulating that they were to receive no pay, and that they should be free to resign their appointments whenever they might wish to do so. They served on Gen. Mc'Clellan's staff till the conclusion of the campaign in Virginia, and the consequent retreat of the army of the Potomac, in June, 1862, when they returned to Europe. The Comte de Paris married his cousin, the Princess Marie-Isabelle-Françoise d'Assise Antonia Louisa Fernanda, eldest daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, May 30, 1864, and has three children, one son, Prince Louis Philippe Robert (born Feb. 6, 1869), and two daughters. At the close of the year 1871 the Comte de Paris was, after some delay, admitted a member of the Legislative Assembly, at Versailles, under M. Thiers, President of the French Republic. A remarkable article, entitled "L'Allemagne et ses Tendances Nouvelles," which appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in Aug., 1867, and attracted considerable attention, is said to have been written by the Comte de Paris. He is also the author of "Les Associations Ouvrières en Angleterre," Paris, 1869, an English translation of which, by N. J. Senior, M.A., was published the same year at London, under the title of "The Trades Unions of England."

PARISH, SIR WOODBINE, K.C.H., F.R.S., son of the late chairman of the Board of Excise in Scotland, was educated at Eton, and was for some time employed in the Foreign Office under Lord Castlereagh, whom he accompanied on his special embassies to Paris in 1815, to Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818, and to Hanover in 1821, when in attendance on his Majesty George IV. He was also some time in Albania, on a commission sent to treat with Ali Pacha of Yanina. In 1823 Mr. Canning appointed him Commissioner and Consul-General to the provinces of La Plata, with which he concluded the first treaty whereby the political independence of the new States of South America became formally recognized. He was made Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Ayres in 1825, returned to England in 1832, and was sent in 1839 on a special commission to Naples to obtain a settlement of the British claims arising out of the sulphur question, and remained there as joint Plenipotentiary for a commercial treaty, with Sir Wm. Temple, till 1845. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1824, and was made a K.C.H. for his services in South America. Sir W. Parish has made some valuable contributions to science, having brought to this country the remains of the gigantic Megatherium, Glyptodon, and other fossil monsters of the Pampas. He is the author of a work praised by Humboldt, entitled "Buenos Ayres and Rio de la Plata." He has been a Vice-President of the Geographical and Geological Societies, and is a member of several foreign scientific societies.

PARK, THE REV. EDWARDS A., D.D., born in Providence, Rhode Island, Dec. 29, 1808, graduated from Brown University in 1826, and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1831, was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church at Braintree, Mass., the same year, and continued there till

1834, when he accepted the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy at Amherst College. In 1836 he was chosen Bartlett Professor of Sacred Rhetoric in Andover Theological Seminary, and in 1847, Abbot Professor of Christian Theology in the same seminary, which last chair he still occupies. Professor Park is regarded as the ablest living exponent of what is commonly called the "New England Theology." His independent works are not numerous, the most important being "The Rise of the Edwardean Theory of the Atonement" (1859), an essay prefixed to a volume of Discourses and Treatises on the Atonement, edited by him; "The Theology of the Intellect and the Feelings, a Discourse," and some rejoinders to reviews of this discourse (1851-2); "Memoirs of the Rev. Samuel Hopkins, D.D., and Rev. Nathaniel Emmens, D.D.," two of the great lights of New England theology, prefixed to his editions of their works; an essay and memoir prefixed to the "Writings of the Rev. William B. Homer," and a Memoir of the Rev. B. B. Edwards, D.D. He also edited "Selections from German Literature;" "The Preacher and Pastor;" and, in conjunction with Professors B. B. Edwards and S. H. Taylor, the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, and the *American Biblical Repository*, quarterly theological reviews, for sixteen years.

PARKER, SIR HENRY WATSON, Knight-Bachelor, son of the late Thomas Watson Parker, Esq., of Lewisham, Kent, born in 1808, has been Colonial Secretary, First Minister, and Principal Secretary of New South Wales. He received the honour of knighthood in 1858.

PARKER, JOHN HENRY, C.B., F.S.A., keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Hon. M.A., Oxford, son of Mr. John Parker, merchant, of London, born in 1806, was educated at Dr. Haines's school, at the Manor House, Chiswick, entered business as a bookseller in 1821, and succeeded his uncle, Mr. Joseph Parker, at Oxford, in 1832. He has compiled "Glossary of Architecture," published in 1836; "Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture," originally a series of elementary lectures delivered to the junior members of the Oxford Architectural Society, in 1849, on the recommendation of the committee of that body, published in 1849; "Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages," of which the second volume, relating to the fourteenth century, appeared in 1853, and the third volume, relating to the fifteenth century, in two parts, in 1859; edited the fifth edition of Rickman's "Gothic Architecture," in 1848; and is the author of several papers on mediæval architecture in the *Archæologia*, *Archæological Journal*, and *Gentleman's Magazine*. In a convocation of the University of Oxford, Nov. 25, 1869, a grant of £200 was passed, to assist Mr. Parker in the excavations which are being made at Rome under his directions, and a statute was promulgated accepting a proposal made by the same gentleman for endowing the Keepership of the Ashmolean Museum with the annual sum of £250, in addition to the present stipend, Mr. Parker himself being appointed the First Keeper, under the new arrangement. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath (civil division) in Oct., 1871. He is Vice-President of the Oxford Architectural Society, a member of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy, and of La Société Française pour la Conservation des Monuments.

PARKMAN, FRANCIS, born in Boston, U.S., Sept. 16, 1823, was educated at Harvard College, graduating in 1844, and immediately after visited Europe, remaining a year. He went to the Rocky Mountains in 1846, spending a few months amongst the Sioux Indians, whom he accompanied on their great yearly hunt. Mr. Parkman, who had gained a tolerable experience of forest life, and had become acquainted with many of the tribes of the border, visited the Cheyennes, Araphoes, &c., then quite in a primitive state. The incidents of this journey are related in "Prairie and Rocky Mountain Life," published in

1849. Mr. Parkman has written "The History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac," designed to illustrate Indian life and character, published in 1851; "Vassall Morton," a novel (1856); and "The Pioneers of France in the New World," in 1865. This is the first of a series intended to exhibit the conflict of the two great European powers, England and France, for the possession of the American continent, and also the collision of both with the native tribes. The second volume of the series, "The Jesuits in North America," appeared in 1866; and a third, entitled "The Discoverers of the Great West," in 1869. It is to be followed by others, closing with the triumph of the English before Quebec, and the downfall of French ascendancy. He has also prefixed an Introduction to "Boquet's Expedition against the Ohio Indians in 1764" (1868).

PARMA, PLACENZA, &c. (EX-DUKE OF), ROBERT-CHARLES-LOUIS MARIE DE BOURBON, Infant of Spain, born July 9, 1848, succeeded his father, Duke Ferdinand, Charles III., March 27, 1854, as Robert I., under the regency of his mother, the dowager-duchess, Louise-Marie-Thérèse de Bourbon, daughter of the duke de Berry. Her rule came to an end in 1859, in consequence of the revolution, and, with her son, she sought refuge in the Helvetic States. The ex-Duke Robert has one brother, Prince Henri, Count de Bardi, born Feb. 12, 1851; and two sisters, the Princess Marguerite, born Jan. 1, 1847, and the Princess Alice Marie, born Dec. 27, 1839.

PARRY, THE RIGHT REV. EDWARD, D.D., Suffragan Bishop of Dover, is the only surviving son of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Parry, K.C.B., the well-known navigator and explorer of the Arctic regions. He was born at Government House, Sydney, New South Wales, in 1830, and, after a preliminary training at Rugby School, entered Balliol College, Oxford, in 1849, graduating B.A. (first-class in classics) in 1852, and M.A. in 1855. From 1853 to 1856 he was tutor of Durham University. He was ordained deacon in 1854, priest in 1855, and in 1856 he held the curacy of Sonning, Berkshire, under the Rev. Hugh Pearson. On the elevation of Dr. Tait to the see of London, at the close of that year, Mr. Parry became his domestic chaplain, residing and working with his lordship for nearly three years. In the ten years which followed, from 1859 to 1869, he held the rectory of Acton, Middlesex, and took an active part in all London diocesan matters. He was also rural dean of Ealing from 1863 to 1869, when he was appointed Archdeacon and Canon of Canterbury. In 1870 he was appointed Bishop Suffragan of Dover, for the province of Canterbury, being consecrated in the chapel of Lambeth Palace on March 25, under letters patent from the Queen and a commission from the Primate. It is worthy of note that he was the first Suffragan Bishop consecrated in the Anglican Church for 300 years. Bishop Parry has written memoirs of his father, a work which has passed through several editions; and "Memorials of (his brother) Commander Charles Parry, R.N.," published in 1870.

PARRY, JOHN, a popular comic singer and pianist, son of a musician of some repute, born in London in 1810, made his first appearance as a baritone singer at concerts about 1833, and was received with considerable favour. It was not until some years later that his special talents as a buffo singer were thoroughly developed, and he originated a kind of musical entertainment in which instrument and voice were felicitously combined in the rendering of comic songs and recitations, the words of which were written for the occasion, in most cases by the late Mr. Albert Smith. For many seasons, dating from 1840, John Parry's songs—"Wanted a Governess" (the words of which were written by Mr. G. Dubourg), "Wanted a Wife," "Country Commissions," "Blue Beard," "Fair Rosamond," &c., were so greatly in vogue that no concert seemed complete that did not contain the name of this pre-eminent comic singer in the programme. In 1849 he gave up singing at concerts, and produced an entertainment written for him by the late Mr. Albert Smith. Its success was very great, and it was followed by similar entertainments in 1850 and 1852. The wear-and-tear was too much for Mr. Parry's strength, and in 1853 he was compelled to give up his public performances, in order to recruit himself. During his retirement he demonstrated his possession of a new talent by the publication of a whimsical book of caricatures. For some time he officiated as organist in the church of St. Jude, Southsea, where he gave finishing lessons in singing. On the re-establishment of his health he reappeared in public, after an absence of seven years, in June, 1860, as a partner in the entertainment which Mr. and Mrs. German Reed had made popular. He was heartily welcomed back, and has maintained his position as one of the most genial and diverting of public entertainers. Mr. Parry retired into private life in 1869.

PARRY, JOHN HUMFFREYS, Serjeant-at-Law, is the son of John Humffreys Parry, barrister, and an eminent Welsh scholar, editor of the *Cambro-Briton*, and author of the "Cambrian Plutarch" and other works connected with Welsh literature. He was born in London, Jan. 24, 1816, and educated at the Philological School, Marylebone. In early life he was for a few years in a merchant's counting-house; afterwards held an appointment in the Printed Book Department of the British Museum; was called to the bar June 9, 1843; received the coif June 9, 1856, and a patent of Precedence in 1864; is now one of the leaders of the Home circuit; contested Norwich in the Radical interest against the Marquis of Douro in 1847; and was one of four Radical candidates for Finsbury in 1857. On both occasions his candidature was unsuccessful.

PARSONS, THEOPHILUS, LL.D., was born at Newbury Port, Massachusetts, May 17, 1797, graduated from Harvard College in 1816, and after spending some time in Europe, studied law under William Prescott, and practised his profession in Boston till 1848, when he was appointed Dane Professor of Law in Harvard University, which office he still retains. Professor Parsons has published the following legal works, all of them standard books with the profession:—"Treatise on the Law of Contracts," 3 vols., 1853–64; "Elements of Mercantile Law," 1856; "The Laws of Business for Business Men," 1857; "Treatise on Maritime Law," 2 vols., 1859; "Treatise on the Law of Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange," 2 vols., 1863; "Treatise on the Law of Partnership," 1867; "Treatise on Marine Insurance and General Average," 2 vols., 1868; and a "Legal Textbook for Business Men," 1869. In 1859 appeared his memoir of his father, under the title of "Memoir of Chief Justice Parsons, with notices of some of his Contemporaries." An earnest believer in the doctrines of Emanuel Swedenborg, Professor Parsons has devoted his best powers to the defence of the teachings of the New Jerusalem Church. Among his works of this character are:—"Sunday Lessons," 1838; "Essays," two series, 1845–55; and "Deus-Homo: God-Man," 1867. In his earlier career he was for a number of years a journalist, and has been an active contributor to the *North American Review*, *The American Review*, and the *New Jerusalem Messenger*.

PARTON, JAMES, an American author, born in England, Feb. 9, 1822, but a resident of New York since 1826. He received an academical education, and at the age of nineteen engaged in teaching, first at White Plains, New York, and subsequently at Philadelphia and New York. He was subsequently employed on the staff of the *Home Journal* of New York for about three years. In 1855 he published his "Life of Horace Greeley," to which he added, in 1868, eight new chapters, bringing the biography down to date. His subsequent works have been "Humorous Poetry of the English Language, from Chaucer to Saxe, with Notes Explanatory and Biographical," 1856; "Life and Times of Aaron Burr," 1858; "Life of Andrew Jackson," 3 vols., 1860; "General Butler in New Orleans," 1863; "Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin," 2 vols., 1864; "Life of John Jacob Astor," 1865; "Manual for the Instruction of 'Rings,' Railroad and Political," 1866; "How New York City is Governed," 1866; "Famous Americans of Recent Times," 1867; "The People's Book of Biography," 8vo., 1868; "Smoking and Drinking," 1868; and "The Danish Islands; Are we bound in honour to Pay for them?" 1869. Mr. Parton has also contributed to several biographical works, and has been a very constant writer for the *Atlantic Monthly*, *Our Young Folks*, and *Harper's Monthly*. He is said to be at work on the Life and Times of Voltaire, and on the Biography of ex-Governor Yates, of Illinois. Several of his works have been translated into German.

PARTON, MRS. SARAH PAYSON WILLIS, better known by her *nom de plume* of "Fanny Fern," sister of the late Mr. N. P. Willis, born at Portland, Maine, July 7, 1811, was educated at the Hartford Female Seminary, under the instruction of Miss Catherine E. Beecher and her sister, afterwards Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. She was married to Mr. Charles Eldridge, cashier of a bank in Boston, and after living in affluence for several years, was by his death reduced to poverty, and after trying in vain to procure a livelihood by teaching, &c., commenced writing for the press under the signature of "Fanny Fern," in 1851. Some of her articles were collected, under the title of "Fern Leaves," in June, 1853, and sold to the extent of 70,000 copies in the United States, and 30,000 in Great Britain. In Dec., 1853, "Little Ferns for Fanny's Little Friends," a collection of her articles for children, was published, and sold to the extent of 32,000 in America, and 19,000 in England. A second series of "Fern Leaves" appeared the next year, and sold largely. These were followed by "Ruth Hall," a novel, in 1854, and "Rose Clark," another novel, in 1855. Both reached a sale of over 50,000. In 1856 a second book for juveniles, "The Play-Day Book," was published, and in 1857, "Fresh Leaves by Fanny Fern." One of the stories in the last-named book, "Fanny Ford," had been written for the *New York Ledger*, and she had received a hundred dollars (£20) per column for it. She is still a weekly contributor to the *Ledger*, receiving the highest prices for her contributions. Her latest work is "Folly as it Flies, hit at by Mrs. S. Parton (Fanny Fern)," 1868. She has contributed several biographies to "The Eminent Women of the Age." She married Mr. James Parton (see preceding notice) in 1856.

PASSAGLIA, THE ABBÉ CARLO, D.D., was born in Italy early in the century, received his education at Rome, took orders, joined the Society of Jesus, and became Professor of Theology in the Roman University. He is the author of several learned treatises on Biblical Interpretation, including "A Commentary on the Prerogatives of St. Peter, the Chief of the Apostles," published at Ratisbon in 1850; a treatise "On the Eternity of Future Punishment;" another in defence of "The Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin;" and has edited, with additional notes, the great work of Petavius on Dogmatic Theology. In 1861 he published a remarkable pamphlet in Latin, in which he counselled the Pope to abandon his temporal state and power, in obedience to the voice of united Italy. It was placed upon the Index Expurgatorius by the ecclesiastical authorities, and its author soon afterwards left to escape from Rome. He was appointed, at the instance of King Victor Emmanuel, a Theological Professor in the University of Turin, was elected member of the Italian

Parliament in Jan., 1863, and has taken an active part in promoting the formation of an independent Liberal Catholic party in Italy. He was made Grand Officer of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus in Jan., 1863.

PASSY, Hippolyte-Philibert, at one time a peer and minister in France, member of the Institute, was born Oct. 16, 1793, at Garches-Villeneuve, near Saint Cloud. Being destined for the army, he was, in 1809, admitted to the École de Cavalerie of Saumur, became a lieutenant of Hussars in 1812, and took part in the last campaigns of the empire. Having retired after the battle of Waterloo, he wrote for several Opposition journals, especially the *National*, and in 1826 published a work entitled "Sur l'Aristocratie," in relation to its connection with the progress of civilization. In 1830 he was elected deputy for Louvers, and supported moderate liberal opinions. Ordered to draw up a report on the budgets of 1831 and 1832, he fulfilled the task with more honesty than vigour, opposing the policy of the ministry in several questions of detail. In the ministry of the Duke de Bassano, M. Passy held the portfolio of Finances from Nov. 11 till Nov. 14, 1834, and under the ministry of M. Thiers was Minister of Commerce in 1836. Having retired with his colleagues, upon the refusal of the King to interfere in the affairs of Spain, he joined the "advanced Opposition," and for two years opposed the policy of M. Molé. In Jan., 1839, he was requested to form a ministry, and having failed, became Minister of Finance in Marshal Soult's ministry. In 1840 he received a check, his proposition relative to the dotation of the Duc de Nemours being rejected, and M. Thiers assumed the direction of affairs. M. Passy entered the Chamber of Peers Dec. 16, 1843, and was shortly afterwards raised to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour. In 1838 he was elected a member of the "Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques," and in 1846 published a work entitled "Des Systèmes de Culture et de leur Influence sur l'Économie Sociale." He has contributed to the *Journal de Législation* and the *Journal des Économistes*. Elected to the Constituent Assembly, M. Passy became Minister of Finance under Louis Napoleon, holding this post from Dec. 20, 1848, till Oct. 31, 1849, and proposed various measures in order to establish the equilibrium of the budget. He continued to support the Government until the *coup d'état* of Dec., 1851, when he retired into private life, and has since resided principally in Italy.

PASTEUR, Louis, chemist, born at Dôle, Jura, Dec. 27, 1822, entered the University in 1840, became a supernumerary Master of Studies at the College of Besançon, was received as a pupil in the École Normale in 1843, took the degree of Doctor in 1847, and was appointed Professor of Physic at the Faculty of Sciences, Strasburg, in 1848. At the end of 1854 he was intrusted as Dean with the organization of the newly created Faculty of Sciences at Lille, and in 1857 returned to Paris, and undertook the "scientific direction" of the École Normale. In Dec., 1863, he was appointed Professor of Geology, Physics, and Chemistry at the École des Beaux-Arts, and was elected a member of the Institute. The Royal Society of London, in 1856, awarded M. Pasteur the Rumford medal for his researches relative to the polarization of light, &c. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour Aug. 12, 1853, was promoted to be an officer of that order in 1863, and a commander in 1868. In 1869 he was elected one of the fifty foreign members of the Royal Society of London. M. Pasteur has written numerous works relating to chemistry, which have been very favourably received, and for which, in 1861, he obtained the Jecker prize. His contributions have appeared in the "Recueil des Savants Étrangers," and the "Annales de Chimie et de Physique," and he published, in 1863, in a separate form, a work entitled "Nouvel Exemple de-

Fermentation déterminé par des Animalcules Infusoires pouvant vivre sans Oxygène Libre."

PATMORE, COVENTRY KEARSEY DIGHTON, born at Woodford, Essex, July 2, 1823, is the son of the late P. G. Patmore, author of "Literary Reminiscences," &c. In 1846 he was appointed one of the Assistant Librarians to the British Museum, but he ceased to be connected with that institution about 1868. Mr. Patmore, who made his first appearance as an author with a volume of Poems in 1844, has written "Tamerton Church Tower, and other Poems," published in 1853; an elaborate domestic poem, "The Angel in the House," in four parts,—the Betrothal, the Espousal, Faithful for Ever, and the Victories of Love, in 1854–62; and a selection entitled "A Garland of Poems for Children," in 1862. He has contributed to the *Edinburgh* and *North British Reviews*.

PATON, ANDREW ARCHIBALD, F.R.G.S., Oriental traveller and author, was born early in the present century. His first separate publication, "The Modern Syrians, by an Oriental Student," appeared in 1843; followed by "Servia, the Youngest Member of the European Family," in 1844; "The Highlands and Islands of the Adriatic," in 1849; "The Goth and the Hun; or, Transylvania, &c.," in 1850; and "The Bulgarian, the Turk, and the German," containing a description of the early events of the Russian war, in 1855. Four of the above were republished in 1862, under the collective title of "Researches on the Danube and the Adriatic; or, Contributions to the Modern History of Hungary, Transylvania, &c." In addition to the afore-mentioned works, Mr. Paton, who is a Fellow of the Geographical and of other learned societies, has written "Mamelukes: Romance of Life in Grand Cairo," published in 1851; "Melusina, a New Arabian Nights' Entertainment," in 1861; and "History of the Egyptian Revolution," in 1863. His books exhibit much ethnological research, more particularly on the early history of the Slavonic and Germanic tribes, and of the inhabitants of Turkey.

PATON, SIR JOSEPH NOEL, R.S.A., born at Dunfermline, Fifeshire, in 1823, was admitted a student of the Royal Academy of London in 1843, and first became known to the public as the author of outline by his etchings illustrative of Shakspere and Shelley. His fresco of the "Spirit of Religion" gained one of the three premiums awarded at the Westminster Hall competition of 1845, and his oil-pictures of "Christ bearing the Cross" and "Reconciliation of Oberon and Titania"—the former of colossal size, the latter small—jointly gained a prize, in the second class, of £300, in 1847. The latter picture, prior to its exhibition in London, was bought by the Royal Scottish Academy for their gallery, and "The Quarrel of Oberon and Titania," painted in 1849, and purchased for £700 for the Scottish National Gallery, by the Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland, was exhibited in the Paris Exhibition in 1855, where it received honourable mention. Amongst his numerous pictures and sketches from the works of the poets, may be mentioned "Dante meditating the Episode of Francesca," in 1852; and "The Dead Lady," in 1854. His large allegory, since engraved, "The Pursuit of Pleasure," was exhibited in 1855; "Home," which has been engraved, and of which a replica was executed by command of Her Majesty, at the Royal Academy Exhibition in 1856; "In Memoriam," which has been engraved, and of which a photograph was executed for the Queen, in 1858; and "Dawn: Luther at Erfurt," considered by many his finest work, in 1861. Mr. Noel Paton executed, in the spring of 1860, a series of six pictures illustrative of the old border ballad, "The Dowie Dens of Yarrow," painted for the Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland. It was engraved by that body for their subscribers. He was appointed the Queen's Limner for Scotland in 1865, and received the honour of knighthood April 12, 1867.

PATTI, Adelina Maria Clorinda, a popular operatic singer, daughter of Salvatori Patti, is of Italian extraction, and was born at Madrid, April 9, 1843. After a course of professional training under her brother-in-law, Maurice Strakosch, she appeared at New York, Nov. 24, 1859, and reports of her fame reached these shores, where a much more brilliant success awaited her, some time previous to her arrival. She made her first appearance in London at the Italian Opera House, Covent Garden, in the part of Amina, in "La Sonnambula," May 14, 1861, and so favourable was the impression created, that she became at once the prime favourite of the day. Whatever diversity of opinion may exist among critics as to the quality and management of her high soprano voice, the music-loving public were spell-bound by her combined attractions of person, manner, and artistic skill. Her versatility, too, was such that she was acknowledged to possess equal facility in the illustration of impassioned tenderness and in the assumption of the sprightly graces of comedy. To Amina succeeded her equally successful performance of Lucia, in Donizetti's opera, but she gave still greater reason for approbation by her representation of Violetta in the rather questionable opera of "La Traviata," to which she imparted a purity with which it had never before been invested. Her Zerlina was also much admired, while in Martha—insignificant as the opera is—she displayed so original a vein of arch-comedy as to give an unwonted interest to the performance. It was, however, as Rosina, in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," that her comic powers first shone forth in full splendour. Mdlle. Patti, with laudable ambition, attempted, in the summer of 1863, the difficult part of Ninetta, in "La Gazza Ladra," and her spirited rendering of the character fully sustained her high reputation, which was increased by her admirable performance, both as Norina, in "Don Pasquale," and as Adina, in "L'Elisire d'Amore." Undaunted by the success of rival celebrities who had preceded her, she in 1864 took the part of Margherita, in Gounod's "Faust," and her performance was pronounced by some critics to be superior to that of every other representative of the character. She achieved a fresh success in the part of Juliet, in Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet," which proved the great attraction of the operatic season of 1867. Mdlle. Patti has been equally successful on the Continent of Europe. In May, 1868, she was married, at the Roman Catholic Church, Clapham, to M. Louis Sébastien Henri de Roger de Cahuzac, Marquis de Caux, but did not retire from the stage. In the early part of 1870 she visited Russia, where she met with a most enthusiastic welcome, receiving from the Emperor Alexander the Order of Merit, and the appointment of First Singer at the Imperial Court.

PATTI, Carlotta, sister of Adelina Patti, was for some time the leading vocalist in the United States. Her voice is described as "the highest soprano ever known," reaching to G sharp in alt.; her powers of execution are considered extraordinary, and her style is essentially Italian. Owing to a physical disability, she has refrained from exhibiting her powers on the stage, but has achieved great success at concerts. In 1871 she gave a series of concerts at Lima, in Peru.

PATTISON, The Rev. Mark, B.D., was born at Hornby, Yorkshire, in 1813, and educated at Oriel College, Oxford. He was elected a Fellow of Lincoln College in that University in 1840; became Rector of his College in 1861; and is a Trustee of the Crewe Charities. Mr. Pattison has published "Report on Elementary Education in Protestant Germany," 1860; second edition 1871; "Suggestions on Academical Organization," 1867; "Pope's Essay on More," with notes, 1869; second edition 1872; and "Pope's Satires and Epistles," with notes, 1872.

PAULI, Georg Reinhold, a German historian, born at Berlin, May 25, 1823, received his education at the university of his native city, where he attended the lectures of Professor von Ranke, and at the University of Bonn. In 1847 he came to prosecute his studies in the public libraries of England and Scotland; and for three years acted as private secretary to the Chevalier Bunsen, then Prussian ambassador at the Court of St. James's. On his return to Germany, towards the close of the year 1855, he was elected to a Fellowship in the University of Bonn. Two years later he was nominated Professor of History at Rostock, and in 1859 he removed to Tübingen, where he occupied in succession the chairs of Political Science and of History; but he was eventually compelled to leave Würtemberg in consequence of certain opinions he had expressed in one of his works respecting the policy of that country. In Prussia, however, he met with a cordial reception, being appointed Professor of History at Marburg in 1867, which university he represented in the Upper House of the North German Parliament. In 1869 Dr. Pauli received a unanimous call the Chair of History at Göttingen. The most important of his works relate to English history. Of his "Life of Alfred the Great" two English translations appeared, one in 1847 and the other in 1852, the latter being revised by the author and edited by Mr. T. Wright. A translation, by E. C. Otté, of his "Pictures of Old England," was published in 1861. Dr. Pauli has also written a continuation of Lappenberg's "History of England;" "History of England since the Treaties of 1814 and 1815;" "Simon de Montfort, or the Origin of the House of Commons," 1867; and "Essays on English History," 1869.

PEARSON, Charles Henry, M.A., born Sept. 7, 1830, at Islington, and educated at Rugby and King's College, London, and at Oriel and Exeter colleges, Oxford; he was elected a Fellow of Oriel in 1854, and appointed Professor of Modern History in King's College, London, in 1855, but resigned the chair in 1865. From 1869 to 1871 he lectured on Modern History at Trinity College, Cambridge. Mr. Pearson is the author of "A History of England during the Early and Middle Ages," vol. i. 1861, and vol. ii. 1868; also of "Historical Maps of England during the First Christian Centuries, with Explanatory Essays and Indices," 1869. He edited the *National Review* in 1862–63.

PEDRO II., De Alcantara, Emperor of Brazil, born Dec. 2, 1825, the son of Dom Pedro I., of Braganza and Bourbon, and of Leopoldina, archduchess of Austria, is the legitimate descendant of the three great royal houses in Europe—Braganza, Bourbon, and Habsburg, and was proclaimed upon the abdication of his father, in April, 1831, at the age of five years and some months. The government was at first administered by a Council of Regency, and afterwards by one regent; and so truly had statesmen of every political shade the good of their country and the rights of the prince at heart, that during the critical period. from 1831 to 1835, Brazil preserved its constitution. The young emperor was educated with great care; his two sisters—Donna Januaria, married to the Count of Aquila, brother of the King of Naples; and Donna Francisca, married to the Prince de Joinville—shared with equal ardour their brother's varied studies. In July, 1840, Dom Pedro II.—although he had not attained his majority—was declared of age by the Chambers, and assumed the sovereign power when not quite fifteen. In 1843 his imperial majesty was married to the Princess Theresa Christina Maria, sister of Francis I., late King of Naples; from which union were born two princes, who died young, and two princesses. Dom Pedro is an expert horseman, and delights in athletic exercises. When at Rio he is constantly in public, receives twice a week his subjects and foreigners, is very courteous in his manners, and writes and speaks fluently English, French, German, Spanish, and Italian. He is strongly attached to literature, and liberally patronizes industrial enterprises by encouraging public works and perfecting the navigation of rivers. The crowning point of his policy has been his bold attack on the national prejudice of the necessity of employing black slaves, which he has entirely overcome. The policy of the emperor and of the Brazilian Chambers was not only to decree the suppression of the traffic, but to open up to agriculturists new ways and means by which they might dispense with black labourers. This was done by attracting European colonists to Brazil, by encouraging the settlement of small colonies; and the planters and landed proprietors throughout the empire now prefer free to slave labour. The aid which he afforded to General Urquiza contributed greatly to the overthrow of Rosas, and the fruits of this intervention were an aggrandizement of territory, and the free navigation of the Plate River, which have contributed greatly to the prosperity of the Brazils. The firm and judicious attitude he assumed in 1862, in the quarrel which broke out between his Government and that of Great Britain, which was settled in his favour by the arbitration of the King of the Belgians, tended greatly to consolidate his power. In 1865, Dom Pedro entered into an alliance with Uruguay and the Argentine Republic against the Paraguayans under Lopez. The war began in 1866, and raged with varying fortunes down to March 1, 1870, when it was brought to a close by the death of Lopez, who was slain at Aquidubon, at the head of a small body of troops, who manifested attachment to their leader to the last. In 1871 Dom Pedro made the tour of Europe, visiting London, Paris, Florence, Rome, Brussels, and other capitals. The most important event of his reign was the issuing of an imperial decree, in 1871, for the gradual but total abolition of slavery in Brazil.

PEEL, The Right Hon. Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., second son of the late Sir Robert Peel, born Oct. 26, 1823, and educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was first class in classics; was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1849, and returned as one of the members in the Liberal interest for Leominster in Feb., 1849; was elected for Bury in July, 1852, and having been defeated at the general election in March, 1857, was again returned by this constituency at the general election in April, 1859, and was again defeated at the general election in July, 1865. He was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from Nov., 1851, till March, 1852, in Lord Russell's first administration; held the same post in the Coalition administration under Lord Aberdeen; was Under-Secretary for War in Lord Palmerston's first administration in 1855, and resigned in 1857; and was Secretary to the Treasury from 1860 till 1865. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Warwickshire; was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1857; and nominated a Knight-Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George in 1869.

PEEL, The Right Hon. Jonathan, M.P., fifth son of the first Sir Robert Peel, born Oct. 12, 1799; was educated at Rugby, entered the army, and became a Lieut.-Gen. in 1859. He was returned for Norwich in 1826, and was one of the members for Huntingdon, in the Conservative interest, from 1831 till Dec., 1868, when he retired into private life. Gen. Peel, who took an active part in all Parliament debates on military questions, was Surveyor-General of the Ordnance from Sept., 1841, till July, 1846; Secretary of State for War in Lord Derby's second administration, in 1858–9, and was appointed to the same post in Lord Derby's third administration, in July, 1866, but retired, on account of a difference in opinion respecting the Reform Bill, in March, 1867.

PEEL, The Right Hon. Sir Laurence, cousin of the late Sir Robert Peel, born in 1799, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1821, and M.A. in 1824. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in the latter year, and went the Northern circuit. After filling the post of Advocate-General at Calcutta, he was raised to the Bench as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court there in 1842, when he received the honour of knighthood, and retired in 1855, in which year he was Vice-President of the Legislative Council at Madras. In 1857 he was nominated one of the directors of the late East-India Company; and in 1866 elected Treasurer of the Middle Temple. In Oct., 1871, he was appointed one of the paid members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

PEEL, THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT, Bart., G.C.B., M.P., eldest son of the late Sir Robert Peel, second bart., born May 4, 1822, was educated at Harrow and at Christ Church, Oxford, and entered the diplomatic service. He was Attaché to the British embassy at Madrid from June, 1844, till May, 1846, when he was appointed Secretary to the British Legation in Switzerland; became Chargé d'Affaires in Nov., 1846, and retired in Dec., 1850. He was a Lord of the Admiralty from Feb., 1855, till May, 1857, and was Chief Secretary for Ireland from July, 1861, till Dec., 1865. He acted as Secretary to the Special Mission to Russia, at the coronation of Alexander II., in 1865. Sir R. Peel was returned one of the members, in the Liberal interest, for Tamworth, soon after the death of his father, whom he succeeded in the baronetcy, July 2, 1850, and has retained the seat. He was sworn a Privy Councillor, and made a G.C.B., Jan. 5, 1866. Of late years he has taken a prominent part in the debates, especially on Irish questions, and subjects affecting the foreign policy of the country. Sir Robert Peel married a daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale, and sister of the Duchess of Wellington.

PEILE, THE REV. THOMAS WILLIAMSON, D.D., born towards the close of 1806, entered Trinity College, Cambridge, somewhat under the usual age, in 1824; in his Freshman's year obtained Davies's University Scholarship, and graduated as eighteenth wrangler and second classic, and chancellor's medallist, in 1828, and was elected a Fellow of his college. He graduated M.A. in 1831, and D.D. in 1843. From 1841 till 1854 he was Head Master of Repton School, and from 1857 till 1860 Vicar of Luton, Bedfordshire, and is now Vicar of St. Paul's, Hampstead. Dr. Peile is best known by his editions of the "Agamemnon," published in 1839, and of the "Choephoræ" of Æschylus, in 1840. He has written a valuable help to Biblical Criticism—"Annotations on the Apostolical Epistles," published in 1854; a treatise on the Atonement, entitled "The Miracle of Healing Power; God's Bearer of Man's Smart for Sin Man's Quickener through Death into Life in God," in 1862; "Sermons, Doctrinal and Didactic," in 1866; and "Three Sermons, with Preface, Notes, and Appendix, on Holy Communion," in 1871.

PELHAM, THE RIGHT REV. AND HON. JOHN THOMAS, D.D., Bishop of Norwich, brother of the third Earl of Chichester, born June 21, 1811, was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, became Rector of Burgh Apton, afterwards Incumbent of Christ Church, Hampstead, and in 1855 Rector of Marylebone. Having held that living two years, he was selected to fill the place of Dr. Hinds, who resigned the bishopric of Norwich in 1857. The diocese includes the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and the annual income is £4,500, with the patronage of eighty-four livings.

PENCO, MADAME ROSINA, a popular Italian operatic singer, was born at Naples in 1830, and her education was early directed to the mastery of the musical art. She made her first public appearance as Lucia, in Donizetti's opera, at Copenhagen, in 1847, and before a London audience at Covent Garden Theatre, in 1859, and was uniformly successful. Many original parts have been composed for her; of which Leonora, in Verdi's "Trovatore," is perhaps the best known. She was the original representative of Ellena di Tolosa and Marco Visconti, by Petrella; of Assidio di Firenze, by Bottesina; and the Conte Leicester, by Badia. In London Madame Penco achieved the greatest success by her impersonation of the part of Violetta in the "Traviata," and that of Zerlina, in "Don Giovanni."

PENGELLY, WILLIAM, F.R.S., F.G.S., was born at East Looe, in Cornwall, Jan. 12, 1812. He is the author of several memoirs and papers on Rainfall, the Devonian and Triassic rocks of Devonshire, the ossiferous caverns of the same county, and (conjointly with the Rev. Dr. Heer, of Zürich) of a monograph on "The Lignite Formation of Bovey Tracey, Devonshire," published in 1863. He collected and arranged the Devonian Fossils, which, under the name of the "Pengelly Collection," were lodged in the Oxford University Museum by Miss Burdett Coutts, in connection with the Burdett-Coutts Geological Scholarships. In 1837 Mr. Pengelly re-established the Torquay Mechanics' Institute; in 1844 he originated the Torquay Natural History Society, and in 1862 the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art. He has always taken an active part in the management of these institutions.

PENN, JOHN, F.R.S., an eminent mechanical engineer, born in the neighbourhood of London early in the present century, is the author of several inventions and improvements in marine steam-engines. He constructed the engines of several of the largest iron-clad British men-of-war; namely, the *Warrior*, *Black Prince*, and *Achilles*, each of 1,350 horse-power; the *Hercules* and *Sultan*, of 1,200 horse-power; and for nearly all the largest war ships for the Italian, Spanish, Brazilian, German, Danish, and Peruvian Governments, and the yachts for her Majesty the Queen of England, Emperor of Russia, Khédive of Egypt, Sultan of Turkey, Emperor of Austria, &c. Mr. Penn has introduced many improvements in the machinery and tools used in the manufacture of engines, to insure greater accuracy and economy of workmanship. Mr. Penn is one of the earliest members of the Institution of Civil and Mechanical Engineers, and a Fellow of the Royal Society, and principal of the firm of John Penn & Son, engineers, Greenwich.

PENNEFATHER, GENERAL SIR JOHN LYSAGHT, G.C.B., son of the late Rev. John Pennefather, of New Park, Tipperary, born in 1800, entered the army as cornet, in Jan., 1818, and obtained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1839, without having purchased any of his grades. His name first came prominently before the world as a trusted officer of the late Sir C. J. Napier, under whom he served in Scinde, and who, after the murderous battle of Meeanee, Feb. 17, 1843, spoke of him emphatically as "that noble soldier Pennefather." For his services in Scinde he received the thanks of Parliament and the Order of the Bath, and in 1846 attained the rank of Colonel in the army. Upon the formation of the Eastern army in 1854, Col. Pennefather was appointed to command the first brigade of the second division, with the rank of Major-General; and at the battle of the Alma he greatly distinguished himself, and again at Inkermann, where he had a horse shot under him. On the latter memorable occasion he took the second division against the advancing Russian columns in the unavoidable temporary absence of its chief, Sir De Lacy Evans, who, hastening to the scene of conflict from Balaklava, chivalrously left the command, as Outram did to Havelock at Lucknow, in the hands of the officer who had so gallantly led the troops against the foe, and whose overthrow of the Muscovite legions fully justified this act of confidence. After the latter event he was compelled by the state of his health to retire for a time from the field. Returning soon afterwards, he took the permanent command of the second division, with the rank of Lieut.-General. He was appointed Colonel of the 46th foot, in June, 1854; created a K.C.B. in 1855; and was made Colonel of the 22nd foot, which he had gallantly led into action at

Meeanee, Feb. 13, 1860. He was appointed Governor of Malta, and on quitting that post, after holding it for five years, was named Commander of the camp at Aldershot, for which he was especially fitted by his thorough acquaintance with tactics, and resigned in 1865. He was made a General in the army in 1868, and appointed Governor of Chelsea Hospital in Sept., 1870. He is Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Commander 1st Class of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, and 2nd Class of the Medjidie.

PENNETHORNE, Sir James, architect, born at Worcester, in 1801, came to London in Feb., 1820, and was educated for his profession by the elder Pugin and the late Mr. Nash. After a Continental tour, in the course of which he visited Italy, he returned to London, and acted for some years as Mr. Nash's principal assistant. In Oct., 1843, he became architect to the Board of Works and to the department of Woods and Forests; and on his retirement from those offices in 1870 he received the honour of knighthood. Among the public buildings on which Mr. Pennethorne was employed during his connection with the Board of Works are, the rebuilding of the stables at Claremont; the alteration of the Quadrant, Regent Street; the Museum of Economic Geology in Piccadilly; the additions to the Ordnance Office in Pall Mall; the General Record Repository in Fetter Lane; the new Stationery Office at Westminster; the new west wing of Somerset House; the additions to the Liverpool Post-Office; the offices for the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall; the south wing of Buckingham Palace; the University of London in Burlington Gardens; the Patent Office; and the Probate Court. He was also constantly consulted with regard to the construction of new streets in London.

PENZANCE (Baron), The Right Hon. James Plaisted Wilde, fourth son of Edward Archer Wilde, Esq. (brother of the late Lord Chancellor Truro), born in London, in 1816, was educated at Winchester School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1838, and M.A. in 1842. In 1839 he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, and for some years went the Northern circuit. He was appointed Junior Counsel to the Excise and Customs in 1840, Queen's Counsel in 1855, Counsel to the Duchy of Lancaster in 1859, and a Baron of the Exchequer in April, 1860, when he received the honour of knighthood. In 1863, on the death of Sir Cresswell Cresswell, Sir James Wilde was appointed Judge of the Court of Probate and Divorce, the duties of which post he has discharged with eminent ability down to the present time. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1864, and was created a peer by the title of Baron Penzance, of Penzance, co. Cornwall, April 6, 1869. Lord Penzance married, in 1860, the Lady Mary Pleydell Bouverie, daughter of the third Earl of Radnor.

PEPOLI, Carlo, author, born at Bologna, in 1801, studied at the university of his native city, and made such progress as a writer, that his first essays opened to him the doors of the Academy of Fine Arts. During the insurrection in Italy in 1831 he was chosen a member of the Provisional Government, and later, Prefect of the provinces of Urbino and Pessaro, and when the Provisional Government capitulated he, with several of his compatriots, embarked for Corfu. They fell into the hands of the Austrians, who, after keeping them in confinement several months, condemned Pepoli to exile. At Geneva he became intimate with Sismondi and Rossi; thence he went to France at the request of Bellini, to write the *libretto* of the "Puritani," and is said to have performed the same office for Costa's "Malek-Adel." Having fixed his residence in London in 1837, he commenced a course of lectures on the History of the Fine Arts in Italy, and two years later was appointed Professor of Italian Literature in the London University, a post he occupied with distinction until 1848. At this epoch, although Pepoli had married in

England, he hastened to place himself at the service of the Italian cause, and was appointed Commissioner at the head-quarters of the Pontifical army, which he left to become a member of the Roman Parliament, when he was elected Vice-President of the Assembly. After the disastrous battle of Novara, Pepoli returned to England, occupying himself in literary and historical studies. The events of 1859, however, called him from his retreat, and in 1860 he was for a short time one of the Commissioners employed in the pacification of Naples.

PERCY, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., son of the late Mr. Henry Percy, born at Nottingham, in 1817, was educated in Paris and in Edinburgh, where he was a pupil of Sir C. Bell, and where he graduated M.D. Dr. Percy, who has held since 1851 the office of Lecturer on Metallurgy in the Government (now Royal) School of Mines, is the author of an important work on "Metallurgy, or the Art of Extracting Metals from their Ores, and adapting them to the various Purposes of Manufacture," with illustrations, published in 1861; "The Metallurgy of Gold, Silver, and Lead," 1869; and "The Metallurgy of Lead, including Desilverization and Cupellation," 1871.

PÉREIRE, ÉMILE, French banker, member of a Jewish family of Portuguese extraction, and grandson of the philologist Jacob-Rodriguez Péreire, born Dec. 3, 1800, was a Saint Simonian from 1829 till 1834. He wrote for the *Globe* and for the *National*, in conjunction with M. Armand Carrel. Upon the organization of the Saint-Germain railway, M. Émile Péreire, with his brother Isaac, became contractors for it under the guarantee of MM. Rothschild, d'Eichtal, Thurneyssen, and J. Davilliers. This transaction was the origin of their reputation and fortune, and they afterwards undertook, under the same auspices, a more important work, namely, the construction of the Northern Railway. In 1852 they established the great financial undertaking, the "Société Générale du Crédit Mobilier," with a capital of sixty millions of francs, an institution which has exercised a most important effect upon European industry. M. Émile Péreire, well known, in addition to his administrative talents, by his connection with official and artistic circles, was, in April, 1856, one of the promoters of the posthumous exhibition of the works of Paul Delaroche at the Palais des Beaux-Arts. He was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1837, and was afterwards created an Officer of that Order. In 1863 he was elected as a government candidate to the Corps Législatif for the 3rd circonscription of La Gironde, but he declined to renew his candidature at the general elections of 1869.

PÉREIRE, ISAAC, brother of M. Émile Péreire, born at Bordeaux, Nov. 25, 1806, has been for the most part engaged in the same undertakings. He was created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1865, was elected as a government candidate, a deputy to the Corps Législatif for the circonscription of the Pyrénées-Orientales, in 1843; and he published a pamphlet in 1864, entitled "Le Rôle de la Banque de France et l'Organisation du Crédit en France."

PÉRIER, AUGUSTE CASIMIR VICTOR LAURENT, a French statesman, eldest son of the celebrated minister (who died in 1832), was born in Paris, Aug. 20, 1811. Entering the diplomatic service of his country at an early age, he became successively Secretary of Embassy at London, Brussels, and the Hague, Chargé d'Affaires at Naples and St. Petersburg, and Minister Plenipotentiary in Hanover. He retired from the diplomatic service in 1846, on being elected a deputy for the First Arrondissement of Paris, which he represented in the Chamber till the revolution of Feb., when he withdrew to his estates in the department of the Aube. In 1849 the electors of that department elected him as a member of the Legislative Assembly. He usually voted with the majority, was a member of the "Commission de Permanence," and supported the policy of the "Élysée" until the formation of the ministry which preceded the *coup d'état*, against which he protested. On Dec. 2, 1851, he was taken prisoner to Mont Valérien, and on gaining his liberty a few days later, he retired into private life. For several years he engaged in agricultural projects on an extended scale. He failed to secure a seat in the Corps Législatif at the elections of 1869, but since the *déchéance* of the empire he has occupied a prominent place among French politicians. M. Thiers nominated him Minister of the Interior, Oct. 12, 1871.

PEROWNE, THE REV. JOHN JAMES STEWART, M.A., was born March 13, 1823, at Burdwan, Bengal, of a family of French (Huguenot) extraction, that came over to this country at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He was educated at Norwich Grammar School and at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; was appointed Bell's University Scholar in 1842, Crosse (Theological) Scholar in 1845, Tyrwhitt's (Hebrew) Scholar in 1848, and Members' Prizeman (Latin essay) in 1844, 1846, and 1847. Mr. Perowne took his B.A. degree in 1845, and that of M.A. in 1848, and was elected a Fellow of his college in 1849. He was select preacher at the University Church in 1853 and 1861, and Hulsean Lecturer in 1868. For several years he held a Lectureship and Professorship in King's College, London, and was Assistant-preacher at Lincoln's Inn, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Norwich. He is now Vice-Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, and Canon Residentiary of Llandaff; Examiner in the Text of Scripture, &c., in the University of London. Canon Perowne is the author of "The Book of Psalms, a New Translation, with Notes, Critical and Exegetical," 2 vols. (2nd edition); Hulsean Lectures on "Immortality;" and occasional Sermons; articles in Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," *Contemporary Review*, *Good Words*, &c., and an Essay on Welsh Cathedrals. He is also the editor of *Al Adjrumüet*, an Arabic Grammar, and of "Rogers on the Thirty-nine Articles." Canon Perowne is a member of the company engaged on the revision of the Old Testament.

PERRY, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES, D.D., Bishop of Melbourne, youngest son of the late John Perry, Esq., of Moor Hall, Essex, was born in 1807, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1828, as Senior Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman, and first class in classics, and was afterwards elected a Fellow of his College. Having held a parochial cure in Cambridge for several years, he was consecrated, in 1847, to the see of Melbourne, on the subdivision of the diocese of Australia. Its annual income is about £1,333 a year, derived partly from the Colonial Treasury and partly from the Colonial Bishopric Fund.

PERRY, SIR THOMAS ERSKINE, son of the late Thomas Perry, Esq., proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*, born in 1806, was educated at the Charterhouse and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1829. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, and in 1847 was appointed Chief Justice at Bombay, which post he resigned in 1852, and returned to England. He was elected one of the members in the Liberal interest, for Devonport, in May, 1854, and at the general election in March, 1857, and in April, 1859; in Aug. of which year he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds on becoming a member of Her Majesty's Indian Council.

PERSIA, SHAH OF. (*See* NASSER-ED-DEEN.)

PETERBOROUGH, BISHOP OF. (*See* MAGEE, DR.)

PETERMANN, AUGUST HEINRICH, geographer, born in Bleicherode, a small Prussian town, situated near the Harz Mountains, April 18, 1822, was educated at the College of Nordhausen, with a view to becoming a clergyman. His decided taste and talent for geography having made itself apparent just at the time when Professor Berghaus founded a Geographical Academy at Potsdam, a favourable opportunity presented itself for him to follow out his natural inclination, and he was, in 1839, transferred to Potsdam. Here he became acquainted with some of the most celebrated men of his profession in Germany; among others, with Baron Humboldt, for whom he drew, in 1841, the map illustrating his work, "Asie Centrale." Petermann removed to London in 1847, where he became an active member of the Royal Geographical Society. He published various works; amongst others, in connection with the Rev. Thomas Milner, "The Atlas of Physical Geography," and an "Account of the Expedition to Central Africa;" he constructed numerous maps, and was a contributor to the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." He took very great interest in the explorations then going on in Africa; and, owing to his suggestions and exertions, Drs. Barth, Overweg, and Vogel were charged by the British Government with missions which have been attended with unexampled success, opening out vast regions to English commerce and enterprise, and creating a new interest for the whole of that continent. His views on Arctic geography have recently been corroborated by Dr. Kane's discoveries of a Polar Sea. More recently, between the years 1865 and 1868, he organized the Prussian expedition to the North Pole. In 1854 Mr. Petermann was created Professor of Geography at Gotha by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, and in Jan., 1855, received from the University of Göttingen the diploma of Doctor of Philosophy. He superintends the large geographical establishment of Justice Perthes at Gotha, publishing, among other works, a *Monthly Geographical Journal*, and keeps up an intimate connection with England. In 1869 the Emperor of Austria conferred the Order of the Iron Crown on Dr. A. H. Petermann, in recognition of his services rendered to science in his expedition to the North Pole.

PETERMANN, JULIUS HEINRICH, Ph.D., D.D., a German Orientalist, born Aug. 12, 1801, at Glauchau, in Saxony, and, having attended the public seminary at Pforte, near Naumburg, from 1815 to 1821, entered the University of Leipsic, where, from 1821 to 1825, he studied theology and Oriental languages. These studies he afterwards further prosecuted from 1825 to 1829 in the University of Berlin. In the last-named year he graduated as Doctor of Philosophy, and wrote a dissertation "De duabus Pentateuchi paraphrasibus Chaldaicis." In 1830 he habilitated in the Philosophical Faculty of the University of Berlin. In the autumn of the year 1832 Dr. Petermann spent six months in Venice, in order to study the Armenian language in the monastery of the Mecharists of St. Lazzaro. In 1836 he was nominated a Professor Extraordinary, and wrote a dissertation, "De Ostianis." In the same year he also published his "Grammar of the Armenian Language." In 1840 appeared contemporaneously the series of grammars entitled "Portæ Linguarum Arabicæ, Chaldaicæ, et Armeniacæ," of which works several editions have been called for. In 1854 Dr. Petermann took part in the formation and establishment of the German Oriental Society, of which society he became a Fellow. In 1851 appeared his "Porta Linguæ Hebraicæ." In the same year he was elected a Member in Ordinary of the Imperial Academy of Sciences in Berlin, and delivered various lectures, two of which have been published. Dr. Petermann had previously been elected a Fellow of the Academy of the Mecharists of St. Lazzaro. Somewhat later he was nominated a Corresponding Member of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, and an Honorary Member of the American Oriental Society. In 1852 Prof. Petermann undertook a longer journey to the East, during which he spent seven months in Damascus, two in Jerusalem, two in Nablous, in order to become accurately acquainted with the Samaritans; and three in Sukesh Shiuch, for the purpose of obtaining as thorough a knowledge as was possible of the Mandæi or Mandees. Thence, having returned to Bagdad, the Professor made a four months' tour through Persia, and got back to Berlin in June, 1855. A description of this journey he published at Leipsic, under the title of "Travels in the East," 2 vols. In 1865 he went to Constantinople, and thence to Venice, where he collated the Armenian Codex of the Chronicle of Eusebius, and edited then the second part of a sectional Latin translation in conjunction with Schöne, who edited the Greek text with Rödiger, who collated an old Syriac version. Contemporaneously with this appeared his metallographic reprint of the great work of the Mandees—the so-called "Liber Adami," or "Book of Adam," with the variants of the Paris MSS. From Jan., 1867, to the middle of the year 1868, Prof. Petermann undertook, in order to prosecute his Armenian and Samaritan studies, the administration of the Prussian (afterwards the North German) consulate at Jerusalem, and published in the last-named year his "Attempt at a Doctrine of the Hebrew Grammatical Forms according to the Pronunciation of the Present Samaritans." He is also engaged on an edition of the Samaritan Pentateuch, with the variants collected in Nablous. On the occasion of the jubilee of the University of Greifswald, the Theological Faculty conferred upon Dr. Petermann the degree of D.D. *honoris causâ*.

PETO, Sir Samuel Morton, Bart., born at Woking, Surrey, Aug. 4, 1809, served an apprenticeship of seven years with his uncle, Mr. Henry Peto, an extensive builder, and at his death in 1830 succeeded to a moiety of the business; his partner being Mr. Thomas Grissell, another nephew of the deceased. The partnership was dissolved by mutual consent in 1845; Mr. Grissell continuing on his own account the erection of the Houses of Parliament, the greatest of the many public buildings undertaken by the firm. Among these structures are Hungerford Market and the Reform and Oxford and Cambridge Clubhouses. Sir Samuel M. Peto has constructed a large portion of the leading railway-works in England, and has been engaged in the formation of a large railway in Canada. Among his most important works are the Norwegian Grand Trunk line and the Royal Danish line, in 1854; and upon the opening of the latter, he received from the King of Denmark the Order of the Dannebrog. Towards the close of 1854 he undertook, without prospect of profit, the construction of a railway from Balaklava, in the Crimea, originated by the late Duke of Newcastle, then Minister-at-War, and in appreciation of these patriotic services received a patent of baronetcy, Feb. 22, 1855. Bloomsbury Chapel was built for the Baptists at his expense; and the Diorama premises in the Regent's Park were purchased by him and converted into a chapel for the same denomination. He was returned one of the members in the advanced Liberal interest for Norwich in Aug., 1847, and again at the general election in July, 1852, and retired in Dec., 1854. He was elected one of the members for Finsbury in April, 1859, and at the general election in July, 1865, exchanged this seat for Bristol, but retired from Parliament in April, 1868, in consequence of the bankruptcy of the firm of Peto, Betts, & Crampton, with liabilities of above £7,000,000. He is the author of "Taxation, its Levy and Expenditure," published in 1863; and "Resources and Prospects of America," in 1866.

PETTIE, John, A.R.A., born at Edinburgh, in 1839; studied at the Trustees' Academy of that city, under Messrs. Robert Scott Lauder and John Ballantyne, from 1855 till 1862, in which year he took up his residence in London. He contributed works for five or six years to the exhibitions of the Royal Scottish Academy, and has been represented at the Royal Academy for the last eight years. His subjects are for the most part historical. Amongst the works exhibited by him at the Royal Academy are the following:—"What d'ye lack, Madam?" in 1861; "The Trio," in 1863; "The Tonsure," and "George refusing to take the Oath at Houlker Hall," in 1864. Amongst other pictures which he has exhibited at the British Institution and the Winter Exhibition in Suffolk-street, may be mentioned "The Time and Place," "Out of an Engagement," "The Bible and the Monk," and "An Inquisitorial Visit." Mr. Pettie was elected an A.R.A. in June, 1866.

PHELPS, Samuel, actor and manager, born at Devonport, in 1806, was apprenticed to a printer; but the bent of his mind lay in another direction, and he made his first appearance on the stage at York in 1828. His first attempt before a London audience was in the character of Shylock, at the Haymarket Theatre, under the management of Mr. Webster, and the performance was favourably received; nor was his next essay in the arduous part of Hamlet less successful. When Mr. Macready undertook the management of Covent Garden Theatre in 1837, Mr. Phelps was engaged as one of the leading performers, and at the public entertainment given to Mr. Macready on his retirement from the stage, in 1851, he pointed to Mr. Phelps as the most promising, if not the most accomplished, Shaksperian performer of the day. In 1844 he became manager of Sadler's Wells Theatre, and in so doing one of his chief objects was to restore the popularity of the legitimate drama, then at a very low ebb; and in this experiment he was completely successful. He was engaged by Mr. Fechter at the Lyceum, and afterwards at Drury Lane Theatre, where he has appeared regularly for several seasons. His leading characteristics as an actor both in tragedy and comedy are, a scrupulous adherence to the meaning of the author, and a fine elocution, combined with a careful regard to the archæological requirements of the *mise en scène*. He edited an edition of Shakspere, published in 1853.

PHILLIMORE, The Right Hon. Sir Robert Joseph, D.C.L., second son of the late Joseph Phillimore, Esq., D.C.L., M.P., born in 1810, was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was a student; graduated B.A. in 1831, and proceeded M.A. and D.C.L. He was admitted an Advocate of Doctors' Commons in 1839, and called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1841; became a Q.C., and Chancellor of the dioceses of Oxford, Chichester, and Salisbury. He was appointed Judge of the Cinque Ports in 1855, H.M. Advocate-General in 1862, when he received the honour of knighthood; Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and of the Arches Court of Canterbury, and was sworn a Privy Councillor in Aug., 1867. On May 17, 1871, he was appointed Judge Advocate-General in the room of the Right Hon. John Robert Davison, deceased, "to hold that office until a new arrangement of its duties can be effected." He was one of the members for Tavistock, in the Liberal-Conservative interest, from Feb., 1853, till March, 1857. Sir Robert has written "Study of the Civil and Canon Law," published in 1843; "Law of Domicil," in 1847; an edition of Burn's "Ecclesiastical Law;" "Commentaries on International Law," in 1854–61; "Arguments in the case of Liddell *v.* Westerton," in 1856; and other legal treatises. He edited the "Memoirs and Correspondence of George Lord Lyttleton, 1734–73," published in 1845.

PHILLIPS, Sir Benjamin Samuel, born in London, Jan. 4, 1811, engaged in commercial pursuits, was chosen an Alderman of the City in 1857, and after filling the office of Sheriff in 1859-60, was elected Lord Mayor in 1865. During his mayoralty he had the honour of entertaining at a grand banquet his majesty the King of the Belgians, from whom he received the order of Leopold. In conjunction with others, he took an active part in devising means for the relief of the distress caused by the visitation of the cholera in 1866, and by the famine in India, and received the honour of knighthood Dec. 28, 1866. Sir Benjamin, who is a member of the Jewish community, is a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Middlesex, and a magistrate for the county of Kent.

PHILLIPS, John, M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.G.S., geologist, nephew of William Smith, the father of British geology, born Dec. 25, 1800, is the author of several standard works on his favourite science, and as the Secretary to the British Association, has arranged and edited no fewer than twenty-seven volumes of the Reports of the Transactions of that learned body. Commencing in 1826, he has contributed more than sixty books and papers to the literature of geology, most of them being the records of original researches. The latest of these works is a History of Vesuvius. Another, on the Geology of the Thames Valley, is in the press. In 1858 and 1859 he was elected to the Presidency of the Geological Society, and in 1864 accepted the same office in the British Association. He has been Professor of Geology in King's College, London, and in Trinity College, Dublin, and now at the University of Oxford occupies the chair once filled by the late Dr. Buckland. He has received the doctorate from Dublin, Cambridge, and Oxford. Professor Phillips has devoted much attention to several branches of physical science. To meteorology he contributed "Three Years' Observations on Rain" at different heights from the ground, a Pluviometer which registers the direction and inclination of rain, and a method of measuring the velocity of wind by a thermometer. He invented a self-discharging electrophorus, and a peculiar maximum thermometer, both in ordinary use; took part with Gen. Sabine and others in a magnetic survey of the British isles, and has lately made special researches on the physical aspect of the sun, moon, and Mars. For communications on the sun, moon, and Mars, and on the eclipse of Dec., 1870, see the "Proceedings of the Royal Society," 1863–71.

PHILLIPS, Wendell, an American orator and author, born at Boston, Massachusetts, Nov. 29, 1811, graduated from Harvard College in 1831, from Cambridge Law School in 1833, and was admitted to the Suffolk County bar in the following year. The anti-slavery movement in Boston commenced in 1835 with the mobbing of William Lloyd Garrison, and the meeting in regard to the murder of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, in 1837, when Mr. Phillips joined the small band of Abolitionists in Massachusetts, and identified himself with the Anti-Slavery, Temperance, and Woman's Rights reforms, as well as with those for the amelioration of the criminal law. His learning and eloquence made him very influential, unpopular as were his views. He has mingled lectures and orations on literary, historical, and scientific subjects with those on reform, and enjoys the reputation of being one of the most effective orators in America. Since the emancipation of the slaves, and the granting of all civil rights to the people of colour, Mr. Phillips has devoted much of his attention to other reforms, and has manifested a somewhat querulous spirit, which has impaired his influence. He was the candidate of the Prohibitory Liquor Law and working men's parties for Governor of Massachusetts in 1870, but was very moderately supported. Mr. Phillips has published—"The Constitution a Pro-Slavery Compact," 1844; "Can Abolitionists Vote or take Office under the United States Constitution?" 1845; Reviews of "Spooner's Unconstitutionality of Slavery," "Daniel Webster's Fifth of March Speech," and of of "Kossuth's Curse," 1847–51; "Speeches," 1852; "Defence of the Anti-Slavery Movement," 1853, republished in London; "Three Speeches and Two Arguments," 1851–59; "Addresses on Slavery, Temperance, &c.," 1859; "Speeches, Lectures, and Letters, 1853–63," 1863, also republished in London.

PHILPOTT, The Right Rev. Henry, D.D., Bishop of Worcester, younger son of the late Mr. Richard Philpott, of Chichester, born Nov. 17, 1807, was educated at the Cathedral

Grammar School, Chichester, and at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, graduated B.A, as Senior Wrangler and a first class in the Classical Tripos in 1829. He was elected Fellow of his college, and held the office of Assistant-Tutor and Tutor till his election to the Mastership of the College in 1845. He served the office of Moderator in the University in 1833, 1834, and 1836, that of Examiner for Mathematical Honours in 1837 and 1838, and that of Proctor in 1834-5. The late Bishop of London (Dr. Blomfield) appointed him, in 1837, Preacher in Whitehall Chapel, London, which office he held for two years and a half; he was twice nominated a Select Preacher before the University; and was appointed Examining Chaplain by the late Dr. Turton, Bishop of Ely, on his elevation to the episcopate in 1844. After his election to the Mastership of his college, in 1845, he took an active part in the business of the University, and served as Vice-Chancellor in 1846, 1856, and 1857. At the end of his last year of that office, several members of the Senate presented his portrait, painted by Sir J. W. Gordon, to the University, as a memorial of the services he had rendered during the sitting of the Commission, and it is in the Fitzwilliam Museum. He was appointed by the late Prince Consort one of his four Chaplains in 1847, and retained that office till his election to the see of Worcester in 1860. He was appointed Clerk of the Closet to the Queen in 1865.

PICARD, Louis-Joseph-Ernest, advocate and deputy, born at Paris, Dec. 24, 1821, was received as an advocate in 1844, and a doctor-in-law in July, 1846. He commenced practice at the Paris bar under the auspices of M. Liouville, bâtonnier of the order, whose son-in-law he became. In June, 1858, he was elected to the Corps Législatif as an Opposition candidate for the fifth circonscription of the Seine, and shortly afterwards took an active part in the discussions relating to the election of M. de Dalmas, the annexation of the banlieue of Paris to the city, and financial questions. In the session of 1860 he was one of the deputies known by the name of "The Five," and attracted the attention of the Chamber by the keen satire which pervaded his speeches. M. Picard was re-elected in 1863 and 1869 for the same circonscription; but in the latter year he was also elected for the 1st circonscription of the Hérault, and for political reasons he chose to represent the latter constituency. At the time of the revolution at Paris, Sept. 4, 1870, he was appointed Minister of Finance in the Government of the National Defence, and on the formation of M. Thiers' Government he was nominated Minister of the Interior, Feb. 19, 1871.

PICCOLOMINI, Maria, operatic singer, member of an ancient and noble family in Tuscany, was born at Sienna, in 1835. In childhood she gave very great promise of vocal powers, and her parents confided her musical education to Romani, one of the first teachers in Italy, under whose instruction she made her first appearance at Florence, in 1852, in the character of Lucrezia Borgia, being little more than sixteen. This character she performed for twenty nights, with immense success. She spent four years in a professional tour through Italy, and attracted crowds of admirers at Florence, Rome, Palermo, and Verona, and at Turin she appeared for the first time in the "Traviata," in which opera she came before an English audience in 1856, and met with a most enthusiastic reception. Her success in Paris was not quite so great, though in that city she was much admired, and drew crowded houses. During her stay in England she sang in the most important cities of the United Kingdom. In addition to the above-mentioned operas, she performed in "Figaro," "The Huguenots," "La Serva Padrona," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "The Bohemian Girl," "Luisa Miller," "La Figlia del Reggimento," and as Zerlina, in Mozart's "Don Giovanni." In 1861 she married, and retired from professional life.

PICKERSGILL, **Frederick Richard**, R.A., nephew of H. W. Pickersgill, R.A., born in London, in 1820, studied at the Royal Academy. His first production, "The Combat between Hercules and Achelous," an oil-painting, exhibited in 1840, was followed by a prize cartoon of "The Death of King Lear," exhibited in Westminster Hall in 1843; and "The Burial of Harold," a magnificent picture, for which he received a first-class prize, in 1847, and which was immediately purchased for the new Houses of Parliament. Mr. Pickersgill is a regular exhibitor, and his pictures generally command many admirers and fetch high prices. In 1847 he was elected A.R.A., and in 1857 was promoted to the rank of Academician.

PICKERSGILL, **Henry William**, R.A., son of a gentleman who was connected with the silk trade, born in London, in 1782, and brought up to commercial pursuits, was accidentally led to study art, for which he had always a strong inclination. An early marriage threw him very much upon his own resources, and having exhibited one or two successful pictures, he was elected an A.R.A. when little more than thirty years of age, and was admitted in 1827 to the full honours of the Academy, of which he is the oldest member. From that date he has constantly exhibited, and his skill and power can hardly be said to show symptoms of decay. He is celebrated for his portraits, and there are few distinguished personages who have not sat to Mr. Pickersgill at one time or another during the last forty-five years.

PIE, **The Right Rev. Louis François Désiré Edouard**, a French prelate, born at Pontgonin (Eure-et-Loire), Sept. 26, 1815, was Vicar-General of the diocese of Chartres for some years previous to 1849, when he was consecrated Bishop of Poitiers. Among the members of the French episcopate there is none more devoted to the cause of the Pope and the temporal power than Mgr. Pie, whose ardent zeal in this respect brought him on several occasions into antagonism with the Imperial Government. At the Vatican Council (1869-70) he voted for the definition of the dogma of Papal Infallibility. He is the author of a large number of sermons, Pastoral and Synodal "Instructions," Funeral Discourses, and "Mandements," most of which have been reprinted in a collected form.

PIGOTT, **The Right Hon. David Richard**, son of a physician at Kilworth, co. Cork, born in 1805, was called to the Irish bar in 1826. He was Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1839, Attorney-General from 1840 till Sept., 1841, and was appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland in 1846. He sat as member for Clonmel in the Liberal interest from 1839 till 1846, and was appointed one of the Visitors of Maynooth College in 1845. He was sworn a Privy Councillor on becoming Attorney-General for Ireland in 1840.

PIGOTT, **Sir Gillery**, fourth son of the late Paynton Pigott-Stainsby-Conant, Esq., of Sherfield, Hants, born in 1813, and educated privately at Putney, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1839, and went the Oxford circuit. He was appointed a Serjeant-at-Law, with patent of precedence, in 1856, and was Recorder of Hereford. He was one of the members for Reading in the Liberal interest from Oct., 1860, till Oct., 1863, when he was promoted to a Judgeship in the Court of Exchequer, and received the honour of knighthood.

PIM, **Capt. Bedford Capperton Trevylian**, R.N., F.R.G.S., son of E. B. Pim, who died in command of H.M.S. *Black Joke*, on the coast of Africa, was born at Bideford, Devon, June 12, 1826, and educated at the Royal Naval School. He went to India in the merchant service, and on his return was appointed a volunteer (1st class) in the Royal Navy in 1842. Having been employed for some years in the Surveying service, he made the voyage round the world in H.M.S. *Herald*, in 1845–51, and was engaged from first to last in the search for Sir

John Franklin, both through Behring's Straits and Baffin's Bay. He was the officer who reached the *Investigator*, and saved the crew of that ship, besides being the first man who made his way from a ship on the eastern to a ship on the western side of the North-West Passage. He saw active service, in command, in the Russian war, for which he has a medal, and in China, where he was desperately wounded in no less than six places; was made a commander in 1858, and served in the West Indies and on the Cape of Good Hope station. He is the author of "The Gate of the Pacific," published in 1863; of "Dottings on the Roadside in Panama, Nicaragua, and Mosquito" (in collaboration with the late Dr. Berthold Seemann), in 1869; and of various pamphlets and articles, mostly geographical. Capt. Pim has for some years been engaged in opening, by his own private efforts, railway transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific across Nicaragua.

PINE, Sir Benjamin Chilley Campbell, member of a Devonshire family, born in 1813, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar in 1841. He was appointed Queen's Advocate at Sierra Leone in 1842, and acting Governor there in 1848; was Lieut.-Governor of Natal in 1849, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast settlements in 1856, when he was created a Knight Bachelor; was appointed Lieut.-Governor of St. Christopher's in 1859; Governor of Western Australia in Sept., 1868; and Governor of the Virgin Islands in April, 1869. He has published some articles on the African colonies in the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

PINWELL, George John, wood-engraver and water-colour painter, was born in London, Dec. 26, 1842, and began to study at the Hearthley School of Art, April, 1862. He was elected an Associate of the Society of Painters in Water Colours in 1869, and a member of the same in 1871, in which year he was also elected an honorary member of the Belgian Society of Painters in Water Colours. Mr. Pinwell commenced drawing on wood in 1863 for *Once-a-Week*, *Good Words*, the *Sunday Magazine*, and *London Society*; illustrated Dalziel's "Vicar of Wakefield" in 1864; exhibited his first water-colour at the Dudley Gallery in 1865; and made drawings for Dalziel's "Wayside Posies," Jean Ingelow's "Poems," and Buchanan's "Ballads of the Affections," in 1865, 1866, and 1867.

PIORRY, Pierre-Adolphe, physician, member of the Academy of Medicine, born at Poitiers, Dec. 31, 1794, studied medicine at the age of sixteen, when he was drawn by the conscription, and went as surgeon to the army in Spain. After his return to Paris, in 1814, he studied at the Hôpital de la Charité, under MM. Fouquier and Roux, and took the degree of Doctor in 1816. About this time he wrote numerous papers on medical subjects, and contributed various articles to the "Journal de la Société de Médecine," "Le Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales," &c. He became a physician to the hospitals in 1827. Laennec, who had published in 1819 the results of his researches upon auscultation, and who had remarked the zeal with which M. Piorry performed his professional duties at the Hôpital de la Charité, became very friendly towards him. Shortly afterwards M. Piorry originated a new mode of percussion, which he called "percussion médiate," it being effected with a plate of metal or ivory. This formed the subject of a work entitled "Traité sur la Percussion Médiate," which gained the Montyon prize in 1828. The peculiar doctrine held by M. Piorry has raised up numerous adversaries. In 1823 he was elected a member of the Academy of Medicine, was Professor of Clinical Medicine at the Faculty, and has held a similar position at the Hôpital de la Charité from 1846 till 1864, when he was appointed Professor of Clinical Medicine at the Hôtel Dieu. He retired on a pension in 1866. He was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, April 28, 1838, and became an Officer Nov. 3, 1866. He has written,

amongst other works, "Mémoires sur l'Irritation Encéphalique des Enfants," published in 1823; "Procédé Opératoire sur la Percussion," in 1831; "Traité du Diagnostic," "Traité de Séméologie," in 1836; "De l'Hérédité dans les Maladies," in 1840; "Traité de Médecine Pratique et de Pathologie Intrique ou Médicale," in 1842; "Dieu, l'Âme, la Nature," a poem, in 1854; "Mémoire sur la Curabilité et le Traitement de la Phthisie Pulmonaire," &c., and "Discours sur l'Organisme, le Vitalisme, et le Psychisme," in 1860; "La Médecine du Bon Sens," in 1864; and "Traité de Plessimétrisme et d'Organographisme," in 1866.

PITMAN, Isaac, born at Trowbridge, Wilts, Jan. 4, 1813, and educated at the Grammar-school in that town, after having been clerk for some time, was trained in the Normal British School in London, and was appointed Master of the British School, Barton-on-Humber, in 1832. He established the British School at Wotton-under-Edge in 1836, and removed to Bath in 1839. His first treatise on shorthand, entitled "Stenographic Sound-hand," appeared in 1837, and he became the inventor of the system of phonetic writing, to which he has devoted his entire attention since 1843, in which year the Phonetic Society was formed. His system of "Phonography, or Writing of Sound," appeared in 1840; and his "Phonographic Reporter's Companion" in 1853. The "Phonetic Institute," at Bath, is really a phonetic printing-office. Mr. Pitman edits and prints the *Phonetic Journal*, weekly, and lithographs the shorthand *Supplement* which accompanies it. This journal is printed in phonetic type, except a small portion, in ordinary type, which records the progress of the "Writing and Spelling Reform." Besides printing his own instruction-books for teaching phonetic shorthand, Mr. Pitman has issued a little library of books, printed entirely in shorthand, ranging from the Bible to "Rasselas."

PITRA, John Baptist, a French Cardinal, born at Champforgeuil, near Autun, Aug. 31, 1812, embraced the ecclesiastical profession at an early age, and after being for some time teacher of rhetoric in the seminary of his native town, became a Benedictine monk in the abbey of Solesme. Following the example of so many members of that learned order, he devoted himself to the study of ecclesiastical antiquities, and composed an admirable "Histoire de Saint-Léger," which was followed by his "Spicilegium Solesmense," 5 vols., Paris, 1852–60, a collection of documents, previously unpublished, in elucidation of Church history. To obtain the materials for this superb work, Dom Pitra visited nearly all the great libraries in Europe. Summoned to Rome by Pope Pius IX. in 1858, he was directed to study the ancient and modern canons of the Oriental Churches, and the results of his labours are embodied in a work entitled "Juris Ecclesiastici Græcorum Historia et Monumenta," the first volume of which, printed by the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, appeared in 1864. Dom Pitra was appointed a member of that Congregation for the religious affairs of the East in 1862, and created a Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, of the title of S. Tommaso in Parione, March 16, 1863.

PIUS THE NINTH (Pope), a member of the noble family of Ferretti, named Giovanni Maria Mastaï Ferretti, born at Sinegaglia, May 13, 1792, was intended for the army, but resolved to devote himself to the Church. For several years after his ordination he attended to his pastoral duties with exemplary self-devotion, and was nominated by Pius the Seventh on a mission to the Government of Chili, in South America, shortly after the recognition of the independence of that republic. The duties of this mission were performed by him with great discretion; and immediately on his return to Rome he was appointed by Leo XII. to one of the most important of the ecclesiastico-civil departments of administration. In 1836 he was sent as Apostolic Nuncio to Naples, while the cholera was raging there, and his name is still revered by the poorer inhabitants of that city, in gratitude for his disinterested efforts to alleviate their sufferings. In 1840 he was created Cardinal Archbishop of Imola, in the Romagna, where much political disaffection existed; but he devoted himself to the duties of his diocese with so much zeal and self-denial, and displayed such liberality of sentiment, that he soon gained the affections of the people, and restored peace and tranquillity to the district. Pope Gregory XVI. died June 1, 1846, and Cardinal Ferretti was elected to the Papacy, under the name of Pius the Ninth, June 16. The new Pope at first acquired much popularity by favouring the hopes and wishes of the people for the reform of the Papal Government; and the enthusiasm not only of the Romans, but of the whole Italian people, was raised to the highest pitch. But the French revolution of 1848 gave a much more powerful impulse to the enthusiasm, not only of the Italian patriots, but of the friends of liberal institutions all over Europe, awakening a demand, not for mere administrative reforms, but for popular systems of representative government. These sweeping changes the Pope was not prepared to support, and from that moment his popularity began to decline. A policy of reaction commenced, which only widened the breach between the Papal Government and the people, and gave an impetus to the agitation for organic changes. The popular disaffection was greatly increased on his taking for his minister Count Rossi, one of the most aristocratic and unpopular men in Rome; and, indeed, the fury of the people could with difficulty be restrained. Count Rossi was assassinated Nov. 15, and Pius himself, a few days later, escaped from Rome in disguise, and arrived safely in Gaeta, the first town in the Neapolitan territory, whither he was followed by the members of the Papal court and the diplomatic corps. He sent to Rome an ordonnance, Nov. 27, declaring void all the acts of the Government, which he superseded by a state commission. This document the Roman Chambers treated with contempt, appointed a Provisional Government, and set about improving the victory they had achieved. The Pope remained nearly a year and a half at Gaeta and Portici, an object of sympathy as the head of the Roman Catholic Church. During his absence, Rome, which was in the possession of the native troops under Garibaldi, was besieged, and at last taken by storm by the French army under Gen. Oudinot, after sustaining some reverses. The Pope left Portici April 4, 1850, escorted by Neapolitan and French dragoons, and accompanied by the King of Naples and several members of his family. He crossed the frontier at Terracina, April 6, and re-entered Rome April 12, with great ceremony and splendour. The events of the years 1859 and 1860 tended greatly to weaken the temporal power of the Holy See. A rebellion broke out in the Legations, and the inhabitants expressed a desire to submit themselves to the government of the King of Sardinia. This was subsequently effected. In Sept., 1860, the Sardinian troops, to the number of about 50,000, entered the Papal territory, took Pesaro, Fano, Urbino, Perugia, and Spoleto, and brought the campaign to a close by the capture of Ancona on Sept. 28, when General Lamoricière, to whom the defence of the Papal forces had been intrusted, surrendered with the entire garrison as prisoners of war. All the States of the Church were now seized by the Sardinian troops with the exception of Rome, Civita Vecchia, and certain districts that were occupied by the French army. Differences arose also between the Holy See and the French Government, and in 1864 the famous September Convention was concluded between Italy and France, the latter power engaging to withdraw all her troops from the Pontifical States within the space of two years, while Italy engaged not to attack the territory of the Holy Father, and to prevent even by force every attack upon that territory from without. Italy further engaged to raise no protest against the organization of a Papal army, and declared herself ready to enter into an arrangement to take under her charge a proportionate part of the debt of the former States of the Church. On the 8th of Dec. following, the Pope issued his Encyclical, accompanied by a Syllabus of Errors, condemnatory of the revolutionary principles of 1789. At the commencement of the year 1866 his Holiness obtained leave from the French Government to raise in France a corps of foreign troops, called the Antibes Legion, destined for the defence of the Holy See after the withdrawal of the French soldiers. The impatience of Garibaldi and his followers, however, precipitated the crisis, and led to the prolongation of the French occupation beyond the period stipulated in the Convention of September. The "red-shirts" advanced into the Pontifical territory, and defeated the Pontifical troops at Monte Rotondo (Oct. 26); but a few days later (Nov. 4) they were in turn completely vanquished at Mentana by the united Pontifical and French armies. The French troops remained at Rome until the war took place between France and Germany, when the Emperor Napoleon felt himself compelled to withdraw them. Accordingly the last detachment left the Pontifical territory Aug. 8, 1870, and on the 20th of the following month, notwithstanding the agreement made by King Victor Emmanuel not to invade the Pope's dominions, the Italian troops, under General Cadorna, entered Rome after a short resistance from the Pontifical troops, who ceased firing at the request of the Holy Father himself. Since that period the Sovereign Pontiff has lived in seclusion in the Vatican, refusing to take part in the grand religious ceremonials which formerly attracted so many thousands of visitors to the Eternal City, and declining to enter into any compact with the Italian Government on the basis of the Papal guarantees voted by the Parliament at Florence. On the occasion of his completing the twenty-fifth year of his eventful pontificate, on June 16, 1871, the Holy Father received the congratulations not only of his religious subjects in every part of the globe, and of the rulers of Catholic nations, but also of several non-Catholic sovereigns, including Queen Victoria and the Emperor of Germany. The chief ecclesiastical acts of the Pope have been the condemnation of the Irish Colleges; the division of England into Roman Catholic dioceses in 1850; the formal definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Dec. 8, 1854; the publication of the famous Encyclical and Syllabus. Dec. 8, 1864; the canonization of the Japanese martyrs; and lastly, the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican, convoked by a bull, Dec. 8, 1867, and solemnly opened in the Vatican Basilica, Dec. 8, 1869. The total number of patriarchs, archbishops, and bishops who took part in the Council at any time between Dec. 8, 1869, and July 18, 1870, when it was suspended, in consequence of the invasion of Rome, was 704. The most important act of the Council was the definition of the dogma of the Infallibility of the Roman Pontiff in the following terms:—"We teach and define that it is a dogma divinely revealed: that the Roman Pontiff, when he speaks *ex cathedrâ*—that is, when in discharge of the office of pastor and teacher of all Christians, by virtue of his supreme apostolic authority he defines a doctrine regarding faith or morals to be held by the Universal Church—is, by the divine assistance promised to him in Blessed Peter, possessed of that infallibility with which the Divine Redeemer willed that His Church should be endowed in defining doctrine regarding faith or morals; and that therefore such definitions of the Roman Pontiff are of themselves, and not from the consent of the Church, irreformable."

PLANCHÉ, James Robinson, descended from a French family which sought refuge in England on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, was born in Old Burlington Street, London, Feb. 27, 1796. The bent of his mind early displayed itself in a burlesque, entitled "Amorosa, King of Little Britain," written for private performance, but afterwards accepted by the management of Drury Lane Theatre, and played with applause in May, 1818. This success led Mr. Planché to write other pieces for various theatres, which were well received. Among these were the operas of "Maid Marian," to which Mr. Bishop furnished the music; and of "Oberon," written expressly for Weber's music. He prepared adaptations of some of the plays of our older dramatists; among them, "The Woman never Vexed," "The Merchant's Wedding," &c. Mr. Planché has paid considerable attention to the subject of archæology and costume, and was commissioned by the proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre to attend the coronation of Charles X., in order to make drawings for the purpose of reproducing the pageant on the English stage. At the desire of Mr. Charles Kemble, he designed the costumes for the plays of "King John," "Henry IV.," "As You Like It," "Othello," and "Cymbeline." In 1828 he produced at Drury Lane Theatre his popular drama of "Charles XII.," and in 1830 was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, from which he retired in 1852. He has prepared for the stage nearly two hundred pieces, some of the more remarkable being the extravaganzas produced under the management of Madame Vestris, and he has written a variety of songs, essays, &c., in various periodicals. He wrote, after travelling through a part of the North of Europe, "Lays and Legends of the Rhine," published in 1826; "Descent of the Danube," since reprinted as a guide-book, in 1827; "The History of British Costume," for the "Library of Entertaining Knowledge," in 1834; "Costume," for Knight's Pictorial Shakspere, "Costume and Furniture," in the chapters on Manners and Customs in the "Pictorial History of England;" "Regal Records: Coronations of Queens," at the coronation of Queen Victoria, in 1838; "The Pursuivant at Arms," a treatise on heraldry, in 1852; "King Nut-Cracker, a Fairy Tale," in 1853; "Popular Fairy Tales Illustrated," in 1857; "A Corner of Kent, the parish of Ash-next-Sandwich," in 1864; and articles on dramatic biography in the Penny Cyclopædia. He was created Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms in 1854, and Somerset Herald June 8, 1866.

PLANCY, De. (*See* COLLIN, J.A.S.C.D.)

PLANTIER, THE RIGHT REV. CLAUDE HENRI AUGUSTIN, Bishop of Nîmes, was born at Ceyzerieux (Ain), March 2, 1813, and after holding some minor ecclesiastical preferments, was appointed Vicar-General of the diocese of Lyons. He was consecrated Bishop of Nîmes in 1865. Monseigneur Plantier has acquired a high reputation as a preacher, and is an ardent supporter of the extreme Catholic party. At the Vatican Council of 1869–70, he opposed the claims of the Gallican Church, and was one of the most zealous upholders of the doctrine of Infallibility of the Roman Pontiff. Among his numerous works may be mentioned: "Études Littéraires sur la Poésie Biblique," 1842; 2nd edit., 2 vols., 1865; "Conférences données à Notre Dame de Paris," 2 series, 1849 and 1854; "L'Encyclique et les Appréciations Hostiles dont elle a été l'objet," 1860; several Pastoral Letters in confutation of M. Renan's "Life of Jesus;" and others in defence of the Holy See, and the teaching of the Catholic Church.

PLAYFAIR, LYON, C.B., M.P., LL.D., son of Mr. George Playfair, Chief Inspector-General of Hospitals of Bengal, and nephew of the late Col. Sir Hugh L. Playfair, born in Bengal, in 1819, was educated at St. Andrew's, N.B., and at a very early age took especial interest in chemistry. In 1834 he studied chemistry under Professor Thomas Graham, at the Andersonian University, Glasgow; but his health failing in 1837, he revisited India, and upon his recovery returned to England, and rejoined his friend Graham, then Professor to the London University. In 1838 he went to Giessen, to study organic chemistry under Liebig, and on his return to Scotland undertook the management of the large calico print-works of Messrs. Thompson, of Clitheroe; whence he removed, in 1843, to Manchester, and was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution. At the recommendation of the late Sir Robert Peel, he was appointed on the commission constituted to examine into the sanitary condition of our large towns and populous districts, and his Reports were characterized by great ability. At the close of the commission, Professor Playfair was appointed by the late Sir R. Peel, Chemist to the Museum of Practical Geology. In the Great Exhibition of 1851 he visited the manufacturing districts, and by drawing up an elaborate classification of objects of industry, and by personal communication with the manufacturers, exercised an important influence on the completeness of that great undertaking. He was appointed Special Commissioner in charge of the department of Juries; and at the close of the Exhibition, in recognition of his scientific services, he was made a Companion of the Bath, and received an appointment in the late Prince Consort's household. At the Great Exhibition of 1862, he again had charge of the department of Juries, and was intrusted with the appointment of the jurors, who numbered upwards of 600 persons, consisting of the most eminent men in rank, science, and industry, of all countries of Europe. On the establishment of the department of Science and Art, in 1853, he was appointed Joint Secretary with Mr. Henry Cole; but in 1856, when Mr. Cole assumed the office of Secretary, he became Inspector-General of Government Museums and Schools of Science. In 1857 Professor Playfair was elected President of the Chemical Society of London, and in 1858 was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, where he had the honour to number among his pupils the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred. Professor Playfair has been much employed by various governments to report on subjects of public interest. In conjunction with Sir Henry De La Beche, he examined, at the desire of the Admiralty, into the suitableness of the coals of the United Kingdom for the purposes of the navy; and into the causes of accidents in mines. He was one of the Royal Commissioners appointed on the appearance of the cattle plague in this country, and was chairman of the Royal Commission on the Fisheries of the Scottish coasts. This commission, on which Professor Huxley also acted, laid the basis for the withdrawal of legislative restrictions on sea fisheries. Dr. Lyon Playfair was elected as member for the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's in the general election of 1868, and is a Liberal in politics. He holds honorary appointments as one of H.M.'s Commissioners in the Board of Manufactures, and in the Board of Fisheries for Scotland; is one of the Royal Commissioners for the International Exhibition in London: and in addition to being member of many learned societies, is Officer of the Legion of Honour; Commander of the Austrian Order of Francis Joseph; Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Conception; Knight of the Swedish Order of the Northern Star; and Knight of Würtemberg. He was created LL.D. of the University of Edinburgh, April 12, 1869.

PLEYEL, Madame Marie-Félicité Moke, a pupil of Kalkbrenner, and one of the most distinguished of female pianistes, born in Paris, July 4, 1811, at an early age became the wife of M. Camille Pleyel, the late well-known pianoforte-maker. Madame Pleyel, whose acquirements are not limited to that branch of the arts which she has adopted as a profession, possesses an extensive knowledge of languages and general literature. Her great natural gifts, added to a marvellous mechanical power, entitle this lady to the eulogistic remark of Liszt, that she is not only great amongst female pianistes, but great amongst the greatest artistes of the world. Madame Pleyel became first known to the English musical world in 1846, and her reception was such as to induce her to repeat her visit on several occasions.

PLUMMER, John, "the Northamptonshire Poet," was born in Rosemary Lane, London, in June, 1831. His father, a small stay-maker, was too poor to afford him even a common school education; and he was rendered partially lame and deaf by an illness during infancy. He learned his letters at old bookstalls about the East-end of London, and having read the lives of some painters in the Penny Magazine and Chambers's Miscellany, entered the Spitalfields School of Design, in which he obtained the first prize for an outline drawing from the flat. Unable, from poverty and the removal of his father from London, to continue his attendance there, he studied political economy, and became, to use his own words, "a victim to the art of versifying." Settling, in 1853, at Kettering, in Northamptonshire, he was a constant contributor of poetry and letters on politics to the local papers. A controversy upon which he entered with a Roman Catholic clergyman at Northampton, and another against the monopoly of the "Shoemakers' Union," brought his name before the notice of the public. To combat the tyranny too often inflicted by combinations of labouring men upon their fellows, he published, in 1859, the "Freedom of Labour," a book which was favourably mentioned by Lord Brougham in his speech at Liverpool, and again in the House of Lords, as "an excellent and well-reasoned address on the subject of strikes." While employed at a steam-cutting machine at Kettering, John Plummer found leisure to write a "Prize Essay on Sanitary Reform," a "Tract on Trades' Unions," and numerous articles on wages, labour, capital, strikes, and similar subjects, in various serials. He is the author of a volume of poems, entitled "Songs of Labour, and Northamptonshire Rambles," published by subscription in 1860, and he obtained a prize of £30 for the best essay on the advantages of the colonies. The cotton famine having seriously affected his employment, he became a writer on the London, provincial, and colonial press, and is an extensive contributor on social question to the periodicals. Lord Palmerston bestowed on him a grant of £40 from "the Royal Bounty Fund."

PLUMPTRE, The Rev. Edward Hayes, born Aug. 6, 1821, was scholar of University College, Oxford, and became Fellow of Brasenose in 1844. He was appointed Chaplain at King's College, London, in 1847, Professor of Pastoral Theology there in 1853, Prebendary of St. Paul's in 1863, and Professor of Exegesis of the New Testament in 1864. He was Assistant Preacher at Lincoln's Inn from 1851 till 1858, Select Preacher at Oxford from 1851 till 1853, and from 1864 till 1866, and Boyle Lecturer in 1866–7. In 1869 he was presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Rectory of Pluckley, in Kent, and is one of the Old Testament Company of the Committee of Revisers of the Authorized Version of the Bible appointed by Convocation. He has written "Sermons at King's College, London," published in 1859; "Lazarus and other Poems," in 1864; "Master and Scholar, &c., Poems," and "Sermons on Theology and Life," in 1866; "Christ and Christendom, the Boyle Lectures for 1866," in 1867; "Translations of Sophocles," in 1866; "Æschylus," in 1870; and "Biblical Studies," in 1870. He has also contributed articles to Dr. Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, the *Contemporary Review*, and other periodicals.

PLYMOUTH, Roman Catholic Bishop of. (*See* Vaughan.)

POGGENDORFF, Johann Christian, Physician and Professor of Natural Science in the University of Berlin, born Dec. 29, 1796, in Hamburg, where his father was a merchant, was intended for the same pursuit, but his love for chemical science induced him to devote himself to pharmaceutical studies. In 1820 he became a student in the University of Berlin; in 1834 he was appointed Professor of Physics, and in 1838 was made a member of the Academy of Sciences. His first work—a "Treatise on Voltaic Electricity," particularly important through the development of the principles of the multiplicator and its application, a discovery which was made simultaneously by Schweiger, in Halle, appeared in 1821. He undertook the editorship of the "Annalen der Physik und Chemie," a periodical of great value, well known to practical chemists, in 1824; and with Liebig co-operated in editing a "Dictionary of Chemistry," but after the completion of the first volume in a great measure withdrew from it. His "Biographical Outlines for a History of the Exact Sciences," published in 1853, proved the precursor of an important "Biographico-literary Dictionary of the History of the Exact Sciences, Chemistry, Mathematics, &c.," in 1858. Magnetism and electricity have occupied the researches of Poggendorff, and his discoveries have been of great benefit to science.

POLLOCK, FIELD-MARSHAL SIR GEORGE, Bart., G.C.B. and G.C.S.I., brother of the late Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., Chief Baron of the Exchequer, was born in London in 1786. Entering the service of the East-India Company in 1802, he joined the Bengal Artillery, in which he rose by successive steps, attaining the rank of Captain in 1805, of Major in 1819, of Colonel in 1829, and of General in 1859. Shortly after proceeding to India, he joined the army under Gen. Lake, and was present at the battle of Deeg, and at the sieges of Deeg and Bhurtpore, in 1804-5. He volunteered in 1815 to serve with the force under Gen. S. Wood against the Nepaulese; and having held some staff appointments, he was appointed, in 1821, to the command of the army sent to Burmah under Sir Archibald Campbell, where he gained great credit, and for his services in the Burmese war was made a C.B. In 1841 he was selected to command the armies on the west of the Indus, when, after forcing the Khyber Pass by a series of skilful and brilliant operations, he marched to the relief of Sir Robert Sale at Jellalabad. Having defeated the Affghan troops in three successive encounters, he took Cabul, Sept. 15 in that year, effected the release of the prisoners, was joined by Gen. Nott, Sept. 17, and led the army through the formidable passes back to India in Oct. For these services he was presented with a splendid sword by the Government of India, created a G.C.B., and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. In 1843 he was appointed British Envoy at Oude; in 1844 a member of the Supreme Council of India; in 1846 he received the thanks of the Court of Common Council of London, for his distinguished services in Affghanistan, and the freedom of the City in a gold box; and the freedom of the Merchant Taylors' Company; in 1847 was voted a pension of £1,000 per annum by the East-India Company; received in 1850 a medal for general services, with four clasps for the battle and the siege of Deeg, the Nepaul war, and Burmese war; and in 1858 was nominated by the Crown one of the Directors of the East-India Company, which post he held for two years. Sir George was appointed Hon. Colonel 1st battalion Surrey Rifle Volunteers in 1861; nominated a Grand Commander of the Star of India; gazetted to the brevet rank of Field-Marshal in June, 1870; and formally installed as Constable of the Tower of London, in succession to the late Sir John Burgoyne, Dec. 23, 1871. He was created a Baronet in March, 1872.

PONSONBY, HENRY FREDERICK, son of Major-General the Hon. Sir. F. Ponsonby, was born at Corfu, in 1825, and after receiving a professional education at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, was appointed Ensign in the 49th Regiment in 1842. After being transferred to the Grenadier

Guards, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and in 1849 was made Private Secretary to the Earl of Clarendon, an office which he held under Lords St. Germans and Carlisle while Viceroys of Ireland. In 1855 he joined the Grenadier Guards in the Crimea, and served at the siege of Sebastopol. On the conclusion of the war he was appointed Equerry to the Prince Consort, and after his Royal Highness's death, proceeded to Canada, where he commanded a battalion of the Grenadier Guards. On April 8, 1870, he was appointed Private Secretary to Her Majesty the Queen. He is a Knight of the Third Class of the Order of the Medjidie, and was one of the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. Col. Ponsonby married, in 1861, the Hon. Mary Bulteel.

POOLE, The Rev. George Ayliffe, born in 1810, graduated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1831, and was appointed Vicar of Welford, Northamptonshire, in 1843. He has written "Life and Times of St. Cyprian," published in 1840; "History of England," in 1847; "History of Ecclesiastical Architecture in England," in 1848; a tale of the 12th Century, called "Sir Raoul de Broc and his son Tristram," in 1849, and various sermons, tracts, and papers. Mr. Poole, who enjoys a high reputation for his knowledge of ecclesiastical architecture, is an active member of the archæological societies in the midland counties.

POOLE, Paul Falconer, R.A., painter, born at Bristol, in 1810, first exhibited at the Academy in 1830, "The Well, a Scene at Naples," and did not exhibit again till 1837. His pictures have generally been the fruit of much thought and conscientious labour, being as original in conception and treatment as they often are in subject. Amongst his earlier works are "The Farewell," in 1837; "The Emigrant's Departure," in 1838; "Hermann and Dorothea at the Fountain," in 1840; "By the Waters of Babylon we sat down and wept," and "Margaret at her Spinning-wheel," from "Faust," in 1842. His reputation was enhanced by his cartoon illustrative of the Plague in London—"Solomon Eagle exhorting the People to Repentance," in 1843; and he produced "The Beleaguered Moors" in 1844, and "The Visitation of Sion Monastery" in 1846. He was elected Associate of the Academy in 1846, an Academician in 1861, and he entered the lists as a competitor at the exhibition of oil-pictures at Westminster Hall in 1847, with his large painting of "Edward III.'s Generosity to the People of Calais," which gained a prize, in the second class, of £300. His best-known works produced since that time are, "Arlète first discovered by Robert le Diable," in 1848; three small scenes from "The Tempest," in 1849; "Job and his Friends receiving the Tidings of his Calamities," in 1850; and "The Goths in Italy," in 1852. Mr. Poole's later pictures—"The Song of the Troubadour" and "Philomena's Song by the Beautiful Lake," from the "Decameron," "The Escape of Glaucus and Ione," "The Parting Moment," "The Ordeal by Water," "The Last Scene in Lear," "A Suburb of Pompeii," "A Midsummer Night," "Lighting the Beacon on the Coast of Cornwall at the Appearance of the Spanish Armada," exhibited in 1864, and "Imogen before the Cave of Belarius," in 1866, are romantic and poetic compositions. Some of his most successful early pictures are rustic and domestic subjects, such as "The Market-Girl," "The Ale-house Door," &c., and numerous others have never been publicly exhibited. Later studies of a similar class, "The Mountaineers," "The Blackberry-Gatherers," &c., deserve notice for their depth of feeling, grandeur of manner, and signal beauty of colour.

POPE, John, a Brigadier and Brevet Major-General in the United States army, was born at Kaskaskia, Illinois, in March, 1823, graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in

1842, and was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant of the Topographical Engineers. He was employed in the survey of the north-east boundary line of the United States in 1845–46; took part in the Mexican war under General Taylor, and distinguished himself in several actions, receiving two brevets. In 1853 he was promoted to be First Lieutenant, and in 1856 Captain of Topographical Engineers, the promotions in that corps being very slow. From the termination of the Mexican war till 1861 he was almost constantly employed in surveying and exploring expeditions in Minnesota, New Mexico, and on the routes to the Pacific, and experimented in boring Artesian wells in the Llano Estacado, in Texas. At the commencement of the Civil War, Captain Pope was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and in Dec., 1861, whilst serving under General Halleck, cleared Central Missouri of the Confederate forces. In March, 1862, he was appointed Major-General of Volunteers, and soon after captured New Madrid, with all its guns and stores. He took part in the siege of Corinth, and after its evacuation he followed up the retreat of the Confederates. In June, 1862, he was appointed to the command of the Army of Virginia, comprising the forces under Fremont, Banks, and M'Dowell; and, July 14, 1862, was appointed Brigadier-General in the U.S. army. His position was a trying one from the first; and though he was successful in one or two of the earlier battles, yet, as soon as it became evident that the Army of the Potomac was to be recalled from the James, and that General Lee had no longer to apprehend any danger to Richmond from it, the whole Confederate army of Northern Virginia was marched against Pope; and, confronted by a greatly superior force, he was compelled to fall back on Washington, which he did, fighting gallantly but unsuccessfully at Groveton, Manassas, and Chantilly. He resigned the command of the Army of Virginia Sept. 3, 1862, and was appointed to the command of the department of the North-west on the 7th of the same month. He managed successfully the war with the Indians in Minnesota and Dakota in 1863-4; in 1865 he was transferred to the command of the military division of the Missouri, and subsequently to the department of the Missouri, which he held till near the close of 1866. In 1867 he was in command of the Third Military District (Georgia, Florida, and Alabama), and after his removal from that command by President Johnson, was assigned to the department of the Lakes, in 1869, where he still remains.

PORTER, David D., Admiral in the U.S. navy, born in Pennsylvania, about 1812, is the youngest son of the late Commodore David Porter, who commanded the *Essex* frigate in the war with Great Britain in 1812-14, and sailed with him while yet a child in his expedition against the West Indian pirates. After a course of instruction at the naval school, he entered the service as a midshipman, in Feb., 1829, and served for some time under Commodore Biddle, in the Mediterranean. After passing his examination in July, 1835, he was employed for several years in the coast survey and river explorations until his promotion, in 1841, to the rank of Lieutenant. At the close of 1845 he was placed on special duty at the Observatory at Washington, which position he resigned in 1846, in order to take part in the Mexican war, in the course of which he served with distinction under Commodore Tatnall, especially before Vera Cruz. At the close of the war he was appointed to the command of the surveying schooner *Petrel*, and at the outbreak of the civil war, in 1861, he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and at the beginning of 1862 the mortar fleet for the reduction of the forts below New Orleans was placed under his orders. During the naval operations on the Mississippi he distinguished himself, especially in the reduction of the forts below New Orleans. After the capture of that city, he proceeded up the great river with his fleet, and was engaged in several affairs, including the unsuccessful siege of Vicksburg, which was raised July 22, 1862. He was appointed in October of that year to the command of the Upper Mississippi squadron, with the rank of Acting Rear-Admiral, and after superintending the construction of that fleet, he sailed down the river, and assisted materially in the operations for opening indirect routes to the Gulf. In the summer of 1863, during the second siege of Vicksburg, Admiral Porter bombarded the works from the river side, and rendered material assistance to General Grant, who commanded the besieging army, until the time when the General was enabled to report the successful occupation of that stronghold, July 4. Admiral Porter was actively employed in several important expeditions, especially in the two combined attacks on Fort Fisher, which commands the approaches to Wilmington, the port so much resorted to by blockade-runners. The first of these attacks, at the close of 1864, miscarried, owing in part to the failure of the scheme to destroy the fort by the explosion of a vast quantity of gunpowder deposited in a vessel towed close to it for that purpose. The second expedition, which comprised a powerful fleet of monitors and other war-ships, aided by a strong military force under General Terry, was completely successful, although the capture of the fort was not effected without considerable loss to the Federals. Admiral Porter was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral July 25, 1866, and after the death of Admiral Farragut, he was promoted, in Aug., 1870, to the rank of Admiral, which, under the Government of the United States, carries with it the command of the entire navy of the United States, subject only to the President.

PORTER, Noah, D.D., LL.D., President of Yale College, was born at Farmington, Connecticut, in 1811, being the son of an eminent Congregationalist clergyman. He graduated from Yale College in 1831, was tutor from 1833 to 1835, studied theology, and after several years in the pastorate in the Congregational Church, was appointed Clark Professor of Mental Philosophy and Metaphysics in Yale College. This chair he filled from 1846 to 1871, adding to its duties that of Professor of Didactic Theology, *pro tempore*, in the Yale Theological Seminary, from 1858 to 1866, and of Instructor in Natural Theology in the same institution from 1866 to 1871. In July, 1871, Professor Porter was elected President of Yale College, in succession to the Rev. Theodore D. Woolsey, D.D., LL.D., resigned. The most important of his works are a Historical Discourse, with notes, delivered at the Bi-centennial Anniversary of the Settlement of Farmington, in 1840; "The Educational Systems of the Puritans and Jesuits compared," 1851; "The Human Intellect, with an Introduction upon Psychology and the Human Soul," 1868; "Books and Reading," 1870; and "Elements of Intellectual Philosophy," 1871. He has also edited, in conjunction with Prof. Schaff, the American translation of Ueberwig's "History of Philosophy."

PORTUGAL, King of. (*See* Louis.)

POTTER, George, is the son of a carpenter, and was born at Kenilworth in 1832. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a carpenter and joiner at Coventry, where he worked some time after he had learned his trade. He came to London in 1853, and obtained employment as a journeyman joiner in the large firm of Myers & Son, where he remained for several years. In 1857 the workmen in the building trades commenced an agitation for a reduction in their hours of labour, and Mr. Potter was sent as a delegate to represent the Progressive Society of Carpenters and Joiners, when he soon attracted attention by his argumentative and practical speeches, and subsequently he was elected Secretary of the delegates. After an agitation of two years, the lock-out in the building trades occurred, and he was called from his trade to conduct the movement on behalf of the workmen. During the contest, which lasted twenty-seven weeks, Mr. Potter gave great satisfaction to the men by the tact and judgment he displayed, and the manner in which he brought about the withdrawal of the "Document" by the employers. After this Mr. Potter established an organ of labour on behalf of working men, which he has conducted ever since. In the columns of the *Beehive*, and at meetings held in every large town in the country, he has advocated and defended trade unions, and has been one of the principal persons to attain for these organizations their present position of power and influence. Mr. Potter took a very prominent part in the late Reform movement, during which time he was President of the London Working Men's Association, and he got up and superintended the great Trades' Reform Demonstration on Dec. 3, 1866. Mr. Potter has taken part in all the social and political movements of the working classes during the last twelve years, and his services were recognized by the working men of London and the country in 1866, when they presented him with an address and a purse containing £300. He was a candidate for Westminster for a seat on the London School Board in 1870, and again in 1872, but was unsuccessful on both occasions. He is the author of articles on Capital and Labour, and Trades' Unions, published in the *Contemporary Review* in 1870–71.

POUCHET, Félix-Archimède, naturalist, born at Rouen, Aug. 26, 1800, studied in the Hôtel Dieu of Rouen, under the well-known surgeon M. Flaubert, went to Paris, and took the degree of Doctor in Medicine in 1827. Upon his return to his native place he was appointed Professor of Natural History at the Museum, and under his able direction it attained considerable importance. In 1838 M. Pouchet was appointed Professor at the École de Médecine of Rouen, and in 1843 was created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. He is a member of several French and foreign learned societies. Amongst the works he has published are—"Histoire Naturelle de la Famille des Solanées," in 1829; "Traité Élémentaire de Botanique Appliquée," in 1835; "Zoologie Classique, ou Histoire Naturelle du Règne Animal," in 1841; "Recherches sur l'Anatomie et la Physiologie des Mollusques," in 1842; "Théorie Positive de l'Ovulation Spontanée et de la Fécondation des Mammifères et de l'Espèce Humaine, &c." (a work which gained the prize given by the Academy of Sciences for experimental physiology), in 1847; "Recherches sur les Organes de la Circulation, &c., des Animaux Infusoires," in 1849; "Histoire des Sciences Naturelles au Moyen Âge," in 1853; "Hétérogénie, ou Traité de la Génération Spontanée," in 1859; "Nouvelles Expériences sur la Génération Spontanée et la Résistance Vitale," in 1863; and "L'Univers, les infiniment Grands et les infiniment Petits," in 1865; second edition in 1867. An English translation of the last-named work appeared in 1869 under the title of "The Universe; or, the Infinitely Great and the Infinitely Little. A Sketch of Contrasts in Creation, and Marvels revealed and explained by Natural Science."

POUYER-QUERTIER, Augustin-Thomas, a French statesman, born Sept. 3, 1820, at Étoutteville-en-Caux (Seine-Inférieure). A large manufacturer, he became, in 1854, Maire of Fleury-sur-Andelle, which he also represented in the Conseil Général. Subsequently he became a member of the Chamber of Commerce at Rouen; administrator of the Bank of France (branch of the Seine-Inférieure); and President of the committee formed for the relief of the workmen engaged in the manufacture of cotton. In 1857 and 1863 he was elected a Deputy in the Corps Législatif in the government interest for the first circonscription of the department of the Seine-Inférieure. M. Pouyer-Quertier rendered himself very conspicuous by the pertinacity with which he opposed the doctrines of Free Trade, especially as applied to the Treaty of Commerce with England, and by his unsparing exposure of the abuses of the great financial and railway companies in France. In consequence he lost the support of the government, and at the general election of May, 1869, failed to secure his re-election. After the fall of the empire, M. Pouyer-Quertier was returned to the National Assembly, and was intrusted by M. Thiers with the conduct of the negotiations with Germany respecting the Alsace-Lorraine treaties, which, in Oct., 1871, he brought to a successful issue. He was promoted to be a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Oct. 20, 1871.

POWERS, HIRAM, sculptor, born at Woodstock, Vermont, U.S., July 29, 1805, was waiter at an hotel, traveller for a tradesman, and apprentice to a clockmaker at Cincinnati. He received his first instruction in modelling from a Prussian sculptor, who happened to be in that city executing a bust of General Jackson, and in a short time learned to form busts himself, and well-executed medallions. Encouraged by the success of these early efforts, he went to Washington, whence, owing to the assistance of a patron, Mr. Longworth, he was enabled to start in 1837 for Florence. After much studious application, he produced, in 1838, his figure of "Eve," followed by the "Greek Slave," exhibited in the London Exhibition of 1851. This statue has been widely celebrated, and placed its creator in the front rank of living sculptors. Copies of it have been ordered by the most eminent English and continental connoisseurs, and by several distinguished American art-collectors. Among Mr. Powers' other works may be named "Il Penseroso," "The Fisher-boy," "California," "America," statues of Washington and Calhoun, busts of Chief-Justice Marshall, Adams, Webster, Van Buren, and others.

POWYS, THE HON. AND RIGHT REV. HORATIO, Bishop of Sodor and Man, third son of the second Lord Lilford, was born in 1805, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1823, and M.A. in 1825. He was Rector of Warrington, Lancashire, from 1831 till 1854, for some years Rural Dean of Chester, and was consecrated to the bishopric of Sodor and Man in 1854, on the translation of Lord Auckland to the see of Bath and Wells. The diocese comprises the Isle of Man, and the see is of the annual value of £2,000, with the patronage of four livings. In former times the Bishop of Sodor and Man had a seat in the House of Lords, but that privilege has not been continued.

PRATI, GIOVANNI, one of the most popular of living Italian poets, was born Jan. 27, 1815, at Dascindo, on the southern slope of the Tyrolese Alps, and studied law in the University of Padua. His first poem, a melancholy love-story, entitled "Edmenegarda," appeared at Milan in 1841, and met with a success so decided that its author resolved to quit Padua and to abandon the legal profession, in order to devote himself exclusively to literature. His "Canti Lirici," "Canti per il Popolo," and "Ballate," were quite as popular as his first work. They were followed in rapid succession by "Nuovi Canti," "Memorie e Lacrime," "Lettere a Maria," and "Passegiate Solitarie." His "Canti Politici," published in 1849, and some other works of his composed about this period, gave animated expression to the aspirations of Italian liberalism, but in his later works Signor Prati, tired with the ever-changing influences of passing events, has sought to develop a philosophical idea in each of his poems:—"Rodolfo," "La Battaglia d'Imera," "Satania e le Grazie," published in 1855, and "Il Conte Riga," published in 1856, forming a series of episodes and pictures, which, in the mind of the author, are connected with a vast epic on human destiny and the eternal strife between good and evil, God and Satan. Among his more recent works are "Ariberto," 1860; a poem dedicated to France (1870), which speaks, though not prophetically, of the defeat of Prussia, and which is written throughout in triple rhyme; "Vannus Iacchi," in Latin hexameters, 1871; and an "Ode to Amadeus of Savoy, King of Spain," 1871. On his appointment by the late King Charles Albert as Poet-Laureate (*Poeto Cesareo*) to the Royal House of Savoy, in 1849, Signor Prati took up his residence at Turin. He was elected a deputy in the Italian Parliament in Dec., 1862.

PRESCOTT, Admiral Sir Henry, G.C.B., only surviving son of Admiral Isaac Prescott, born at Kew Green, Surrey, in 1783, entered the navy at the usual age, was engaged in action with the four ships that escaped from Trafalgar, was employed off Sardinia from 1808 till 1810, and took part in the defence of Sicily. He was promoted to the rank of captain, after distinguishing himself in the destruction of several vessels at Amantia; was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Newfoundland from 1834 till 1841; was a Lord of the Admiralty during the latter half of 1847, and Admiral-Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard from Dec., 1847, till the end of 1852. In 1860 he became an Admiral of the Blue, and is a magistrate for Surrey. He was created a G.C.B. in 1869.

PRESSENSE, Edmond de, D.D., a Protestant minister, born at Paris, Jan. 27, 1824, pursued his studies in that city, at Lausanne, under Professor Vinet, and at the Universities of Halle and Berlin. On his return to Paris he was appointed pastor of the Taitbout Chapel, where he soon gained a high reputation as a preacher. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Breslau in 1863. Of his numerous works the following have been translated into English:—"The Religions before Christ, being an Introduction to the History of the First Three Centuries of the Church, translated by L. Corkran," 8vo., Edinburgh, 1862; "The Land of the Gospel; notes of a Journey in the East," 8vo., London, 1865; "Jesus Christ: His Times, Life, and Work, translated by Annie Harwood," 8vo., London, 1866, 2nd edition 1868, 3rd edition 1869; "The Redeemer: Discourses," 8vo., Edinburgh, 1864; 8vo., Boston (U.S.), 1867; "The Mystery of Suffering, and Discourses, translated by Annie Harwood," 8vo., London, 1868; "The Church and the French Revolution, a History of the Relations of Church and State, from 1789 to 1802, translated by T. Stroyan," 8vo., London, 1869; "The Early Years of Christianity, translated by A. Harwood," 8vo., London, 1869.

PRICE, The Rev. Bartholomew, M.A., F.R.S., son of the late Rev. William Price, Rector of Coln St. Dennis, Gloucestershire, where he was born in 1818, was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. in 1840, taking first-class honours in mathematics. He was elected Fellow of his college, and was afterwards appointed Tutor, and has several times been one of the Public Examiners in Mathematical and Physical Science. He was appointed Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy at Oxford in 1853, and is a member of the Hebdomadal Council, a Curator of the Bodleian Library, a Delegate of the University Press, and a Visitor of Greenwich Observatory. He is the author of a work on the Infinitesimal Calculus, including separate treatises on Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus, Statics, and Dynamics, published at the Clarendon Press in 1854–65.

PRICE, Bonamy, M.A., born in Guernsey, May 22, 1807, was educated under private tutors, and at Worcester College, Oxford, where he obtained a double first-class in classics and mathematics in Dec., 1829, and proceeded to the degree of M.A. He was appointed Assistant-Master in Rugby School in Feb., 1831, and Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford in February, 1868. Professor Price is the author of "The Anglo-Catholic Theory," reprinted from the *Edinburgh Review* of Oct., 1851; of "The Principles of Currency, Lectures delivered before the University of Oxford," 1869; and of many articles in reviews and magazines.

PRIESTLEY, William Overend, M.D., born near Leeds, Yorkshire, June 24, 1829, is the son of Joseph Priestley, Esq., grand-nephew of the celebrated chemist Joseph Priestley, LL.D. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and took the degree of M.D. in 1853. Besides other academic distinctions, he was Senate Gold Medallist at his graduation, this being the highest honour of the University, and awarded only for original researches. Settling in London as a physician in 1856, he became one of the lecturers at the Grosvenor Place School of Medicine. Somewhat later he was appointed Lecturer on Midwifery at the Middlesex Hospital, and in 1862 Professor of Obstetric Medicine in King's College, London, and Physician to King's College Hospital. Dr. Priestley is a member of, and one of the Examiners in, the Royal College of Surgeons of England; a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians both in London and Edinburgh, and member of various learned societies. He has held the office of Examiner for the prescribed term of years both in the University of London and the Royal College of Physicians. Dr. Priestley is the author of a work "On the Development of the Gravid Uterus," and joint editor of Sir J. Y. Simpson's "Obstetric Works;" and has written various papers on Natural History and Medicine. He is one of the Physicians-Accoucheur to H.R.H. the Princess Louise of Hesse (Alice of Great Britain), having been commissioned by the Queen to attend her daughter at Darmstadt.

PRINSEP, Henry Thoby, fourth son of the late John Prinsep, Esq., alderman of London, and member for Queenborough, was born in 1792. Having received his education at Haileybury, he entered the Bengal Civil Service, and after holding successively the posts of Legal Remembrancer and Secretary, was appointed in 1840 one of the Council of the Supreme Government of India. He returned to England in 1843, was elected to a seat in the direction of the East India Company in 1849, and was nominated by the Crown one of her Majesty's Council for India in 1858. Mr. Prinsep has written "A History of the Administration of the Marquis of Hastings," "A Translation from the Persian of the Memoirs of Ameer Khan," "Political Life of Runjeet Singh," published in 1835; "Results of Discovery of Coins in Affghanistan," in 1844; "Thibet, Tartary, and Mongolia, their Social and Political Condition," in 1852; and several pamphlets on India and other questions. Mr. Prinsep is distinguished as an Arabic and Persian scholar.

PRIOR, Richard Chandler Alexander, M.D., F.L.S., born at Corsham, Wilts, in 1809, and educated at Charterhouse and at Wadham College, Oxford. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London and of several learned societies. Dr. Prior is the translator of "Ancient Danish Ballads," and the author of "Popular Names of British Plants."

PRITCHARD, The Rev. Charles, F.R.S., F.G.S., born about 1808, graduated B.A. in 1830 as fourth Wrangler at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which society he was elected a Fellow. He is well known in the scientific world, and has written various treatises, some of which are published in the Transactions of the Royal Astronomical Society. Amongst these may be mentioned, "A Treatise on Statical Couples," "On the Figure of the Earth," "On the Conjunctions of Jupiter and Saturn," and a "Paper on an Improved Method of using Mercury for Astronomical Purposes." He wrote the article, "The Star of the Magi," in the Biblical Dictionary, and several sermons; more particularly one preached before the British Association at Nottingham in 1866. He was elected President of the Royal Astronomical Society in Jan., 1866; Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge in Feb., 1867; and Savilian Professor of Astronomy in that university, Feb. 10, 1870.

PROCTOR, Bryan W., poet (who writes under the pseudonym of "Barry Cornwall"), born in 1790, was educated at Harrow School, where he had Byron for a form-fellow. At an early age he commenced the study of the law, but cultivating poetry, he produced, in 1815, a small volume of dramatic sketches — his first work — which evinced considerable care and skill. His tragedy, "Mirandola," was brought out at Covent Garden Theatre with considerable success in 1821, Mr. Macready taking the principal character. Mr. Proctor has written "A Sicilian Story," "Marcian Colonna," and "The Flood of Thessaly." His most original work is the "Dramatic Scenes," which, in style, are modelled on that of the Old English drama, and abound in winning simplicity and graceful sentiment. Mr. Proctor, who has published a volume of "English Songs," many of which have become general favourites, is a member of the bar, and for many years enjoyed the profitable post of a Commissioner of Lunacy, but resigned that office in 1861. He married in 1824 a daughter of the late Mr. Basil Montagu, Q.C., by whom he had a daughter, Adelaide Anne, well known as a poetess, who died in Feb., 1864.

PROKESCH-OSTEN (BARON DE), ANTHONY, diplomatist, born at Gratz, in Styria, Dec. 10, 1795, entered the allied army in 1813, and became attached, after the capitulation of Paris, to the staff of the Archduke Charles, governor of Mayence. He held the post of Professor of Mathematics to the Military School of Olmütz, became Private Secretary to Prince C. Schwarzenberg in 1818, and a diplomatist in 1822. He was despatched to Cairo, with a view to improve the relations between the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt, in 1833, and became, in 1834, Austrian Ambassador at the court of Athens, where his persistent wiliness was constantly foiled by the sailor-like frankness of the late Lord Lyons, then British envoy at that court. From 1849 till 1852 he represented Austria at the court of Berlin, and in 1853 acted in the same capacity at Frankfort. At the close of the Crimean war he was despatched to Constantinople, where it was supposed that his tenacity of purpose might act as a counterpoise to the influence of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and he afterwards returned to Frankfort. He is the author of several works, and is eminent as a numismatist. He was ennobled in 1830, made a Baron in 1845, and named Marshal and Counsellor of the Austrian empire.

PRUSSIA, KING OF. (*See* WILLIAM.)

PUGIN, EDWARD WELBY, architect, eldest son of the late Augustus N. Welby Pugin, the chief reviver of Gothic architecture and ecclesiastical art in England (who died Sept. 14, 1852), was born March 11, 1834. At the age of seventeen he succeeded to his father's practice, and by unremitting energy and attention was enabled to complete all his engagements. Among his best works may be named the Church of Notre Dame de Dadezeille, in Belgium (for which he received from Pius IX. the Papal Order of St. Sylvester); the new College of St. Cuthbert's, Ushaw; several large churches in Liverpool; St. Michael's Priory, Belmont, Herefordshire; the Church of St. Peter and Paul, at Cork; the Augustinian Church, Dublin; Kingsdown Parish Church, for the late Lord Kingsdown; the Roman Catholic churches of Peckham, Kensington, Stratford, Barton, Leeds, and Sheerness; the splendid Orphanages of Hellingly and Bletchingley, for the Duchess of Leeds; the restoration of the archbishop's palace at Mayfield; the Granville Hotel at St. Lawrence-on-Sea; the great church at Gorton; the new hall at Carlton, for Lord Beaumont; the magnificent buildings at Scarisbrick Hall, Lancashire, in completion of the mansion which had been begun by his father in a sumptuous Gothic style; the Carmelite Church at Kensington: and over one hundred other churches. In conjunction with Mr. Ashlin, his former pupil, he has designed the cathedral at Queenstown; the churches of Monkstown, Crosshaven, Donnybrook, Blackrock, Fethard, Dublin, and numerous other churches and public buildings in Ireland. In a correspondence published in the *Times* newspaper in the autumn of 1867, Mr. Pugin declared himself to be in possession of proofs to establish his father's claim as the actual architect of the new Houses of Parliament, and he afterwards published a book upon the subject. In conjunction with Mr. Denison, Mr. Fergusson, and others, he has taken a leading part in opposing Mr. Street's design for the Law Courts, with what result remains still to seen.

PUNSHON, The Rev. William Morley, Wesleyan minister, born in 1824, at Doncaster, where his father was a draper, entered in 1838 the office of his grandfather, a timber merchant of Hull, where he obtained a position beyond his years, and soon became possessed with a strong desire to study for the ministry. He accordingly zealously strove to qualify himself to fulfil this self-imposed task, and commenced his career at Sunderland in 1840, by undertaking the duties of a "local preacher," a preparatory ministerial office peculiar to the Wesleyan Methodists. Four years later, after passing a short term as a probationer at the Wesleyan College, Richmond, he accepted his first pastoral charge in the ministry at Marden, in Kent. The report of his success here was not long in reaching the leaders of the Wesleyan connection. At the "Conference" of 1845 he was appointed to the ministry of Whitehaven, in Cumberland, and, although only twenty-one years of age, his reputation was such that people flocked to hear him from all parts. He ministered in various parts of the country, besides visiting the metropolis, where his addresses both from the pulpit and the platform attracted considerable attention. In 1868 he left this country for Canada, and married his deceased wife's sister, a proceeding which led to his being struck off the "Legal Hundred" by the Wesleyan Conference. The lady with whom Mr. Punshon formed this connection died in Oct., 1871. Many of his sermons and lectures, published since his removal to London in 1858, are very popular, especially the lectures on "John Bunyan" and the "Huguenots." Mr. Punshon has also published a small volume of poems.

PURCELL, The Most Rev. John Baptist, D.D., Archbishop of the arch-diocese of Cincinnati, a prelate of the Roman Church, born at Mallow, co. Cork, Ireland, Feb. 26, 1800, received his early academical education in that country, but emigrating to the United States, continued his studies in moral philosophy and theology at Mount St. Mary's College, Frederick co., Maryland, and completed his preliminary course at St. Sulpice, Paris. He was ordained priest in Notre Dame, Paris, in 1826, and, returning to the United States, was appointed Professor at Mount St. Mary's College, and pastor of the annexed congregation, which offices he filled till 1833, being also President of the College from 1829 to 1833. By Pontifical bulls, dated May 19, 1833, he was appointed Bishop of Cincinnati, being consecrated in Baltimore Cathedral Oct. 13, 1833, and installed as bishop in the cathedral, then the only Catholic church in Cincinnati, Nov. 14 following. The see of Cincinnati then extended over the whole state of Ohio, and the bishop's labours were very severe. The see was not divided until 1847, when the diocese of Cleveland was set off, and in 1868, the see of Columbus was also erected. In his proper episcopal work, the building and founding of churches, both in Cincinnati and its vicinity, and in every considerable town in the State, as well as in the establishment of ecclesiastical seminaries, orphan asylums, protectorates, colleges, gymnasiums, convents, houses of education, and religious houses, hospitals, and free schools, and the introduction of religious orders, Dr. Purcell showed a diligence and an activity which have been surpassed by those of no American prelate. There are now in Cincinnati and its immediate suburbs thirty Roman Catholic churches, whereas there was but one in 1833. In 1839 Bishop Purcell was made Assistant-Prelate at the Pontifical Throne, and in 1850 Archbishop of the Cincinnati province. He assisted at the Vatican Council in 1869–70. In 1837 the Bishop (who is a very able debater as well as an effective speaker) had a public discussion for seven days with Alexander Campbell, the founder of the sect of "Disciples," and widely known as an acute dialectician. This discussion was published in a large octavo volume, and widely circulated. Its effect on the promotion of Catholicism in the West was very decided. In 1870 he held a discussion with an infidel orator named Vickers, which was also published. He has also published a volume of "Lectures and Pastoral Letters," which does honour to his literary ability; an introduction to the American edition of Kenelm Digby's "Ages of Faith;" "Diocesan Statutes, Acts and Decrees of Three Provincial Councils held in Cincinnati;" and a series of school books, which were adopted by the diocese, but have now given place to others. In the late civil war Archbishop Purcell threw all his great influence on the side of the United States Government, and was conspicuous for his loyalty.

PURCHAS, THE REV. JOHN, M.A., eldest and only surviving son of the late Captain William Jardine Purchas, R.N., born at Cambridge in 1823, was educated at Rugby, entered Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1840, and graduated B.A. in 1844, and M.A. in 1847. He was curate of Elsworth, Cambridgeshire, from 1851 to 1853; curate of Orwell, in the same county, from 1856 to 1859; curate of St. Paul's, West-street, Brighton, from 1861 to 1866; perpetual curate of St. James's Chapel, Brighton, and appointed Incumbent thereof in 1866. The well-known case of Hebbert *v.* Purchas was tried in the Court of Arches, and subsequently carried by appeal before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the result being that the rev. gentleman received monitions to discontinue the use of certain vestments in the communion service, and the performance of ceremonies which he had practised in the services; as also the use of lighted candles and incense, mixing water with the communion wine, and using wafer-bread. As Mr. Purchas did not obey these monitions he was, on Feb. 7, 1872, suspended ab *officio* for one year, a sequestration being issued on his lay property for the costs of the proceedings. Mr. Purchas published in 1858 the "Directorium Anglicanum," a work whose object was to be a handy-book of English ceremonial. This work is the text-book of Anglican Ritualism. His other works are "The Miser's Daughter, a Comedy, and Poems," 1839; "Poems and Ballads," 1846; "Book of Feasts" (Sermons), 1853; "The Death of Ezekiel's Wife;" and "Three Sermons preached at St. Paul's, West-street, Brighton," 1866.

PUSEY, THE REV. EDWARD BOUVERIE, D.D., son of the late Hon. Philip Bouverie (half brother of the first Earl of Radnor), who assumed the name of Pusey by royal licence, born in 1800, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in high honours, and was elected to a Fellowship at Oriel College, and took his degree of M.A. In 1828 he was appointed Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford, a post to which is attached a Canonry at Christ Church. Dr. Pusey was one of the earliest and most constant contributors to the "Tracts for the Times," and has defended the main doctrines which they were intended to enforce in a variety of letters, pamphlets, &c., on which ground his name has been popularly used to designate the High Church party. In 1843 he was suspended from the office of preaching before the University on account of a sermon on the Holy Eucharist. Dr. Pusey's published works include, besides a variety of sermons, many adaptations of Roman Catholic books of devotion for the use of the English Church, elaborate treatises on Baptism, the Eucharist, the Royal Ecclesiastical Supremacy, and marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Amongst them may be mentioned: "Remarks on Cathedral Institutions," published in 1845.

"Royal Supremacy, Ancient Precedents," in 1850; "Doctrine of the Real Presence Vindicated," in 1855; "Real Presence of the Body and Blood of Christ," and "History of the Councils of the Church, A.D. 51–381," in 1857; "Nine Sermons preached at the University of Oxford, 1843–55, in 1859; "Minor Prophets, with Commentary," in 1862; "Daniel the Prophet: Nine Lectures," and "Everlasting Punishment: a Sermon," in 1864; and "Church of England a Portion of Christ's one Holy Catholic Church," in 1865.

PYAT, Félix, political writer and dramatist, born at Vierzon, Oct. 4, 1810, received an excellent education, studied law at Paris, and was admitted an advocate in 1831. Contrary to the wishes of his friends, he devoted himself to literature, and after writing for the *Figaro* and the *Charivari*, was attached to the *Siècle*. As an author he is best known by his dramas, such as "Mathilde," "Diogène," and "Le Chiffonnier de Paris," which acquired considerable popularity on account of the political allusions they contain. At the outbreak of the revolution of 1848, he abandoned literature for politics, joining the ranks of Ledru Rollin, with whom he went into exile. His political views are developed in his work, "Le Droit du Travail," published in 1848, and he addressed "The Letter of the Jersey Exiles to the Queen of England," after the return of her Majesty from her visit to France in 1855. He was tried for some political offence before the Correctional Police in Paris, and was sentenced *par contumace* to a fine and imprisonment in 1861. Soon after the establishment of the Republic in 1870 he returned to Paris and became one of the leaders of the Communists, and the editor of several revolutionary journals, such as the *Combat* and the *Vengeur*.

PYCROFT, The Rev. James, born in 1813, took his B.A. degree at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1836, and was Incumbent of St. Mary's, Barnstaple, from 1845 till 1856. He is principally known as having written "Twenty Years in the Church," published in 1859, and "Elkerton Rectory," in 1860, which have been widely circulated among churchmen of every party. His "Agony Point," in 1861, and "Dragon's Teeth," in 1863, have both had a large circulation; the former containing a warning against living at "Agony Point," as to debts and other difficulties; the latter showing the crop of pernicious habits which spring from a defective system in modern education. His other works are "Remarks on School Education," and "Students' Guide to University Honours," in 1842; "Greek Grammar Practice," and "Latin Grammar Practice," in 1844; "Collegian's Guide;" "Recollections of College Life," in 1845; and "Ways and Works of Men of Letters," in 1860.

PYE, John, the father of the modern school of landscape engraving, born at Birmingham in 1782, repaired to London in 1801, and studied for four years under the late Mr. James Heath. In 1810 he became known to the lovers of art by a print of Pope's Villa at Twickenham, after a picture by Turner. Mr. Pye having noticed the sad effects of improvidence on artists in general, joined with several of his friends in the foundation of the "Artists' Fund," established in 1810, and incorporated by royal charter in 1827. Its object is to raise the community of British artists above the degradation of pauperism. In 1829 the members of the "Artists' Fund" presented Mr. Pye with a piece of plate, in recognition of his exertions in behalf of that institution. He has laboured energetically in rescuing the art of engraving from the stigma so long cast upon it by the Royal Academy in withholding from the profession the rank assigned to it in relation to other branches of art on the continent of Europe. He has executed several line plates after *chefs-d'œuvre* of Turner, of which the "Temple of Jupiter" may rank as one of the most important, and his earlier labours were devoted to the exquisite vignettes in Peacock's pocket-books.

Among his small plates, "Ehrenbreitstein," after Turner, for the *Literary Souvenir*, and the "Sunset" of Barrett, for the *Amulet*, the first and, we believe, only attempts made upon steel by this artist, are among the happiest efforts of the kind ever produced. He is the author of "Patronage of British Art, its Rise and Progress, &c.," comprising an account of the progress of art in London, from the beginning of the reign of George II. to a late period, &c., published in 1845; is one of the correspondents of the Imperial Institute of France, and honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Arts of St. Petersburg, and received from the Government of King Louis Philippe a gold medal.

PYNE, Louisa, a popular English singer, daughter of a well-known singer, Mr. G. Pyne, and niece of the late Mr. James Pyne, born in 1832, was at a very early age the pupil of Sir George Smart, and made her first appearance about 1842. She sang in Paris with great success in 1847, appeared in opera in 1849, performed at the Royal Italian Opera in 1851, and visited the United States, where she was enthusiastically received, in 1854. After an absence of three years she returned to her native land, and was, in conjunction with Mr. Harrison, joint lessee for a short season of the Lyceum and Drury Lane, and from 1858 till 1862 of Covent Garden Theatre. The enterprise having failed, Miss Louisa Pyne transferred her services to Her Majesty's Theatre, and has frequently performed at Her Majesty's Concerts at Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace. She is married to Mr. Frank Bodda, but retains her maiden name on the stage.

Q.

QUAIN, The Hon. Sir John Richard, Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, received his education at University College, London, and graduated LL.B. in 1839, when he was awarded the University Law Scholarship for proficiency in jurisprudence, and in 1843 he was elected a Fellow of that College. He practised for some years as a special pleader without the bar, but was called to the degree of barrister-at-law by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, May 30, 1851, when he joined the Northern Circuit. He was created a Queen's Counsel in 1866, and in the following year appointed to succeed the late Mr. W. M. Hindmarsh, Q.C., as Attorney-General for the county palatine of Durham. He became one of the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench Jan. 9, 1872, and was knighted on the 22nd of the following April.

QUATREFAGES DE BRÉAU, Jean-Louis Armand de, born at Valleraugue (Gard), France, Feb. 10, 1810, of a Protestant family, completed his education at Strasburg, where he took the degree of M.D., and began to write on subjects of natural philosophy as early as 1829. In 1839 he was called to the chair of Zoology at Toulouse, but soon resigned that appointment and went to Paris. In 1842, after having travelled round the coasts of Italy and Sicily, he contributed some papers on natural history to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, republished in 1854 under the title of "Souvenirs d'un Naturaliste." He was nominated Professor of Natural History in the Lycée Napoléon in 1850, was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences April 26, 1852, was nominated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour April 25, 1845, was called to the chair of Anatomy and Ethnology in the Museum of Natural History at Paris in 1855, and was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour Aug. 14, 1863.

QUEBEC, Bishop of. (*See* Williams, Dr.)

QUESTEL, Charles Auguste, architect, born at Paris, Sept. 18, 1807, studied in the École des Beaux Arts from 1823 to 1828, and ten years later, after a competition which had been commenced in 1835, his plans for the new cathedral at Nîmes were adopted, and then carried out under his superintendence. He also designed the great fountains on the Esplanade in the same city. As architect to the Commission on Historical Monuments, he brought to light and sketched the Amphitheatre of Arles, with a plan for its restoration; and also, in conjunction with M. Laisné, the Pont du Gard. All these designs were exhibited at the Paris Universal Exposition of 1855. Having been appointed architect of the châteaux of Versailles and Trianon, M. Questel made arrangements for the fêtes in Aug., 1855, on the occasion of the visit of the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal. He afterwards served on the Council on Public Buildings, and became Professor in the École des Beaux Arts, and Director of the Studio which was formerly M. Gilbert's. M. Questel, who had been created, in 1863, an Officer of the Legion of Honour, was elected a titulary Member of the Section of Architecture in the Académie des Beaux Arts, Dec. 9, 1871.

QUINET, Edgar, a French author, born at Bourg (Ain), Feb. 10, 1803, after the usual course of education in France, studied at Heidelberg. His "Tablettes du Juif Errant," published in 1823, was followed by a translation of Herder's "Ideas on the Philosophy of History," in 1827. Quinet, who was a member of the scientific commission sent in 1828 by the French Government to the Morea, collected the materials for his "Modern Greece in Relation to Ancient Greece," published in 1830. He wrote from time to time for the *Revue des Deux Mondes* valuable articles on historical and philosophical subjects; was appointed, in 1829, Professor of Foreign Literature to the Faculty of Letters in Lyons; and in 1842 to the newly-created chair, in the College of France, of the Languages and Literature of Southern Europe. From that time he produced several works strongly marked by liberalism; amongst them "Le Génie des Religions," in 1842; and, in conjunction with Michelet, "Les Jésuites," in 1843. Quinet's extreme opinions being unpalatable to Louis Philippe's Government, he was removed from his chair in 1846, and went to travel in Spain. He was elected a deputy in 1847; took an active part in the Reform agitation; fought at the barriers in Feb., 1848; was elected to the Legislature, where he combated the political reaction; and wrote from time to time several works on the questions of the day, which, together with his ultra-liberal opinions, led to his expulsion from France in 1852. He retired to Brussels, where he married the daughter of the Moldavian poet Assaki. Collected editions of his works appeared in 1856 and 1859. After being absent from France during the whole of the Empire, M. Edgar Quinet was in Nov., 1870, re-established in his former chair at the College of France as Professor of the Languages and Literature of Southern Europe.

R.

RAE, Sir William, C.B., M.D., born in 1786, and educated at Lochmaben and Dumfries schools, and Edinburgh University, entered the medical service of the East-India Company in 1804. He joined the East Indian squadron under the command of Admiral Sir E. Pellew in 1805, assisted as surgeon at the destruction of the Dutch ships in the harbour at Cressy, and in several other engagements, and when, becalmed in the Bay of Bengal, the crew were suffering from thirst, contrived an apparatus for distilling water. Troops were placed under his care during the visitation of yellow fever at Carthagena in 1812, and at Gibraltar in 1813, and he received the thanks of the Medical Board, the physician to the fleet, and the commander-in-chief for his services. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1855, and received the honour of knighthood in 1858. Sir William is a magistrate for Devon and for Dumfriesshire, and inspector of hospitals and fleets, extra-licentiate of the College of Physicians, and Fellow of the College of Surgeons, London.

RAGG, The Rev. Thomas, Vicar of Lawley, near Wellington, Salop, son of a hosier and lace manufacturer, born at Nottingham in 1808, was educated at a private school in Birmingham. The late Dr. Murray, bishop of Rochester, from admiration of his work, "Creation's Testimony to its God," offered him ordination in 1858, and appointed him curate of Southfleet, Kent, from which he removed to that of Malin's Lee, and in 1865 was presented by the bishop of Lichfield with the perpetual curacy of the new church and parish of Lawley. He has written the "Deity," a poem, published in 1834; the "Martyr of Verulam, and other Poems," in 1835; "Lyrics from the Pentateuch," &c., in 1837; "Heber, Lays from the Prophets," &c., in 1840; "Scenes and Sketches from Life and Nature," in 1847; "Creation's Testimony to its God," in 1855; "Which was First? or, Science in Sport made Christian Evidence in Earnest," in 1857; "Man's Dreams and God's Realities," in 1858; and several smaller books and pamphlets.

RAMAGE, Craufurd Tait, LL.D., born at Annefield, near Newhaven, Sept. 11, 1803, was educated at the High School and the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1825. Having travelled three years in Italy, on his return he contributed to the *Quarterly Journal of Education*, the *Penny Cyclopædia*, and the seventh edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* was appointed Rector of the Endowed School of Wallace Hall, in Dumfriesshire, in 1841, Justice of the Peace for Dumfriesshire in 1848, and the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Glasgow in 1852. An attempt having been made to disconnect the Parochial Schools of Scotland from the Established Church, he wrote several pamphlets in defence of the system: amongst others, one entitled "Defence of the Parochial Schools of Scotland, in a series of Letters to Viscount Drumlanrig, M.P., the Landowners, the Tenantry, and the Free Church Clergy of Scotland;" and has compiled "Beautiful Thoughts from Greek Authors, with Translations," 1864; "Beautiful Thoughts from Latin Authors," 1864, 2nd edit. 1869; "Beautiful Thoughts from French and Italian Authors," 1866; "Beautiful Thoughts from German and Spanish Authors," 1868; and "Nooks and By-ways of Italy: Wanderings in Search of its Ancient Remains and Modern Superstitions," 1868. Dr. Ramage has also, of late years, been a frequent contributor to *Notes and Queries*.

RAMSAY, Andrew Crombie, LL.D., F.R.S., born in 1814, and educated at Glasgow, was appointed to the Geological Survey of Great Britain in 1841, and became director of the same in 1845. He was nominated Professor of Geology at University College in 1848, Lecturer on Geology at the Royal School of Mines in 1851, and was President of the Geological Society in 1862 and 1863. He became F.R.S. in 1849, Knight of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus in 1862, LL.D. in Edinburgh, Neill Gold Medallist, Royal Society, Edinburgh, in 1866, and Wollaston Gold Medallist, Geological Society of London, 1871. In 1872 he was appointed Director General of the Geological Survey, and of the Museum of Practical Geology. He has written "The Geology of Arran," "Geology of North Wales," published in 1858; "Old Glaciers of North Wales and Switzerland," in 1860; "Physical Geology and Geography of Great Britain," in 1863; and many miscellaneous memoirs, chiefly on theoretical questions in geology.

RAMSAY, The Very Rev. Edward Bannerman, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.E., fourth son of the late Sir A. Ramsay, Bart., of Balmain, born in 1793, graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. in 1815, M.A. in 1831, the degree of LL.D. having been given him by the University of Edinburgh at the installation of Mr. Gladstone as Lord Rector in 1859. He was appointed minister of St. John's, Edinburgh, in 1830, Dean of the diocese in 1841, and has written a "Memoir of Sir J. E. Smith, P.L.G.," published in 1827; "Memoir of Dr. Chalmers," 3rd edition, and "Advent Sermons," in 1850; "The Christian Life," and "A Manual of Catechising," in 1859, now in its 11th edition; "On the Canon Law of the Episcopal Church of Scotland as it stood in 1860," in 1860; "Proposals for providing a Peal of Bells for Edinburgh," in 1863; and "Christian Responsibility," in 1864. At various times he has published occasional sermons on opening of organs, charitable collections, opening Glenalmond, &c. His "Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character," which first appeared in 1857, has gone through 19 editions. In 1869 he published a letter to young clergymen on the "Art of Reading and Preaching distinctly." Dr. Ramsay, who holds English orders, and for seven years served a curacy in Somersetshire, has been for some time a Dean of the Reformed Episcopal Church in Scotland, and, as a Churchman, has advocated moderate opinions, both in ritual and doctrine. He always cultivated the most kindly intercourse with those who held different opinions in religion, and Dr. W. Lindsay Alexander, the Independent minister, dedicated to him his work on St. Paul at Athens, published in 1865. The Dean, in 1862, delivered, before the Philosophical Institute of Edinburgh, two lectures on the "Genius and Works of Handel," which were published in a neat volume by Messrs. Blackwood. In 1866 he delivered two lectures on "Preachers and Preaching," which enjoyed considerable popularity both in Scotland and England. Dean Ramsay set on foot the movement and subscriptions to erect a monument to the memory of Dr. Chalmers: the first meeting for the purpose was held at his house in Edinburgh, the Earl of Dalhousie in the chair, Nov. 30, 1869. For this object £4,000 have been contributed in Scotland, England, India, and the Colonies.

RANDOLPH, The Rev. Francis Charles Hingeston-, M.A., born March 31, 1833, was educated at the Truro Grammar-school, and at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1855, and M.A. in 1858. Having held a curacy in Oxford (Holywell), he was appointed in 1859 to the Perpetual Curacy of Hampton Gay, near Oxford, and in 1860 to the Rectory of Ringmore, Devon. He is the author of "Specimens of Ancient Cornish Crosses, Fonts, &c.," with etchings, published in 1850; "Four Years of a Country Friendly Society," in 1870; edited "The Poems of Francis Hingeston" in 1857; "The Chronicle of England, by John Capgrave" (for the Lords of H.M. Treasury, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls); "Johannis Capgravii, Liber de Illustribus Henricis" (for the Lords of H.M. Treasury, &c.); and "The Book of the Illustrious Henries" (translated from the Latin of Capgrave), in 1858; and "A Collection of Royal and Historical Letters during the Reign of Henry IV. (for the Master of the Rolls), in 1860.

RANKE, Leopold von, professor of history, born at Wiche, in Thuringia, Dec. 21, 1795, embraced the profession of teacher, and in 1818 became head master of the gymnasium at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, devoting his leisure to historical studies. "The History of the Roman and Germanic Peoples, from 1494 to 1535," and "A Critique upon the Later Historians," published in 1824, attracted so much attention that he was invited to Berlin in 1825, as Professor Extraordinary of History in the University, and was sent, in 1827, by the Prussian Government to Vienna, Rome, and more particularly to Venice, to examine the historical materials there deposited. The first-fruits of these investigations were "The Princes and People of Southern Europe in the 17th and 18th Centuries," published in 1827; and "The Conspiracy against Venice in 1688," in 1831; followed by the "Popes of Rome: their Church and their State in the 16th and 17th Centuries," in 1834–9. The work in which Ranke displays the most laborious investigation, and the greatest completeness of form, is his "German History in the Times of the Reformation," published in 1839–47. His works have been translated and published in this country by Mrs. Austin and Mr. Scott. In addition to the above-mentioned works, Ranke edited, in 1832, the *Historical and Political Gazette*, which he was compelled to discontinue on account of its liberal tone. Between 1837 and 1840 he published three volumes of "Annals of the German Monarchy under the House of Saxony," followed by "Nine Books of Prussian History," in 1847-8; "Civil Wars and Monarchy in the 16th and 17th Centuries: a History of France, principally during that period," in 1852-3; and "Ferdinand I. and Maximilian II. of Austria: an Essay on the Political and Religious State of Germany immediately after the Reformation." In 1841 he was appointed Historiographer of Prussia, and in 1848 was elected a member of the National Assembly at Frankfort. He was ennobled in 1866. Among his more recent publications are, a "History of Wallenstein," 1869; and "The German Powers and the League of Princes; being a History of Germany from 1780 to 1790" ("Die deutschen Mächte und der Fürstenbund: deutsche Geschichte von 1780 bis 1790), vol. i., 1871.

RANKINE, WILLIAM JOHN MACQUORN, F.R.S., civil engineer, received his education in the University of Edinburgh, and studied engineering, at first under his father, the late David Rankine, and afterwards under Sir John Mc'Neill. In the University of Glasgow he has held for several years the Professorship of Civil Engineering and Mechanics; was the first President of the Institution of Engineers in Scotland; has been more than once President of the section of Mechanical Science of the British Association, and once President of the Mathematical section; and is Consulting Engineer to the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland. For his researches on the mechanical action of heat, the publication of which commenced in 1849, he received the Keith medal of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, in 1852. Mr. Rankine has written a "Manual of Applied Mechanics," published in 1858; a "Manual of the Steam-Engine, and other Prime Movers," in 1859; "Civil Engineering," in 1862; "Useful Rules and Tables," in 1866; the greater part of a treatise on "Ship-building, Theoretical and Practical;" a "Manual of Machinery and Millwork," in 1869; and many papers in scientific journals and transactions. He raised the Glasgow University Company of Rifle Volunteers in 1859; served with the force for nearly five years as Captain and Major; is a Fellow of the Royal Society, a member of the Institution of Naval Architects, and of various other learned societies, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Dublin. In 1871 he was appointed a member of the Committee on Designs for Ships of War.

RASPAIL, FRANÇOIS-VINCENT, chemist and politician, born at Carpentras (Vaucluse), Jan. 29, 1794, finished his education at Avignon, and at the age of eighteen delivered a course of lectures on philosophy and theology. He was intended for the Church, but studied law and the natural sciences. From 1824 till 1830 he contributed many scientific articles, especially on chemistry, to the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*, and other journals, and is by some considered the creator of organic chemistry. Raspail, notorious for democratic opinions, was wounded in the revolution of July, 1830. Although official employment was offered him, he kept aloof from the government of Louis Philippe, and in the newspaper of the *Friends of the People* proved himself so zealous a republican, that he became the object of a series of prosecutions, which, while augmenting his popularity, cost him six years' imprisonment. For one of his disloyal diatribes against the sovereign he suffered fifteen months' imprisonment and a fine. Raspail did not, however, neglect his scientific studies; indeed, several of his works were composed in prison. He took a prominent part in the revolution of 1848; was a member of the Constitutional Assembly, and, again offending, was in 1849 sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Twice during his incarceration he was elected a deputy, but of course could not sit in the Chamber. On being liberated, in 1854, he took up his residence at the village of Boitsfort-lez-Bruxelles, in Belgium, in order to devote himself to scientific pursuits, and he resided in that country till 1869, when he was returned to the Corps Législatif. In conjunction with his young colleague, Henri Rochefort, he advocated the most extreme Socialist opinions, both in the Chamber and the press, and at a later period he cast in his lot with the Commune.

RASSAM, HORMUZD, was born at Mossul, in Mesopotamia, on the banks of the Tigris, opposite ancient Nineveh, of a family which claims descent from the old Chaldeans and early Christians. He learned the English language from his brother's wife, a sister of the well-known Arabic scholar, the Rev. George Percy Badger. In 1845 Mr. Layard visited Mossul, to prosecute his researches amongst the ruins of Nineveh, and invited Hormuzd to live with him as his friend and guest. When Mr. Layard returned to England in 1847, young Rassam came with him, to complete his studies at Oxford, but just as he was about to be matriculated, Mr. Layard, who had again been requested by the trustees of the British Museum to resume his researches in Nineveh, applied for his services, and at the end of 1849 he was appointed to go out and assist him in his second undertaking. At the end of 1851 they returned to England, having made wonderful discoveries both in Nineveh and Babylon. As the trustees of the British Museum determined to carry on the excavations still further, and as Mr. Layard declined to go out again, they commissioned Mr. Rassam to superintend the works in his place. It was through his exertions that the beautiful sculptures representing the lion-hunt, now in the British Museum, and many other remarkable documents, were discovered. Mr. Rassam again returned to England in 1854. In the same year he was attached as interpreter to the staff of the Political Resident at Aden, Sir William Coghlan, who subsequently procured his appointment as Assistant Political Resident. When the news reached the Foreign Office, in 1864, that Consul Cameron had been imprisoned by Theodore, King of Abyssinia, Mr. Rassam was despatched on a mission to that sovereign, carrying with him a message from Queen Victoria. Accordingly he went to Massowah, where he waited more than a year without being able to proceed to Abyssinia. What followed is now matter of history. Mr. Rassam, hopeful as he was at first of procuring the liberation of Consul Cameron and the other captives, was placed under close arrest by King Theodore, and kept in fetters from July, 1866, to March, 1868. The English expedition, under Sir R. Napier, defeated Theodore, and set at liberty Mr. Rassam and his fellow-prisoners in April, 1868. Mr. Rassam, who was elected a F.R.G.S. in 1868, is the author of a very interesting "Narrative of the British Mission to Theodore, King of Abyssinia; with Notices of the Country traversed from Massowah, through the Soodân, the Amhâra, and back to Annesley Bay, from Mágdala," 2 vols., Lond., 1869.

RATTAZZI, URBANO, an Italian statesman, born at Alessandria, June 29, 1808. Both his father and uncle were members of the Piedmontese Executive. Having received his education at a Government school, Urbano Rattazzi studied law, and practised at the Turin bar until he removed, in 1838, to the Court of Appeal at Casale. His career was remarkable both for profound knowledge of law and for eloquence. When Charles Albert promulgated his "Constitution" in 1848, Rattazzi was chosen as representative by the College of Alessandria, taking his seat on the ultra-Liberal benches. He was a member of the Ministry hastily formed by

Charles Albert after the battle of Custozza, July 23, 1848, and which lasted but ten days. His services having been dispensed with, he sided with the Opposition to the new ministry, ranging himself under the banners of the famous Gioberti, whom he overthrew on the question of a Piedmontese intervention on behalf of the Pope. The battle of Novara, March 23, 1849, and the abdication of Charles Albert having led to his retirement from the Ministry of the Interior and of Justice, he took up a position in the Sardinian Parliament as a democrat. Observant of the signs of the times, and probably not insensible to the effects of Cavour's policy, he gradually moderated his opinions so as to assimilate them to those of the "Middle Left" party. His great knowledge of law, and his moderation as a politician, led to his being made President of the Chamber in 1852, and shortly afterwards Minister of Justice, under his former adversary, Count Cavour. From this period Rattazzi followed in the steps of Cavour, whom, after the armistice of Villafranca, he succeeded. After the death of Cavour, he resumed office, but found himself in opposition to the views of Ricasoli, the new Premier; and in the great debate on Italian affairs at Turin, in Dec. 1861, he sank his own claims to vote with that statesman. In March, 1862, when Ricasoli was induced to resign the premiership—ostensibly through not being able to find a suitable Minister of the Interior, but actually through Court manœuvres—Rattazzi was intrusted with the task of forming a new ministry. In his inaugural speech, March 7, he declared his policy to consist essentially in maintaining a friendly alliance with France and England, the "natural allies" of Italy; and, as regarded the Pope, in remaining faithful to that vote of Parliament which declared Rome to be the capital of Italy; but he explained that "this end was to be accomplished by moral and diplomatic means, always hand in hand with France." Finding that his ministry did not possess the confidence of Parliament, he endeavoured to persuade the king to dissolve, which his majesty refused to do, the result being that Rattazzi and his colleagues resigned Dec. 1, 1862. A new ministry was formed under the presidency of Farini, which was of short duration, and at the critical juncture of the famous Franco-Italian Convention in Sept., 1864, General de la Marmora came in at the head of an administration more in consonance with the wishes of the people of Italy. Another crisis having ensued, Ricasoli returned to power June 20, 1866, and was succeeded in 1867 by Rattazzi, who again retired in October of that year. Under the Menabrea-Cambray-Digny ministry, Signor Rattazzi again became one of the leaders of the Opposition, and the most eloquent exponent of its opinions.

RAWLE, THE RIGHT REV. RICHARD, Bishop of Trinidad, was born about 1814, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became Fellow and Tutor, and where he graduated B.A. (third wrangler and fourth in the first class of the classical tripos) in 1835, and M.A. in 1838. He became Rector of Cheadle, Staffordshire, in 1839; Principal of Codrington College, Barbadoes, in 1847; Vicar of Felmersham, near Bedford, in 1867; Vicar of Tamworth in 1869; and in 1872, on the election of the clergy and laity, the first Bishop of Trinidad, which had, until then, constituted a part of the diocese of Barbadoes.

RAWLINSON, SIR CHRISTOPHER, son of the late Mr. John Rawlinson, of Alresford, Hants, born in 1806; was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1828, and M.A. in 1831. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1831, and went the Western Circuit; was appointed Recorder of Portsmouth in 1840, Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore, and Malacca, in 1847, when he received the honour of knighthood, was transferred to Madras as Chief Justice in 1850, and resigned that post in 1859.

RAWLINSON, THE REV. GEORGE, M.A., fourth son of A. T. Rawlinson, Esq., of Chadlington, Oxon., born about 1815, was educated at Swansea and at Ealing School, entered Trinity College, Oxford, in 1835; took a first class in classics in 1838; and was elected a Fellow of Exeter College in 1840. He obtained the Denyer Prize for a Theological Essay in 1842, and again in 1843, and having held for some years a Tutorship in his college, was appointed Moderator in 1852; became Public Examiner in 1854, again in 1856 and 1868; and preached the Bampton Lecture in 1859. He was elected without a contest to the Camden Professorship of Ancient History in the University in 1861, and took an active part in the agitation which preceded the passing of the Oxford University Act, in favour of the changes then effected. He has written (in conjunction with Sir H. Rawlinson and Sir G. Wilkinson) "The History of Herodotus," a new English version, with copious notes, published in 1858-60; "The Historical Evidences of the Truth of the Scripture Records, in Eight Lectures delivered in the Oxford University Pulpit, at the Bampton Lecture for 1859," in 1860; "The Contrasts of Christianity with Heathen and Jewish Systems; in Nine Sermons preached before the University of Oxford on Various Occasions," in 1861; "The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World," of which vol. i. appeared in 1862, vol. ii. in 1864, and vol. iii. in 1865; "A Manual of Ancient History," published at the Clarendon Press in 1869; and other smaller works. Mr. Rawlinson contributed an Essay, the subject being "The Genuineness and Authenticity of the Pentateuch," to "Aids to Faith," edited by Dr. Thomson, in reply to "Essays and Reviews;" and was a contributor to Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," and to various reviews and magazines. He held the office of Classical Examiner under the Council of Military Education from 1859 to 1870.

RAWLINSON, SIR HENRY CRESWICKE, K.C.B., brother of the Rev. George Rawlinson, born in 1810, was educated at Ealing School, served in the Bombay army from 1827 till 1833, was sent to Persia in Nov., 1833, and between that time and Dec., 1839, was actively employed in various parts of that country. He held high commands, and did good service in reorganizing a body of Persian troops. When the rupture with Persia compelled our officers to withdraw from that country, he proceeded through Scinde to Affghanistan, and in June, 1840, was appointed political agent at Kandahar, having been previously under orders for Khiva to meet Perofsky's expedition then on the march. Throughout the troubles that ensued he held the southern capital of the Affghans safe from all intrigues within and attacks without, and was repeatedly mentioned by Gen. Nott for his services in the field. He returned with the avenging army through Cabul and the Punjaub to India, to reappear, in 1843, on the ground he had before occupied, but as political agent in Turkish Arabia. In March, 1844, he was appointed Consul for Bagdad; in 1850 was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Col. in Turkey; in 1851 was made Consul-General, resigned his post in Feb., 1855, and was made a Director of the East-India Company, and K.C.B. in 1856, and a Member of the Council of India from Sept., 1858, to the following April, when he was sent as Envoy to the court of Teheran, with the local rank of Major-General. Sir Henry, who is a F.R.S., Honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, and LL.D. of Cambridge, a Chevalier of the "Order of Merit" in Prussia, and Corresponding Member of the French Institute, is the author of various papers on the antiquities of the East, and on the interpretation of the cuneiform inscriptions of Persia, Assyria, and Babylonia, in the Journals of the Geographical and Asiatic Societies. He was member for Reigate, in the Liberal interest, from Feb. to Sept., 1858, and was returned for Frome at the general election in July, 1865. Having represented this borough for three years, he withdrew at the general election in 1868, and was reappointed a Member of the Council of India.

READ, Thomas Buchanan, was born at Chester, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1822. At the age of fourteen he removed to Cincinnati, and became a pupil of Clevenger, the sculptor. On the departure of this artist to Europe, his pupil turned his attention to painting, in which he soon acquired a reputation. In 1840 he removed to Boston, where he married and resided for five years. In 1846 he removed to Philadelphia, and in 1847 published a small volume of "Poems," which was succeeded in 1848 by a second series of "Lays and Ballads"; during the same year he published "The Female Poets of America, with Portraits, Biographical Notices, and Specimens of their Writings," which has passed through many editions. In 1850 he visited Florence, and passed a year there. Soon after his return he published "The Pilgrims of the Great St. Bernard, a Prose Romance"; and in 1852 an illustrated edition of his "Poems" with additions, followed by subsequent editions. He revisited Italy, and spent some time there in 1853 and subsequent years. Since 1858 he has resided chiefly at Philadelphia and Cincinnati, having become somewhat eminent as a painter. His later poems are "A New Pastoral"—this appeared in 1855; "The House by the Sea," in 1856; "Sylvia, or the Lost Shepherd: an Eclogue," in 1857; "Rural Poems," in the same year; "The Waggoner of the Alleghanies," in 1862; "A Summer Story, Sheridan's Ride, and other Poems," in 1865; "Good Samaritans," in 1867. Of his short poems, "Sheridan's Ride" has been the most attractive to the public. Mr. Read's paintings have had generally but a local celebrity, though his "Longfellow's Children" is well and widely known.

READE, Charles, D.C.L., youngest son of the late John Reade, Esq., born in 1814, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he was successively a Demy and a Fellow. He graduated B.A. in 1835, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1843, and became known to the reading public as the author of "Peg Woffington," published in 1852; and of "Christie Johnstone," in 1853. These were followed by "It is Never Too Late to Mend," and a short tale, entitled "The Course of True Love," in 1857; "Jack of All Trades," in 1858; "Love Me Little, Love Me Long," in 1859; "White Lies;" and "Cloister and the Hearth," in 1861; "Hard Cash, a Matter-of-Fact Romance," in 1863; "Griffith Gaunt; or, Jealousy," in 1866; "Put Yourself in His Place," in 1870; and "A Terrible Temptation," in 1871. He has also written several plays.

RECHBERG (Count), Jean-Bernhard von, was born in Austria, Aug. 17, 1806. At twenty-two he was appointed Secretary of Legation, and was sent to the Austrian mission in London, where he remained two years. After a short residence at Darmstadt, as Chargé-d'Affaires, he filled the same post at Brussels, and afterwards at Rio Janeiro. In 1849 he was appointed Plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation, which invested him with the dignity of Civil Commissioner for settling the intricate affairs of Electoral Hesse. In history he will rank as one of those men who have contributed most largely to the well-being of Austria. He was appointed, in May, 1859, Count Buol's successor as Foreign Minister of Austria, and was head of the Cabinet. During his tenure of office he manifested high integrity and administrative capacity, and retired in Nov., 1864, on which occasion he was made a Knight of the Golden Fleece.

RECLUS, Jean Jacques Élisée, a French geographical writer, the son of a Protestant minister, was born at Sainte-Foy-la-Grand (Gironde), March 15, 1830, and educated in Rhenish Prussia. He studied at the Protestant college at Montauban, and then at the

University of Berlin, where he was a pupil of K. Ritter's. Holding extreme democratic opinions he left France after the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, and travelled from 1852 to 1857 in England, Ireland, the United States, Central America, and New Granada, where he stayed several years. On his return to Paris he communicated to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Tour du Monde*, and other periodicals, the results of his voyages and geographical researches. M. Reclus is the author of "Guide à Londres," 1860; "Voyage à la Sierra Nevada de Sainte-Marthe," 1861; "Les Villes d'Hiver de la Méditerranée et les Alpes-Maritimes," 1864; a very valuable introduction to the "Dictionnaire des Communes de la France," 1864, 2nd edition 1869; and above all "La Terre," a magnificent work on physical geography, the English edition of which, entitled "The Earth," has passed through two editions. Unfortunately M. Reclus did not confine himself to scientific studies, but wrote also in various socialist organs. When the insurrection of March 18, 1871, broke out M. Reclus, after publishing an eloquent appeal to his countrymen in favour of conciliation, flung in his lot with the Commune, and was taken prisoner by the Versailles troops as early as April 5, while making a reconnaissance near Châtillon. At his trial evidence was given in his favour by M. E. Charton, a deputy in the National Assembly and the editor of several works on geography. M. Nadar, the well-known aëronaut, under whom the prisoner had served during the siege of Paris, also spoke to his high character and great scientific attainments. But M. Reclus was nevertheless sentenced to transportation for life (Nov., 1871). His sentence was, however, commuted into one of banishment in Feb., 1872.

REDGRAVE, RICHARD, R.A., son of a manufacturer, in whose counting-house he passed his earlier years, chiefly employed in making designs and working-drawings, besides occasionally sketching from nature, was born in Pimlico, April 30, 1804. He began to study from the marbles in the British Museum in 1822, was admitted a student in the Royal Academy in 1826, and about this time was forced to eke out his resources by teaching landscape drawing. He twice competed, but without success, for the Academy's gold medal, having been defeated on the second occasion by Maclise. A picture exhibited at the British Institution, "Gulliver on the Farmer's Table," bought for the purpose of engraving, was his first success. His next effort, "Ellen Orford," from Crabbe, rejected at the Institution, was hung "on the line" at the Academy in 1838, and at once purchased. It was followed by "Quintin Matsys," "Olivia's Return to her Parents," in 1839; and "The Reduced Gentleman's Daughter," in 1840, which commanded immediate purchasers and fresh commissions, thus enabling the painter to relinquish the drudgery of teaching, and to devote himself entirely to his art. In 1840 he was elected an Associate, and amongst other works, produced "The Castle-builder," in 1841; "The Poor Teacher," in 1843; "The Sempstress," and "The Wedding Morning—the Departure," in 1844; "The Governess," in 1845; "Sunday Morning," in 1846; and "Fashion's Slaves," and "Country Cousins," painted for Mr. Vernon in 1848. In 1842, and in 1846, he exhibited landscapes at the Academy. His best known works are—"Happy Sheep," "The Moor-hen's Haunt," in 1847; "Spring—the Trout's dark Haunt," in 1848; "The Solitary Pool," in 1849; "The Evelyn Woods," in 1850; "The Poet's Study," in 1851; "The Woodland Mirror," in 1852; "The Forest Portal," in 1853; "An Old-English Homestead," in 1854; and "The Midwood Shade." Meantime he tried his hand on several figure-pieces of higher pretensions, such as "The Attiring of Griselda," in 1850; "The Flight into Egypt," in 1857; in which year Mr. Redgrave was elected R.A. During the latter years of the Government School of

Design, Mr. Redgrave was its head-master, and on the formation of the Department of Practical Art, subsequently enlarged into that of Science and Art, he prepared a system and course of instruction, which, under his supervision as Inspector-General of Art Schools, is being gradually extended throughout the United Kingdom. In conjunction with Mr. H. Cole, he formed the Museum of Ornamental Art at Marlborough House, increased under their joint charge into the Museum of Art at South Kensington. Mr. Redgrave was selected to be the medium through whom Mr. Sheepshanks presented his unequalled collection of British pictures to the nation, stipulating that they should be placed at Kensington, and thus ensuring the success of the young institution. In 1851 Mr. Redgrave was named one of the jurors on the section of Fine Arts, and wrote a report on the general state of Design as applied to manufactures in the Great Exhibition. The arrangements for representing British Art in the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855 were intrusted to him, and he drew up a similar report, when the Cross of the Legion of Honour was bestowed upon him. In 1858 her Majesty appointed him surveyor of Crown pictures, and he has since been engaged in preparing a complete catalogue of all such works of art belonging to the Crown. At the International Exhibition of 1862 the task of selecting and arranging specimens of British painting for the last hundred years was confided to him, and the works of native British artists, from Hogarth to the present day, were honourably contrasted with those of the painters of other countries. These labours led to the preparation, in conjunction with his brother, Mr. S. Redgrave, of a history of British art, from the time of Hogarth to that first international gathering, under the title of "A Century of Painters," published in the spring of 1866. He has since been enabled, by gifts to, and purchases on the part of, the nation, to form an historical collection of water-colour paintings at the Kensington Museum.

REED, Edward James, C.B., born at Sheerness, Sept. 20, 1830, was educated at the School of Mathematics and Naval Construction, Portsmouth, served in a subordinate capacity in Sheerness dockyard, and was afterwards editor of the *Mechanics' Magazine*. He paid great attention to naval architecture, on which he became an authority, and was induced to accept the Secretaryship of the Institution of Naval Architects. He submitted to the Admiralty proposals to reduce the dimensions, cost, and time required for building our iron-clads, and was soon after appointed Chief Constructor of the navy. In about three years he designed iron-clad ships for the British navy, amounting to an aggregate of 35,000 tons; a large iron-clad frigate for the Turkish government; a fleet of steam-transports for the service of our Indian government, consisting of five ships of 4,000 tons each, a paddle despatch-steamer of war, and numerous tugs, life-boats, and other smaller vessels. After four years of further service as Chief Constructor, Mr. Reed, whose objections to rigged sea-going turret ships were well known, found these vessels so much in favour that he resigned his office in July, 1870. His resignation was made remarkable by the capsizing of the turret ship *Captain* a few weeks afterwards. Mr. Reed has since been engaged in private pursuits, visiting occasionally the foreign dockyards of Europe. He has received the Companionship of the Bath from the Queen of England; the Star of the Imperial Order of St. Stanislas (1st class) from the Emperor of Russia; and the Star and Ribbon of the Medjidie (2nd class) from the Sultan of Turkey. He is the author of works on Practical Shipbuilding, Iron-cased Ships, Coast Defence, &c.

REEVE, Henry, born in 1813, holds the office of Registrar in the Privy Council Office, and succeeded the late Sir G. C. Lewis as editor of the *Edinburgh Review* in 1855. He published a translation of De Tocqueville's well-known work on "Democracy in America," and of "France before the Revolution of 1789," of M. Guizot's "Washington," and in 1855 brought out a new and revised edition of "Whitelocke's Journal of the Swedish Embassy in 1653–54." He was elected in 1865 a corresponding member of the Institute of France by the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques.

REEVES, SIMS, tenor singer, born at Woolwich in 1821, was first instructed by his father. At an early age he held the appointment of organist and director of the choir at the church of North Cray, and after taking lessons on the pianoforte from J. B. Cramer, he was placed under the care of T. Cooke, Hobbs, and other distinguished professors of singing. In 1839 he made his first appearance on the stage at Newcastle, at which time he was singing baritone parts; he next visited the principal provincial towns, and went to Paris to study his profession. Not long afterwards he made his first appearance in Italian Opera at Milan, in the tenor part of Edgardo in "Lucia di Lammermoor," and came out in the same character at Drury Lane Theatre, Dec. 6, 1847, then under the management of the late M. Jullien. His first original character was in Balfe's opera of the "Maid of Honour," and he appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre, as Carlo, in "Linda di Chamouni," in 1848, and was engaged at the Royal Italian Opera at Covent Garden in 1849. Since that time Mr. Reeves has held the rank of first English tenor, and has appeared with extraordinary success at all the great performances of oratorios at Exeter Hall, the provincial festivals, and the Crystal Palace. One of his best original parts was in Mr. Macfarren's opera of "Robin Hood," produced at the performances of English opera at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1860. He achieved great success in the part of "Faust," at the same theatre.

REGNAULT, HENRI-VICTOR, chemist and experimental philosopher, born at Aix-la-Chapelle, July 21, 1810, was pupil at the Polytechnic School from 1830 till 1832, when he entered the mining service, became Professor of Chemistry at the Polytechnic School in 1840, Professor of Physics at the College of France in 1841, Engineer in Chief of Mines in 1847, and Director of the Porcelain Manufactory of Sèvres in 1854, having been elected member of the Academy of Sciences in 1840. M. Regnault, who has not written much, has contributed articles of great value to the *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*, and other journals. Ten of his articles treating of the dilatation of elastic fluids, the determination of the density of gases, the measure of temperatures, &c., are to be found in the 21st vol. of the "Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences." He was promoted Officer of the Legion of Honour in Dec. 1850, and Commander, Feb. 7, 1863. In 1848 the Council of the Royal Society of London awarded him their Rumford Medal for his "Experiments to determine the Laws and the Numerical Data which enter into the Calculation of Steam-engines." Since that date the eminent Frenchman has pursued his investigations, and given them to the world in the second volume of the work above mentioned. Some years ago he was elected one of the fifty foreign members of the Royal Society, and in Nov. 1869 the Council conferred upon him the highest honour in their gift—the Copley Medal.

REID, CAPTAIN MAYNE, novelist, a native of the North of Ireland, paternally descended from one of the pioneers of the "Ulster Plantations," was born in 1818, and educated for the Established Church. A taste for travel and adventure induced him, in 1838, to set out for Mexico, without any very definite aim. On arriving at New Orleans, he went on two excursions up the Red River, trading and hunting in company with the Indians, and afterwards made other excursions up the Missouri and on the prairies, where he remained for nearly five years. He afterwards travelled through almost every State in the Union, and in these journeys, with his previous experience in the backwoods, acquired that knowledge of character and incident displayed in his writings. In 1845, when war was declared between the United States and Mexico, Mayne Reid, who had devoted himself to literature, obtained a commission in the United States' army. He was present at the siege and capture of Vera Cruz, and took an active part in various encounters, led the last charge of infantry at Churubusco, and the forlorn hope at the assault of Chapultepec, where he was shot down and reported to be killed. For his gallantry at Chapultepec Capt. Reid was honourably mentioned in the despatches. At the close of the Mexican war he resigned his commission, and in 1849 organized a body of men in New York to proceed to Hungary, to aid in the struggle of that country for independence. On reaching Paris he received the news of the total failure of the Hungarian insurrection. Capt. Reid repaired to London, where he once more devoted himself to literature, and amongst other works has written "The Rifle Rangers," published in 1849; "The Scalp Hunters," in 1850, in both of which the author details his experience of prairie life and warlike adventure; "Desert Home; or, Family Robinson," in 1851; "The Boy Hunters," in 1852; "The Young Voyageurs," in 1853; "The Forest Exiles," in 1854; "The Bush Boys; or, Adventures in South Africa," and "The White Chief," a novel, in 1855; "The Young Yägers," and "Quadroon," a novel, in 1856; "The Plant Hunters; or, The Himalayan Mountains," in 1857; "Oceola," a novel, in 1859; "The Wood Rangers," a novel, "The Hunters' Feast," a novel, "The Tiger Hunters," and "Bruin; or, the Grand Bear Hunt," in 1860; "Ran Away to Sea," "War Trail; or, Hunt of the Wild Horse," and "Wild Huntress," in 1861; "The Maroon," a novel, in 1862; "Croquet," in 1863; "Cliff Climbers; or, the Lone Home," "Ocean Waifs," and "White Gauntlet: a Romance," in 1864; "The Headless Horseman," in 1865; "Afloat in the Forest," in 1866; "The Giraffe Hunters," "The Guerilla Chief," and "Quadrupeds: What They Are, and Where They Are Found; a Book of Zoology for Boys," in 1867; "The Child Wife: a Tale of the Two Worlds," in 1868; "The Castaways: a Story of Adventure in the Wilds of Borneo," "The Fatal Cord: a Tale of Backwood Retribution," "The White Squaw," and "The Yellow Chief: a Romance of the Rocky Mountains," in 1870; and "The Finger of Fate," in 1872.

RENAN, Joseph-Ernest, philologist, member of the Institute, born at Tréguier, Côtes-du-Nord, Feb. 27, 1823, was destined for the ecclesiastical profession, and went to Paris at an early age in order to study. His abilities having attracted attention, he was chosen at the termination of his classical studies to follow the course of theology at the seminary of Saint-Sulpice, when he showed a taste for the study of languages and philosophy, and commenced learning Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac. But his independence of thought did not accord with the necessary qualifications for the priesthood, and he quitted the seminary in order to be better able to pursue his own course. In 1848, he gained the Volney prize for a mémoire upon the Semitic languages, which has been published under the title of "Histoire Générale et Systèmes Comparés des Langues Sémitiques." His work entitled "Étude de la Langue Grecque au Moyen Âge," published in 1845, was crowned by the Institute. In 1849 he was sent to Italy on a literary mission by the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, in 1851 was attached to the department of Manuscripts in the Bibliothèque Nationale, and in 1856 was elected a member of the Académie des Inscriptions in place of M. Augustin Thierry. At the end of 1860 he was sent on a mission to Syria. In 1862 he was appointed Professor of Hebrew, but did not permanently occupy the chair for fear of a renewal of the manifestations which occurred at his opening lecture in Feb. In 1863 he published his well-known "Vie de Jésus," which he wrote after his voyage to Syria, and of which numerous editions have been issued. This work was vehemently attacked by the bishops and clergy, the result being that the author was dismissed from his professorship. M. Duruy, the Minister of Public Instruction, endeavoured to conceal the significance of this dismissal by giving him an office in the Bibliothèque Impérial; he, however, strongly protested against the appointment, which was revoked June 11, 1864. At the elections to the Corps Législatif in May, 1869, he was an unsuccessful candidate in the second circonscription of the Department of Seine-et-Marne. M. Renan has, in addition to the works already mentioned, published numerous mémoires on comparative philology, and articles in the *Liberté de Penser*, the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Journal de l'Instruction Publique*, the *Débats*, &c. Some of these were published in a collected form, under the title of "Études d'Histoire Religieuse," in 1857. He published a translation of "Le Livre de Job," in 1859, and of the "Cantique des Cantiques," in 1860; "Lettre à mes Collègues," in 1862; "Mission de Phénicie," in 1864; "Trois Inscriptions Phéniciennes," in 1864; "Les Apôtres," in 1866; "Nouvelles Observations d'Épigraphie Hébraïque," in 1867; "Sur les Inscriptions Hébraïques des Synagogues de Kefr-Bereim, en Galilée," in 1867; "Rapport sur les Progrès de la Littérature Orientale et sur les Ouvrages relatifs à l'Orient," in 1867; and "Saint-Paul" in 1869. He married a daughter of Henri Scheffer, the painter, and was decorated with the Legion of Honour in Dec. 1860.

RENNIE, SIR JOHN, F.R.S., civil engineer, of Scottish extraction, son of the late Mr. John Rennie, the distinguished civil engineer who designed New London Bridge, and designed and executed Southwark and Waterloo Bridges, born about 1796, was brought up chiefly under his father, and executed New London Bridge from the designs of the latter. He was connected with railway operations from their first introduction, and has completed the drainage of the Lincolnshire coast at the Wash, commenced by his father, and the works of the harbour at Ramsgate. Sir J. Rennie, who was employed by the Earl of Lonsdale in the construction of the new docks at Whitehaven, received the honour of knighthood in 1831, on the opening of New London Bridge. In 1861 he was an unsuccessful competitor for the new bridge to be thrown across the Thames at Blackfriars.

REUTER, PAUL JULIUS, well known in connection with foreign telegraphic despatches, was born in Germany about 1815. In 1849 the practical working of the telegraph between Aix-la-Chapelle and Berlin convinced him that a new era in correspondence had arisen, and he established in the former town the first centre of an organization for collecting and transmitting telegraphic news. As the various telegraph lines were opened in succession, they were made subservient to his system; and when the cable between Calais and Dover was laid in 1851, Mr. Reuter, who had become a naturalized subject of her Majesty, transferred his chief office to London. At a time when the telegraphic service on the Continent was still incomplete, he initiated a regular system of communication by means of carrier pigeons, similar to that which recently proved of such incalculable importance during the siege of Paris. He established a daily pigeon-post which uninterruptedly conveyed messages between Paris and Berlin for a period of six months, until the through telegraphic communication was completed. In 1865 Mr. Reuter obtained a concession from the Hanoverian Government for the construction of a submarine telegraph line between

England and Germany. The leading feature of this concession was, that it provided for the first time direct through telegraphic communication between London and the Continent by means of wires expressly erected and set apart for that object, thus avoiding both the delays and mistakes which previously arose from the frequent retransmission of messages. Mr. Reuter also obtained a concession from the French Government for the construction and laying of a cable to the United States, and the company now known as the French Atlantic Telegraph Company was formed, and in 1869 laid the cable which, during the long interruption that occurred on the Anglo-American cables, was the only means of telegraphing between Europe and America. Mr. Reuter furnishes, besides the English and Continental press, the journals of America, India, China, and Australia, with all important and interesting news; his agents and correspondents in most parts of the world keeping him informed of every event of note. In 1865 Mr. Reuter transferred his business to a Limited Liability Company, of which he is the manager.

REYBAUD, Marie-Roch-Louis, writer and publicist, member of the Institute, was born at Marseilles, Aug. 15, 1799. After having finished his studies at the Collége de Juilly, he went several voyages on mercantile affairs to the Levant and India, took up his residence in Paris, and commenced his literary career in 1829, and being of Liberal politics contributed to the *Constitutionnel* and the *Corsaire*. In 1830 he undertook the editorship of the "Histoire Scientifique et Militaire de l'Expedition Française en Égypte;" in 1833 of the "Voyage autour du Monde," of Dumont d'Urville; and in 1835 of the "Voyage dans les Deux Amériques," of M. d'Orbigny. Under the pseudonym of Léon Durocher, M. Reybaud contributed numerous articles to the *National*. His reputation as an economist and romance writer was established by the publication, in 1840–3, of "Études sur les Réformateurs ou Socialistes Modernes," which had appeared at intervals between 1836 and 1840, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and gained in 1841 the great Montyon prize awarded by the French Academy; and his "Jérôme Paturot à la recherche d'une Position Sociale," the first edition of which appeared in 1843, is very popular. He has also written "Jérôme Paturot à la Recherche de la Meilleure des Républiques," published in 1848. M. Reybaud, supported by the Liberal opposition, obtained a seat for Marseilles, in 1848 he was elected for the department of the Bouches-du-Rhone, by the moderate party, and in 1849 to the Legislative Assembly by the reactionary party. He generally supported the government till 1851, but refused to countenance the *coup d'état*. In 1849 he was a member of the commission sent to Algeria to inspect the agricultural colonies founded there, and most of his suggestions were adopted by the government. Since his retirement from political life, M. Reybaud has occupied his time in novel writing, and by contributing to the *Journal des Économistes*, and the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. He was made Knight of the Legion of Honour in 1859. In addition to the works already named, M. Reybaud has written, with Baron Taylor, "La Syrie, l'Égypte, et la Palestine," published in 1834; "La Polynésie," in 1843; "César Falempin, ou les Idoles d'Argile;" and "Le Dernier des Commis Voyageurs," in 1845; "Le Coq du Clocher," in 1846; "Édouard Mongeron," in 1846-7; "Athanase Robichon," in 1851; "La Comtesse de Mauléon," in 1853; "Marines et Voyages," in 1854; "Scènes de la Vie Moderne," in 1855; "L'Industrie en Europe," in 1856; "Études sur le Régime des Manufactures," in 1859; "Économistes Modernes," in 1862; and "Mœurs et Portraits du Temps."

REYNOLDS, The Rev. Henry Robert, D.D., son of the Rev. John Reynolds, of Romsey, and grandson of Dr. Henry Renell Reynolds, physician in ordinary to George III., was born at Romsey, Hampshire, Feb. 26, 1825, and educated at Coward College and at University College, London. He graduated B.A. in 1844; was elected a Fellow of University College in 1848, and received the degree of D.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1869. He was appointed Minister of the Congregational Church at Halstead, in Essex, in 1846; removed to Leeds and became Minister of the East Parade Congregational Church in that town in 1849; was appointed President of the Countess of Huntingdon's College at Cheshunt in 1860, and also Professor of Theology and Exegesis. Dr. Reynolds has been one of the editors of the *British Quarterly Review* since 1866. He was the editor of and contributor to two series of essays on church problems, entitled "Ecclesiæ" in 1869; is author of "Beginnings of the Divine Life," and "Notes of the Christian Life;" joint author of "Yes and No; or, Glimpses of the Great Conflict;" and joint editor of "Psalms and Hymns for Christian Worship."

RIANZARÈS (DUKE OF), FERNANDO MUÑOZ, husband of Maria Christina, Queen Dowager of Spain, born of very humble parents at Tarrancon, in the province of Cuença, in 1810; was serving in the Royal Guards in 1833, when Queen Christina became enamoured of the young soldier, with whom, soon after the death of Ferdinand VII., Sept. 29, 1833, she contracted a secret marriage, which was not publicly ratified until Oct. 13, 1844. Though raised to a high position by this marriage, Muñoz has never shown himself desirous of playing a prominent part in politics. His royal wife has always been anxious that he should do so, and during the expedition of Gen. Flores to Ecuador, he was talked of as the future monarch of that ancient Spanish colony. He was created Duc de Rianzarès, and a Grandee of Spain of the First Class, and Knight of the Golden Fleece in 1844, and received from Louis-Philippe the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and the French title of Duc de Montmorot in 1847.

RICASOLI (BARON), BETTINO, statesman, born March 9, 1809, in Tuscany; was educated at Florence, early devoted his attention to politics, and always advocated moderation. He took no part in public affairs during the events of 1848, but shortly afterwards rendered assistance to his country by supporting the grand-duke and by recommending fair liberal concessions. When the latter abdicated and threw himself into the hands of the Austrians, Ricasoli protested, for some months took little part in the government, and was instrumental in overthrowing the system which Guerrazzi and Montanelli, on their advent to power, strove to establish, because it appeared to him more hateful than the tyranny of the Austrians. The battle of Novara, and the return of the grand-duke, induced him to retire into private life, from which he did not emerge until 1856, and he took an active part in the liberation of Tuscany after the campaign against Austria in 1859. An unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate him in 1860, and in March he filled an important post in the administration. After the death of Count Cavour, in 1861, he became Prime Minister of the new kingdom of Italy, in which situation he endeavoured to follow the policy of his predecessor, but, unable to secure the confidence of Parliament, resigned the Premiership March 2, 1862, and was succeeded by Signor Rattazzi. He again acceded to power as Prime Minister June 20, 1866, and retired in April, 1867, when he was succeeded by Signor Rattazzi.

RICHARDS, ALFRED BATE, author and barrister-at-law, one of the chief and earliest promoters of the volunteer movement, is eldest son of the late John Richards, Esq., M.P. for Knaresborough, and was born in 1820. He has written "Crœsus, King of Lydia, a Tragedy," published in 1845; "Death of the Magdalen, and other Poems," and "Cromwell, a Drama,'' in 1847; "Dream of the Soul, and other Poems," in 1848; "Vandyck, a Play of Genoa," in 1850; "Poems, Essays, and Opinions;" "Minstrelsy of War, and other Poems," in 1854; "Religio Animæ, and other Poems," in 1866; "Cobden and his Pamphlet Considered," which has gone through five editions; "Britain Redeemed," 1851; a comprehensive plan for a railway to be constructed by convict labour across British North America; "Medea," a poem, in 1869; and the novel, "So Very Human," in 1871. Mr. Richards, who edited the *British Army Despatch* for two years, was the editor under whose auspices the *Daily Telegraph* started, and was secretary of the "National and Constitutional Association" until the "Administrative Reform Association" was projected. He organized and commanded the first Working Man's Corps, the 3rd City of London, numbering nearly 1,000 effective members, of which he was colonel until his resignation in 1869. On retiring, the Honorary Colonelcy of the Regiment was offered to him, but declined. To Mr. Richards belongs the merit of having convened the celebrated meeting held at St. Martin's Hall, April 16, 1859, for the purpose of forming volunteer corps. Its objects were endorsed by the *Times* and nearly the whole of the press, metropolitan and provincial, and the War Office Circular, authorizing the enrolment of volunteers, appeared May 12 of that year. He succeeded Mr. James Grant as editor of the *Morning Advertiser* in Dec., 1870.

RICHARDS, BRINLEY, pianist and composer, son of Mr. H. Richards, organist of St. Peter's, Carmarthen, was born in 1819, and, being intended for the medical profession, was placed with a surgeon at Carmarthen, but abandoned it for one more congenial to his taste. With the assistance of the then Duke of Newcastle, he entered the Royal Academy of Music, where he gained the King's Scholarship in 1835 and 1837. Mr. Richards's name is identified with Welsh National Music, and with an ardent love of the Principality. This spirit has had a great influence on his musical career, has given an impulse to his genius, and contributed to his success. His effusions in honour of Wales have assumed a patriotic importance, and his "Cambrian War-Song," "The Cambrian Plume," and "The Harp of Wales" are destined to share in the popularity of his song "God Bless the Prince of Wales." Some of his orchestral works have been frequently played in London and Paris; and while visiting the latter place, he attracted the notice of Chopin, and formed an intimacy which lasted till the death of that illustrious composer. As a pianist, Mr. Richards holds a very prominent rank, not only as a brilliant solo player, but more especially for his performance of the works of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, &c. Among his principal compositions may be mentioned his sacred songs—"In the Hour of My Distress," "The Pilgrim's Path," "As o'er the Past," and "Through the Day;" part-songs —"Up, quit Thy Bower," "What Bells are those?" "Sweet Day so cool," and "Ye little Birds" (madrigal);—for the pianoforte—"Overture in F minor," for full orchestra; a volume of "Octave Studies," "Caprice in F sharp," "Andante con Moto," "The Angel's Song," "The Vision," "In Memoriam," "Recollections of Wales," "The Carmarthen March," for military band (composed by request of the Earl of Cawdor, for the county of Carmarthen), and numerous pianoforte solos, most of which have been republished in Milan, Leipzig, and Paris. He was presented to the Prince of Wales on St. David's Day, 1867, as the composer of "God Bless the Prince of Wales."

RICHARDSON, BENJAMIN WARD, M.D., F.R.S., born Oct. 31, 1828, at Somerby, in the county of Leicester, was educated at the school of the Rev. W. Y. Nutt, at Burrow on the Hill, Leicestershire, and at Anderson's University, Glasgow. He graduated in medicine at the University of St. Andrew's in 1854, and received the honorary degree of M.A. from the same university in 1859. Dr. Richardson became a member of the Royal College of Physicians by examination in 1856, and was elected a Fellow of the College in 1861; he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1867; an honorary member of the Philosophical Society of America in 1863; and an honorary member of the Imperial Leopold Carolina Academy of Sciences in 1867. He gained the Fothergilian Gold Medal in 1856, for an essay on the diseases of the child before birth; and the Astley Cooper prize of £300 in 1856, for an essay on the coagulation of the blood. He also discovered the application of ether spray for the local abolition of pain in surgical operations in 1866, and introduced methylene bi-chloride as a general anæsthetic in 1867. He is the author of "Discourses on Practical Physic;" and originated and for some years edited the *Journal of Public Health*, and also the *Social Science Review*. Dr. Richardson's principal contributions to medical and scientific literature have been directed to the advancement of medical practice by the experimental method. The study of disease by synthesis; the restoration of life after various forms of apparent death; the investigation of the theory of a nervous atmosphere or ether; the effects of electricity on animal life; methods of killing animals intended for food without the infliction of pain; and numerous original papers on new medicines and new modes of treatment of diseases; these, with his lectures on experimental and practical medicine, are the works on which he has been and is still engaged. Dr. Richardson has been president of the Medical Society of London and four times president of the St. Andrew's Medical Graduates' Association. In 1869 he succeeded Lord Jerviswoode as assessor for the General Council in the University Court of St. Andrew's. In 1868, "in recognition of his various contributions to science and medicine," he was presented by six hundred of his medical brethren and fellows in science, with a testimonial consisting of a microscope by Ross, and one thousand guineas.

RICHMOND (DUKE OF), HIS GRACE CHARLES HENRY GORDON-LENNOX, K.G., eldest son of the late duke, born Feb. 27, 1818; was educated at Christ Church, Oxford; became a Captain in the army in 1844; was aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington from 1842 till 1852, and to Viscount Hardinge from 1852 till 1854. His Grace was appointed President of the Poor Law Board, and sworn a Privy Councillor, in March, 1859, and resigned in June, on the retirement of Lord Derby and his party; was made a Knight of the Garter, Feb. 6, and was President of the Board of Trade from March 8, 1867, till Dec., 1868. He represented West Sussex in the Conservative interest from July, 1841, till he succeeded his father as sixth Duke of Richmond, Oct. 21, 1860. Since Feb. 26, 1870, his Grace has been the acknowledged leader of the Conservative party in the House of Peers.

RICHMOND, GEORGE, R.A., son of an artist, born in 1809, was early introduced to the study of art, and in 1824 became a student at the Royal Academy, about which time he was introduced to William Blake, "sweet visionary Blake," as Hayley calls him, to whom he looked for direction and guidance in art till, in 1827, he followed him to the grave. In 1837 he left England for Italy, and spent two years in the study of the great works in Venice, Florence, and Rome. In 1840, he returned to the practice of water-colour portraits, which he had suspended for two years, adding largely to it lifesize studies in chalk, as a preparation for future practice in oil. In 1854, he exhibited a whole-length portrait of Sir Robert Harry Inglis, painted for the Bodleian Gallery, at Oxford; and a half-length of the Bishop of New Zealand (Dr. Selwyn), for St. John's College, Cambridge; and from this time he has been almost exclusively employed in oil painting. In 1860, he was employed to execute, for St. Paul's Cathedral, a monument of the late Bishop Blomfield, which he finished and erected in 1865. In 1847, he was appointed by Mr. Gladstone a member of the Council of the Government Schools of Design; and in 1856, by Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, one of the Royal Commissioners for determining the National Gallery site, &c. In 1867, the University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. The portraits executed by him number between 3,000 and 4,000, hundreds of which have been engraved.

RICORD, Philippe, physician, member of the Académie de Médecine, grandson of a distinguished physician of Marseilles, and brother of M. J. B. Ricord, the author of several works upon medicine and natural history, was born at Baltimore, U.S., Dec. 10, 1800; and went to Paris in 1820. He was almost immediately admitted as an *interne*, and was attached successively to the Hôtel Dieu, under Dupuytren, and to La Pitié, under Lisfranc. In March, 1826, he took the degree of Doctor, and practised at Olivet, near Orleans, and Croûy-sur-Ourcq, after which he returned to Paris, delivered a course of lectures on surgical operations, and was appointed in 1831 Surgeon-in-Chief to the Hôpital des Vénériens of the South, which position he held till Oct., 1860, when he retired. This appointment secured for Dr. Ricord the special reputation which he enjoys for his knowledge and treatment of that class of diseases to which it relates. Dr. Ricord discovered a cure for varicocele, &c., for which he received, in 1842, the Montyon prize. He has been a member of the Imperial Academy (section of surgical pathology), since 1850, and is attached as Consulting Surgeon to the Dispensary of Public Health. By decree, July 28, 1862, he was appointed Physician in Ordinary to Prince Napoleon; and on Oct. 26, 1869, he was nominated Consulting Surgeon to the Emperor, whom he had assiduously attended during his recent illness, and who, in recognition of the services thus rendered, presented him with a snuff-box with 20,000 francs. He was promoted to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 12, 1860, and has been decorated with numerous foreign orders. Amongst his various works may be named, "De l'Emploi du Speculum," published in 1833; "De la Blennorrhagie de la Femme," in 1834; "Emploi de l'Onguent Mercuriel dans le Traitement de l'Érésipèle," in 1836; "Monographie du Chancre," in 1837; "Traité des Maladies Vénériennes," in 1838; "De l'Ophthalmie Blennorrhagique," in 1842; "Clinique Iconographique de l'Hôpital des Vénériens," in 1842-1851; and "De la Syphilisation et de la Contagion des Accidents Secondaries," in 1853; in addition to a large number of mémoires, researches, communications, &c., inserted for the most part in the *Mémoires et Bulletins de l'Académie de Médecine.*

RIGAULT-DE-GENOUILLY, Charles, admiral, born at Rochefort, in France, April 12, 1807, was admitted to the naval school of France in 1825; entered the navy in 1830; became Captain of a frigate in 1841; was a member of the French Admiralty Board in 1853, and was raised to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and sent in command of the French naval brigade, to assist in the operations before Sebastopol in 1854. He was nominated to the command of the French fleet in the Chinese seas in 1856, and in that capacity co-operated with the English in the capture and occupation of Canton in 1857. He was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Oct. 2, 1855; made a Senator, July 11, 1860; was appointed to the command of the Mediterranean squadron in Jan., 1862, and nominated Admiral, Jan. 27, 1864. He was made Minister of the Marine in 1867, and retained that position in the short-lived administration formed by M. Émile Ollivier, in 1870. In 1852 he edited the fourth edition of Chaucheprat's "Routier des Antilles," and in 1846 the second edition of Montferrier's "Dictionnaire Universel et Raisonné de Marine."

RIO, Alexis François, writer and critic, born at Paris early in the century; has written "Essai sur l'Histoire de l'Esprit Humain dans l'Antiquité," published in 1828–30; "De l'Art Chrétien," in 1841–55; "Les Quartre Martyrs," in 1856; "De la Poésie Chrétienne," in 1861; "Shakespeare," in 1864; and a variety of articles on Ecclesiastical Art and History, contributed to French periodicals. Several of his works have appeared in English. His only daughter is married to Lord Killeen, eldest son of the Earl of Fingall.

RIPLEY, George, LL.D., born at Greenfield, Massachusetts, Oct. 3, 1802, graduated from Harvard College in 1823, and from the Cambridge Divinity School in 1826. He was pastor of a Congregational (Unitarian) Church in Boston, for some years; but about 1831 visited Europe and spent some years on the continent in the study of French and German literature. On his return, he left the ministry, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. He was for some time a member of the Brook Farm community, at West Rexbury, Mass., and during that period was engaged in editorial and other literary labour. From 1838 to 1842 he edited "Specimens of Foreign Standard Literature," in 14 vols. In 1840–41, he was associated with R. W. Emerson, and S. Margaret Fuller, as one of the editors of *The Dial*; from 1844 to 1848 with C. A. Dana, Parke Godwin, and J. S. Dwight, as one of the editors of *The Harbinger*; and from 1849 to the present time he has been the literary editor of the *New York Tribune*. He has also been a contributor to the *Christian Examiner*, the *Southern Literary Messenger*, *Harper's* and *Putnam's Magazines*. Mr. Ripley's other published works are: "Discourses on the Philosophy of Religion," 1839; "Letters to Andrews Norton on the Latest Form of Infidelity," 1840; in conjunction with Bayard Taylor, "Hand-book of Literature and the Fine Arts," 1854; and in conjunction with Charles A. Dana, the "New American Cyclopædia," 16 vols., 8vo., 1857–1863. This, the greatest labour of Mr. Ripley's life, has been before the public for nearly ten years, and he is now preparing for its thorough revision.

RIPON, Bishop of. (*See* Bickersteth.)

RIPON (Marquis of), The Right Hon. George Frederick Samuel Robinson, K.G., long known as Earl De Grey and Ripon, is the only son of Frederick John, first Earl of Ripon, better known by his original title of Viscount Goderich, which he bore when he held the post of Premier for a few months in 1827, by Lady Sarah Albinia Louisa Hobart, only child of Robert, fourth Earl of Buckinghamshire. He was born in London, Oct. 24, 1827, and succeeded to his father's titles, Jan. 28, 1859, and to those of his uncle, as third Earl De Grey, Nov. 14 in the same year. He began his political life as *attaché* to a special mission to Brussels in 1849. At the general election in 1852 he was returned to the House of Commons by his courtesy title of Viscount Goderich as member for Hull, and continued to sit for that borough until 1853, when he vacated his seat to oppose Mr. Starkey, at Huddersfield, where he succeeded in winning the seat for the Liberals by a majority of eighty. At the general election in 1857 he was returned for the West Riding of Yorkshire without opposition. In June, 1859, the year in which he succeeded to the Upper House, Lord Herbert selected him for the post of Under-Secretary for War, and in Feb., 1861, upon the accession of Sir George C. Lewis, he was made Under-Secretary for India. Upon the death of Sir G. C. Lewis, in April, 1863, his lordship, who had shown great efficiency in his subordinate office, took the place of his chief as Secretary for War, together with a seat in the Cabinet. He remained at the War Office nearly three years, and in Feb., 1866, when Sir Charles Wood, since Viscount Halifax, withdrew from the Ministry, was appointed Secretary of State for India. On Mr. Gladstone's accession to office in Dec., 1868, he was appointed Lord President of the Council. He was created a Knight of the Garter in the following year. In 1871 he acted as Chairman of the High Joint Commission which arranged the Treaty of Washington; and in recognition of the services he rendered in that capacity he was, soon after his return from the United States, created Marquis of Ripon. His lordship, who is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the North and West Ridings of Yorkshire, and for the county of Lincoln, was created an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford in 1870, and on April 23 in that year was installed as Grand Master of the Freemasons of England, in succession to Lord Zetland. He married, in April, 1851, Henrietta Anne Theodosia, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Vyner, who has been a Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess of Wales, and by whom he has surviving issue, Frederick Oliver, born Jan. 29, 1852, now Earl De Grey, heir to the marquisate.

RISTORI, Adelaide, tragic actress, born at Cividale, in Friuli, in 1821, being the child of a poor actor, was trained at a very early age for the stage. She appears to have risen through a long series of struggles to the eminence she ultimately attained. Having accepted in 1855 an engagement in Paris, she sought the favour of a French audience as an interpreter of the tragic muse at the very time that Rachel was in the zenith of her fame. Her appearance at such a period was regarded by the French as an open challenge to contest the supremacy of their tragic queen, and they assembled much more disposed to criticise than to applaud. The genius of Ristori, however, triumphed, and from that moment her position has been unassailed. Her reception in England was equally enthusiastic, and she appeared in Spain in 1857, in Holland in 1860, in Russia in 1861, at Constantinople in 1864, in the United States, and other parts of the world, with success. William I. of Prussia gave her the medal in sciences and in arts in 1862. Among her most famous characters are those of Medea, Lady Macbeth, Fazio, Phædra, Deborah, Judith, Francesca da Riviera, and Camilla. She was married to the Marquis del Grillo, and was left a widow in 1861.

ROBERTS, The Rev. George, born about 1808, graduated in honours at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1830, was Perpetual Curate of Coleford, Gloucestershire, Vicar of Monmouth, and Lecturer of St. Andrew's, Holborn. He was appointed Minister of St. John's, Cheltenham, in 1853, and Rector of Beechamwell, Norfolk, in 1867. He was for many years connected with the metropolitan and provincial press, and published several sermons, works on Church principles (from the Anglican point of view), "The Duties of Subjects and Magistrates," in 1842; "Some Account of Llanthony Priory, Monmouthshire," in 1847; and "Strata Florida Abbey, Cardiganshire," in 1848; a volume of sermons, in 1863, second edition. An anonymous work, "Speculum Episcopi, or the Mirror of a Bishop," a very trenchant and somewhat too vehement satire, which produced some little excitement on its appearance, in 1851, has been acknowledged by him.

ROBERTSON, James Burton, was born in London, Nov. 15, 1800, being the son of Mr. Thomas Robertson, who belonged to the clan of the Robertsons of Strohan, Perthshire, and who was a landed proprietor in the island of Grenada, West Indies, where the subject of this memoir passed his early childhood. In 1809, his mother, who had been left a widow some years previously, brought him to England, and in the following year he was sent to the Catholic College of St. Edmund, near Ware, which he quitted in 1819. In 1825 he was called to the bar. Mr. Robertson made several visits to France, where, under the directions of his friends, the celebrated Abbé Lamennais and the Abbé (afterwards Mgr.) Gerbet, he studied literature, philosophy, and the elements of dogmatic theology. In 1835 he published a translation, in 2 vols., of Schlegel's "Philosophy of History," which was favourably received by the public, and afterwards passed through a second edition. Between 1836 and 1854, Mr. Robertson was an assiduous contributor to the *Dublin Review*. From 1837 to 1854 he resided with his friends in different parts of Germany and Belgium. During his abode at Würzburg he published his translation of Dr. Möhler's "Symbolism; or, Exposition of the Doctrinal Differences between Catholics and Protestants," 2 vols., London, 1843. This work, which went through several editions both in Great Britain and America, made a deep impression on the Tractarian party at Oxford, and exercised no little influence on men of such powerful minds as Newman and Manning. In 1855 Dr. Newman, the rector of the newly-founded Catholic University at Dublin, nominated Mr. Robertson to the chair of Geography and Modern History. To the Professorship of History he united that of English Literature. Since this period Professor Robertson has published his lectures "On various Subjects of Ancient and Modern History," 1858; an epic poem in blank verse, interspersed with lyrics, entitled "The Prophet Enoch, or the Sons of God and the Sons of Men," 1860; "Lectures on Spain in the Eighteenth Century, on the Life, Writings, and Times of Chateaubriand, and on the Freemasons, Illuminati, Jacobins, and Socialists," 1864; "Lectures on the Life, Writings, and Times of Edmund Burke," 1868; and a translation of Dr. Hergenröther's "Anti-Janus," 1870, a reply to "The Pope and the Council, by Janus," with an introduction by the translator, giving the history of Gallicanism from the reign of Louis XIV. to the present time. In 1869 the Queen, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, bestowed a pension of £100 per annum on Professor Robertson, in recognition of his long services to English literature.

ROBERTSON, THE REV. JAMES CRAIGIE, born in 1813, at Aberdeen, where his father was a merchant, received his early education at Marischal College, graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1834, and was Vicar of Bekesbourne, near Canterbury, from 1846 till 1859, when he was appointed Canon of Canterbury. In 1864 he became Professor of Ecclesiastical History in King's College, London. He has written, "How shall we Conform to the Liturgy of the Church of England?" published in 1843; third edition, 1869; "Sketches of Church History, First Six Centuries," in 1855; "A Biography of Thomas Becket," in 1859; "A History of the Christian Church," of which the first volume appeared in 1853, the second in 1856, and the third, bringing the history down to A.D. 1303, in 1866. He edited for the Ecclesiastical History Society, Heylyn's "History of the Reformation;" for the Camden Society, in 1866, Bargrave's "Alexander VII. and his Cardinals;" and has been a contributor to the *Quarterly Review* and other periodicals.

ROBIN, CHARLES-PHILIPPE, physician, member of the Académie de Médecine, born at Jafferon, Ain, June 4, 1821, studied medicine at Paris, and was admitted "interne des hôpitaux" in 1843. He gained, at the competition of 1844, the prize given by the École Pratique de Médecine; was sent in 1845, with M. Lebert, by Orfila, to the coasts of Normandy and Jersey, in order to collect objects of natural history and comparative anatomy, for the museum which he had founded at the École, and received in 1847 the degree of Doctor. A close examiner of objects, he has greatly promoted the use of the microscope in anatomy and pathology; and, in addition to his microscopical labours, has studied the natural sciences. He was appointed Professor of Histology at the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, April 19, 1862. M. Robin, who has been a member of the Academy of Medicine since 1858, is connected with numerous French and foreign Scientific Societies, and is decorated with the Legion of Honour. In addition to a large number of works relating to microscopical investigations, he has published "Tableaux d'Anatomie, contenant l'Exposé de toutes les Parties à Étudier dans l'Organisme de l'Homme, et dans celui des Animaux," published in 1851; "Traité de Chimie Anatomique et Physiologique," &c., in 1852; "Histoire Naturelle de Végétaux Parasites qui croissent sur l'Homme et les Animaux Vivants," 3 vols., in 1853 (in collaboration with M. Verdeil); "Notice sur l'Œuvre et la Vie d'Auguste Comte," in 1864; "Leçons sur les Substances Amorphes et les Blastèmes," in 1866; "Leçons sur les Substances Organisées et leur Altérations," in 1866; "Leçons sur les Humeurs Normales et Morbides du Corps de l'Homme," in 1867; "Leçons sur les Vaisseaux Capillaires et l'Inflammation," in 1867; and "Anatomie Microscopique," in 1868; besides numerous contributions to the *Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences*, and other scientific collections. In collaboration with M. Littré he recast the 10th and 11th editions of Nysten's "Dictionnaire de Médecine" (1855 and 1858).

ROBINSON, SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT, second son of Captain Hercules Robinson, born in 1824, and educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, held, for some years, a commission in the 87th Foot, but retired from the service in 1846, and was employed in various capacities in the Civil Service in Ireland until 1852. He was appointed President of Montserrat in 1854, Lieutenant-Governor of St. Christopher's in 1855, succeeded Sir John Bowring as Governor of Hong-kong in 1859, when he received the honour of knighthood, was promoted to the governorship of Ceylon in Jan., 1865, and to the governorship of New South Wales in March, 1872.

ROBINSON, MRS. (*See* FREER, MARTHA WALKER.)

ROBINSON, THE REV. THOMAS, D.D., youngest son of the late Rev. T. Robinson, Vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester, born in 1790, was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was thirteenth wrangler in 1813, and gold-medallist. He was for many years in India as Chaplain to the Bishop (Heber) of Calcutta and Archdeacon of Madras, and on his return to England became Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic at Cambridge. He was Rector of Therfield, Herts, from 1853 till 1861, Master of the Temple from 1845 till 1869, and Canon of Rochester since 1854. He has written "The Last Days of Bishop Heber," published in 1827; the Old Testament translated into Persian; several Sermons and Charges delivered in India; "The Character of St. Paul;" "Sermons before the University of Cambridge," in 1840; "The Twin Fallacies of Rome;" "Five Sermons at the Temple," in 1851; and "Lectures on the Study of the Oriental Languages."

ROCHEFORT (COMTE), VICTOR HENRI DE ROCHEFORT-LUÇAY, commonly known as Henri Rochefort, is a son of the Marquis Claude Louis Marie de Rochefort-Luçay, and was born in Paris, Jan. 30, 1830. Brought up under the care of a Legitimist father, and of a Republican mother, he studied in the college of St. Louis, where he evinced a decided taste for poetry. After attempting to study medicine, and to gain a livelihood by teaching Latin, he was, on Jan. 1, 1851, appointed a copying-clerk in the Hôtel de Ville. Paying more attention to literature than to this humble employment, he contributed to the second edition of the "Dictionnaire de la Conversation," wrote dramatic criticisms for the newspapers, and became one of the editors of the *Charivari*. His articles in the latter journal led to his appointment as sub-inspector of the Fine Arts at Paris, which post he resigned in 1861. He was successively connected with various newspapers, and in 1868 became one of the principal writers in the *Figaro*, with a salary of about £12,000. He also wrote, between 1856 and 1866, a large number of vaudevilles, nearly all of them in collaboration with other authors; and, under the name of Eugène de Mirecourt, an historical romance, entitled "La Marquise de Courcelles," 1859. His satirical comments on passing events in the columns of the *Figaro*, and his caustic criticisms of the men and measures of the Second Empire, made the name of Henri Rochefort peculiarly obnoxious to the authorities. The sale of the paper in the public streets was prohibited, and it was subjected to several judicial condemnations. M. Rochefort's articles were republished in a collected form in three volumes, entitled respectively "Les Français de la Décadence," 1866; "La Grande Bohème," 1867; and "Les Signes du Temps," 1868. His services having been dispensed with by the proprietors of the *Figaro*, M. Rochefort brought out a series of weekly pamphlets under the title of "La Lanterne," the first of which appeared at Paris, June 1, 1868. In this publication he assailed the Imperial *régime* with greater bitterness than ever. The eleventh number was seized by the police, its author being condemned to a year's imprisonment, to pay a fine of 10,000 francs, and to be deprived for twelve months of his civil and political rights. From this period "La Lanterne" appeared at Brussels, and was only introduced clandestinely into France. In the midst of the excitement caused by this publication, M. Rochefort and his friends were smartly attacked in some pamphlets bearing the signatures of MM. Stamir and Marchal. The satirist could not endure being beaten with the weapons he had so ruthlessly employed against others, and besides seeking redress in the law courts, he sought satisfaction from the publisher of the pamphlets, and on its being refused, violently assaulted him. For this M. Rochefort was sentenced to four months additional imprisonment. To escape from the consequences of these judicial proceedings M. Rochefort fled to Belgium, where, in Sept., he fought his fourth journalistic duel with M. Ernest Baroche, whom he wounded. He had previously been engaged in affairs of honour with a Spanish officer, with Prince Achille Murat, and with M. Paul de Cassagnac. At the elections of 1869 the "irreconcilable" democrats brought M. Rochefort forward as their candidate for the seventh circonscription of Paris, and on the second ballot he polled 14,780 votes against 18,267 recorded in favour of his adversary, M. Jules Favre. In the following Nov. he was proposed as a candidate for the first circonscription of Paris. On this occasion he ventured into France, and on crossing the Belgian frontier he was arrested, but was set at liberty a few hours afterwards, and received from the Emperor a *sauf-conduit* to be in force till after the elections. M. Rochefort, now the idol of the Parisian populace, declared that he should merely take the oath of allegiance to the Empire, in order to overthrow it for a Republic. He was elected Deputy by 17,978 votes against 13,445 given to his opponent M. Carnot. In the Chambers he took his seat beside M. Raspail, and rendered himself notorious by the coarseness of his personal attacks on the Emperor. In Dec., 1869, he started the *Marseillaise*, a newspaper, the character of which is sufficiently indicated by its title. It was not, like "La Lanterne," written entirely by the editor, but was the work of several hands. The attacks in this journal on Prince Pierre Bonaparte led to the assassination by the latter of Victor Noir, one of M. Rochefort's subordinates. The paper was seized Jan. 11, 1870. The Chambers authorized its prosecution, and on Jan. 22, M. Rochefort and two other writers in the paper were sentenced to six months imprisonment with fines. On Feb. 7 M. Rochefort was arrested at a public meeting at La Villette, on which occasion there was immense excitement and much rioting in Paris. He was confined in the prison of Sainte-Pélagie. On the proclamation of the Republic in Sept., 1870, M. Rochefort was released, being conveyed on the shoulders of the mob from his prison to the Louvre. He was placed at the head of a department of State, but quarrelled with everybody, and soon resigned his appointment, after which, it was reported, he served as a simple gunner in the artillery during the siege of Paris. Subsequently he joined the Commune, and during its brief triumph edited an infamous journal, the *Mot d'Ordre*. On May 19, 1871, while endeavouring to escape in disguise from Paris, he was arrested at Méaux and taken to Versailles. He was placed on his trial before a court martial Sept. 20 and 21, 1871, charged with inciting to civil war, with complicity in the destruction, by the Commune, of private property and public monuments, and with the publication of false news and attacks on the established government in the *Mot d'Ordre*. A verdict of guilty was returned, and he was sentenced to imprisonment for life in a fortress.

ROCHESTER, Bishop of. (*See* Claughton, Dr.)

ROEBUCK, John Arthur, grandson of Dr. John Roebuck, of Sheffield, maternally descended from the poet Tickell, was born at Madras in 1802, went to Canada in boyhood, and left that country in 1824 for the purpose of studying law in England. He was admitted a barrister of the Inner Temple in 1831, and chosen member for Bath at the first election after the Reform Bill. The character of a thorough Reformer, which he won in this arena, led to his appointment, in 1835, as agent for the House of Assembly of Lower Canada during the dispute pending between the Executive Government and the House of Assembly. Mr. Roebuck commenced the publication of a series of political "Pamphlets for the People," in which, having assailed the whole body of political editors, reporters, and contributors to the press, particularly those of the *Morning Chronicle*, he became involved in what is called an affair of honour, and fought a very harmless duel with the late Mr. Black, the editor of that journal. In the country he was a popular favourite, though the plain speaking he had practised towards the Whigs, whom he regarded as false to the cause of progress, lost him his seat at the general election in Aug., 1837. He regained it in June, 1841, but was again defeated at the general election in Aug., 1847, and from May, 1849, till 1868 he represented Sheffield. Mr. Roebuck is a bold and unsparing orator, and has particularly distinguished himself in his replies to Mr. Disraeli. In Jan., 1855, he brought forward in the House of Commons a motion for inquiry into the conduct of the war, known to history as "the Sebastopol Committee." The Aberdeen Government resisting the inquiry, was beaten, on a division, by a majority of 157, and compelled to resign. Mr. Roebuck had no place in the new Cabinet, but acted as chairman of the committee appointed through his exertions. In Dec., 1855, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Chairmanship of the Metropolitan Board of Works at a salary of £1,500, standing third on the list at the close of the poll. In 1856 he accepted the Chairmanship of the Administrative Reform Association, from which great things were expected, though, after publishing a luminous programme, the society became extinct. Mr. Roebuck has written "Plan for Government of our English Colonies," published in 1849, and "History of the Whig Ministry of 1830," in 1852, a work of great ability. In 1868 he lost his seat at Sheffield in consequence of his denunciation of the tyrannical proceedings of Trade Unions.

ROGERS, Henry, critic, educated at Highbury for the ministry, and for a few years Pastor of an Independent congregation, was compelled to retire in consequence of ill-health. He became Professor of English Language and Literature in University College, London, resigned on his appointment to a Professorship at the Independent College, near Birmingham, and became Principal of the Lancashire Independent College on the resignation of Dr. Vaughan, in 1858. Mr. Rogers has for many years contributed to the *Edinburgh Review*. His articles on "The Genius of Plato," "Recent Developments of Puseyism," and the "Vanity and Glory of Literature," exhibit great erudition and eloquence, and a collection was republished in a separate form, under the title of "Essays selected from Contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*," in 1850. He has written a "Life of Howe," "The Eclipse of Faith; or, a Visit to a Religious Sceptic," "A Defence," in reply to the strictures of Professor Newman, and "Reason and Faith, with other Essays," published in 1866. Mr. Rogers was one of the three judges to whom the decision respecting the Burnet Prize Essays was referred in 1854.

ROGERS, The Rev. William, M.A., who has taken an active part in the education of the middle classes and the poor of the metropolis, born about 1820, was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1842. Having taken orders in the diocese of London, he was appointed in 1844 to the incumbency of St. Thomas's, Goswell-street, London, where he established art-schools for adults, and efficient training-schools for the young, and was promoted to the Rectory of Bishopsgate in 1863. He is Chairman of the Board of Governors of Dulwich College, a Prebendary of St. Paul's, the author of a pamphlet on education, in the form of a letter to Lord John Russell; and in recognition of his services in the cause of education, he was nominated one of her Majesty's Chaplains. He was a member of the London School Board, representing the City of London, which office he resigned in 1872.

ROGERS, William Barton, LL.D., son of an eminent physician of Philadelphia, and afterwards Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in William and Mary College, Virginia, was born in Philadelphia in 1805. He was educated in the University of Pennsylvania, and, at the age of 22, commenced lecturing on science in the Maryland Institute. The following year he succeeded his father in his professorship in William and Mary College, where he remained till 1835. He was then called to the same chair in the University of Virginia, to which he added geology, and remained there till 1853, when he removed to Boston, where he has since resided, and where he originated the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of which he is still president. Dr. Rogers began his geological labours by an investigation of the region of mineral springs in Virginia, and in 1835 organized the State Geological Survey of Virginia, of which he was the chief, until its discontinuance in 1842. He has published "Reports of the Geological Survey of Virginia," 6 vols., 1836–1842; "Treatise on the Strength of Materials," 1838; "Elements of Mechanical Philosophy," 1852; numerous papers on geology, experimental physics, and chemistry in American and British scientific journals; the Lowell Institute Lectures, "On the Application of Science to the Mechanic Arts," 1862; "Report on the Establishment of an Institute of Technology in Boston," and several reports and documents concerning the Institute. Dr. Rogers is a member of the National Academy of Science, and of many European scientific societies.

ROGIER, Charles, statesman, born at St. Quentin, France, Aug. 12, 1800, and educated at the Lycée of Liége, became editor and co-proprietor of the *Politique*, in which his "Lettres d'un Bourgeois de Saint Martin" attracted much attention. During the Belgian revolution of 1830 he organized a battalion of 300 volunteers, entered Brussels at its head, and took possession of the Hôtel de Ville in order to preserve it from pillage, Sept. 19, and with two other leaders of the insurrection formed the first Belgian national government. He was appointed Governor of Antwerp in June, 1831, was Minister of Home Affairs from 1832 till 1835, Governor of the province of Antwerp from 1835 till 1840, Minister of Public Works in 1840-41, Minister of the Interior and of War from 1847 till 1852, became President of the Council and was Minister of Foreign Affairs from Oct. 26, 1861, till Jan. 3, 1868. M. Rogier was chief of the Liberal Opposition under the ministries of De Brouchere and Decker, and has been the constant adversary of the Catholic party.

ROKITANSKY, KARL, physician, born at Königsgrätz, in Bohemia, Feb. 19, 1804, studied medicine at Prague and Vienna, and received his degree of Doctor in 1828. He was attached to the establishment of Pathological Anatomy in Vienna, was appointed Demonstrator in the Grand Clinical School, Legal Anatomist, &c., and conducted in the course of a few years more than 30,000 dissections and *post-mortem* examinations. In 1848 he was named Honorary Rector of the University of Prague, and Member of the Academy of Sciences of Vienna; in 1849, Dean of the Professors of the School of Medicine, and in 1850, Rector of the University of Vienna. Though Rokitansky has not written much, he is esteemed in Germany as the chief of his school. His principal work is a "Manual of Pathological Anatomy," published at Vienna in 1842-6. It was translated into English by the Sydenham Society, and published in London in 1845-50.

ROMILLY (BARON), THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN, second son of the late Sir S. Romilly, M.P., born in London in 1802, graduated in 1826 as M.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar at Gray's Inn in 1827. He was made Solicitor-General and knighted in 1848, became Attorney-General and was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1850, was made Master of the Rolls in 1851, and created a Baron Jan. 3, 1866. He represented Bridport in the Liberal interest from Dec., 1832, till Jan., 1835, when he was defeated; was again returned for that borough in April, 1846; was elected for Devonport in Aug., 1847, and was rejected in July, 1852. Since his elevation to the judicial bench, Lord Romilly has given the greatest encouragement to the republication of ancient documents bearing upon the early history of this country.

RONGE, JOHANNES, was born at Bischofswalde, in Silesia, in 1813, The son of a poor farmer, and employed in his early years to tend sheep, he attracted in a village-school class the attention of his teachers, and was sent to the Gymnasium at Neisse, which he quitted for the University of Breslau in 1837, and entered the theological department of that institution, with the intention of studying for the Church, in 1839. Having quitted the seminary in 1840, he accepted a chaplaincy at Grottkau, where he laboured zealously in the cause of education; but excited the suspicions of his superiors, who, after charging him with liberalism, infidelity, and schismatic tendencies, materially narrowed the sphere of his activity. The breach thus created was quickly widened by the course which Ronge adopted in 1842, when a difficulty arose in the confirmation by the Pope of the appointment of the prince-bishop of Breslau. The article entitled "Rome and the Chapter of Breslau," which he addressed to a periodical, led to his immediate rustication for penance, while his protests were met by an order forbidding the exercise of all priestly functions. Soon after this his famous "Letter from a Catholic Priest to Bishop Arnoldi," in relation to the "Holy Coat of Trèves," appeared. Prosecution followed, and he was formally excommunicated. Ronge now conceived the idea of inducing the educated Catholics of Germany to throw off the spiritual supremacy of the Pope, and to form independent religious associations. With this view he published addresses to his sympathizers, under the following titles:—"To my Brethren in the Faith and

Fellow-Citizens," "To the Lower Clergy," "To Catholic Teachers," "Justification," "Appeals," and, after an interval, "The Roman and the German Schools," and "The New and yet the Ancient Enemy." Of these the first five advocated a separation from the Church of Rome, the sixth presented the necessity of an entirely new system of school instruction, and the last was directed against the opposition which the movement had encountered from Protestants. The first "German-Catholic" congregation assembled at Breslau, Jan. 26, 1845, and within three months more than one hundred had been formed in Germany, although with very wide differences in respect to the creeds they adopted. At a council held at Leipsic, in 1845, a very simple and comprehensive creed was framed for these societies, which not long afterwards were said to number more than two hundred, with a million of members. The action of the German governments against these societies induced Ronge to take refuge in England in 1850. Whilst following the profession of an instructor in languages, he continued to uphold and defend, both in the pulpit and the press, the doctrines advocated in his early works. Although the number of his followers in England is comparatively small, in the United States they form a large and powerful body, composed chiefly of Germans driven from their country for the too free expression of their political views. Soon after his arrival in England, Ronge, with the assistance of his wife, gave a practical illustration of that mode of infant teaching known as "the Kinder-garten" system, by establishing an educational establishment of that character in his own house, where he preached on Sunday evenings.

ROON, ALBRECHT VON, Field Marshal of the German Empire and Minister of War and Marine, was born at Pleushagen, near Colberg, April 30, 1803, and educated at the Berlin Barracks, whence, on Jan. 9, 1819, he entered as Second Lieutenant of the 14th Infantry, and from 1825 to 1827 he attended assiduously the Military Academy. He had, in January, 1826, however, been transferred to the 15th Infantry, and in 1828 was ordered for service to the Corps of Cadets, being promoted for that purpose in July, 1831. In the winter of 1832 Von Roon was ordered to the head-quarters of the Prussian Corps of Observation on the Rhine, under General von Müffling, when he had the opportunity of studying actual warfare, witnessing the siege of Antwerp. In 1833 and 1834 he was employed in the Topographical Bureau, and in 1835 was relegated to the Grand General Staff. In 1836 he was made a Captain and Examiner to the Higher Military Commission. From 1838 to 1841 Von Roon was Tutor in the General Military Academy; and in 1841 he was engaged in a reconnoitring expedition through Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary, as also in the expedition of the General Staff to Silesia. In April, 1842, he received his nomination as Major, but in November of the same year resumed his post as Tutor in the General Military Academy. In 1843 he was transferred to the General Staff, and was employed at the same time as Military Tutor to Prince Frederick Charles. On Feb. 3, 1846, he was nominated Military Governor to the Prince. Major von Roon also published a work in three volumes, entitled "Grundzüge der Erd-, Völker-und Staatenkunde," Berlin, 1847–55, which has passed into a third edition. In August, 1848, he was named Chief of the General Staff of the Eighth Army Corps, in which capacity he participated in the campaign in Baden, and in the various fights before Rastatt, on the Murg, &c.; for his services he received the Order of the Red Eagle of the Third Class. On Sept. 26, 1850, he was promoted to be First Lieutenant, and three months later to the command of the 33rd Infantry Regiment. On Dec. 2, 1851, he was made a Colonel, and received in June, 1856, the command of the 20th Infantry Brigade in Posen, attaining on Oct. 15 of the same year the rank of Major-General. As such he undertook, in November, 1858, the command of the 14th Division in Düsseldorf, and six months later became Lieutenant-General. The Prince Regent, whose especial confidence Lieutenant-General von Roon had won, offered him, on Dec. 5, 1859, the portfolio of Minister of War. On April 16, 1861, he further became Minister of Marine. The ability with which he discharged these responsible duties is manifest by the successful arrangements made for the campaigns of 1864 (Schleswig-Holstein) and 1866. On June 8, 1866, he was promoted to be a General of Infantry, taking part in the Bohemian campaign in the head-quarters of the King, and in the battle of Königsgrätz. In recognition of his multiplied services in the organization of the army he received the Order of the Black Eagle and a national dotation. More recently he gained fresh laurels during the war between Germany and France (1870-1).

ROSAS, Don Juan Manuel Ortiz de, the descendant of an old Spanish family of the Asturias, was born at Buenos Ayres in 1793. Having adopted the military profession, he was, at the comparatively early age of thirty-eight, intrusted with the Captain-Generalship of Buenos Ayres, and after reducing the hostile Indian tribes of the interior, succeeded in uniting the whole of the Plate River States into the Argentine Confederation in 1835. In bringing about this amalgamation, his policy involved him in hostilities with the empire of Brazil, which he maintained during five years, notwithstanding the manifest disproportion of his resources compared with those wielded by his imperial antagonist. Peace having been established, and the people of Buenos Ayres freed from external foes, they became discontented with a military dictator, and at last, after a series of tumults and inchoate revolutions, overthrew his government in Feb., 1852, when he with difficulty escaped. Having taken refuge on board an English cruiser, he found an asylum in this country.

ROSATI, Caroline, dancer, born at Bologna, Dec. 14, 1827, made her first appearance at Florence in 1836, met with great success at Venice in 1842, and after visiting Rome and Turin, came out at Milan in 1844. She made her first appearance in London in 1847, and became a great favourite.

ROSE, Gustav, chemist, born at Berlin, March 18, 1798, was educated in the University of that city, and received his doctorate in philosophy in 1821. He studied chemistry chiefly in its application to mineralogy, and after spending some time in the laboratory of Berzelius, at Stockholm, returned to Berlin, where he was appointed Conservator of the collection of Minerals in the University, and Assistant Professor of Mineralogy. His attainments were so much appreciated by Humboldt, that when employed by the Emperor of Russia to explore Northern Asia, in 1829, he chose Rose, together with Ehrenberg, to accompany him. The part Rose took in the expedition is described in his "Journey to the Ural, Altai, and the Caspian Sea," published in 1837-42, and he was appointed Titular Professor in the University of Berlin in 1839. He has written several excellent works on mineralogy, and a remarkable treatise on crystallography —"Elemente der Krystallographie," published in 1838. Like his master Berzelius, he attaches great importance to the chemical composition of crystalline bodies, and endeavours to found his system on the morphological and chemical characters of minerals.

ROSE, The Venerable Henry John, born about the commencement of the century, graduated at Cambridge as Fourteenth Wrangler in 1821, became Fellow of his college (St. John's) in 1824, was Hulsean Lecturer in 1833, obtained the college living of Houghton Conquest, Bedfordshire, in 1837, and was appointed Archdeacon of Bedford in

1866. Mr. Rose was editor of the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana" from 1839, and reprinted his article on "Ecclesiastical History from 1700 to 1858," in 1858. He has written Hulsean Lectures under the title of "The Law of Moses viewed in connection with the History and Character of the Jews;" "An Answer to the Case of the Dissenters," published in 1834; and various Sermons. He translated Neander's "Ecclesiastical History of the First Three Centuries," edited the first volume of the Biographical Dictionary that bears his name, contributed one essay to the "Replies to Essays and Reviews," and in conjunction with the Rev. J. W. Burgon, edited a series of Scripture engravings, with accompanying letter-press. Mr. Rose is the only brother of the late Rev. Hugh James Rose, principal of King's College, London.

ROSE, Sir Hugh Henry. (*See* Strathnairn.)

ROSECRANS, William Starke, was born at Kingston, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1819; graduated at West Point Academy in 1842; was appointed Lieutenant of Engineers, and in 1843 became Acting Assistant Professor of Engineering at West Point, which post he he held for several years, and was subsequently assigned by the War Department to duty in the construction of docks, &c., at the Washington Navy Yard. He resigned his commission, in consequence of ill-health, in April, 1854, and commenced practice as a civil engineer at Cincinnati. In June, 1855, he was chosen Superintendent of the Cannel Coal Company, and soon after President of the Coal River Navigation Company, but resigned both appointments in 1857, and commenced the manufacture of paraffine oil and prussiate of potash, in which he was engaged when the civil war broke out. In April, 1861, he was chosen by Gen. McClellan as his Aid and Chief Engineer, with the rank of Major. In June he was made Colonel of the 23rd Ohio Volunteers, and four days afterwards received his commission as Brigadier-General in the United States Army. He contributed materially to the victory gained by General McClellan at Rich Mountain, Virginia, July 11; assumed command of the Army of Western Virginia, July 24; and defeated Gen. Floyd at Gauley, Nov. 20. In March, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of Major-Gen. of Volunteers; commanded at the battles of Iuka, Sept. 19; Corinth, Oct. 4 and 5; Murfreesboro', Dec. 31; and having gained decisive victories against superior forces in each, he received the thanks of Congress for his conduct. After his defeat of General Bragg at Murfreesboro', he held him in check for nearly six months. On June 23, 1863, he moved upon General Bragg, compelled him to retreat to Chattanooga, on the borders of Tennessee and Georgia, by a flank movement caused him to evacuate that city, which he immediately occupied with a small force, and brought up the rest of his army to fight Bragg, now largely reinforced, at Chickamauga, and ultimately succeeded in overcoming that general in a series of manœuvres. Gen. Rosecrans was soon afterwards relieved of his command, and spent some time at Cincinnati. He was assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, Jan. 28, 1864, and was successful in driving out the Confederates under Sterling Price. He was relieved from active command Dec. 9, 1864, and at the close of the war made application for a year's leave of absence, which he spent in exploring the mining regions on the Pacific slope, and at its expiration in 1866, tendered his resignation of his commission of Brigadier-Gen. in the regular army, and entered into business in Cincinnati. In 1868 President Johnson appointed him U.S. Minister to Mexico, but he was recalled soon after President Grant's accession. He has since remained in private life.

ROSKELL, The Right Rev. Richard, D.D., born at Gateacre, near Liverpool, Aug. 15, 1817, was consecrated Roman Catholic Bishop of Nottingham, Sept. 21, 1853. His diocese comprises the counties of Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, and Rutland.

ROSS, The Rev. John Lockhart, M.A., educated at Oriel College, Oxford; became B.A. in 1833, and M.A. in 1836; after holding several minor appointments, was appointed Vice-Principal of Chichester Theological College in 1839; Vicar of Avebury with Winterbourne-Monkton, Wilts, in 1852; and Rector of St. George's-in-the-East, London, in 1863. He has written "Lectures on the History of Moses," published in 1837; "Reciprocal Obligations of the Church and the Civil Power," in 1848; "Letters on Diocesan Theological Colleges," and "Letters on Secession to Rome," in 1849; "Traces of Primitive Truth," and "Translation of Fenelon's Telemachus into Blank Verse," in 1858; "Man, in relation to a Present and Future State of Being," "Origin of the Picts, a Guide to the Druidical Temples at Avebury, Wilts," and "Scoto-Ecclesiastica, or Miscellaneous Pieces in connection with the Scottish Church," in 1859; "Increase of the Episcopate, a Letter to the Bishop of London," in 1866; and other works. He has edited a third and enlarged edition of a treatise on Arboriculture, with a Memoir of the author, the late Sir Henry Steuart of Allanton, Lanarkshire, N.B.

ROSSETTI, Constantine, poet and revolutionary writer, born at Bucharest, about 1816, after serving in the militia from 1836 till 1838, devoted himself to letters. His first attempts were translations from Byron, Voltaire, and Lamartine, and in 1840 he published a collection of songs in the dialect of Roumania, several of which became popular. He was Chief of the Police of Pitesti in 1842; became Procurator at the Civil tribunal of Bucharest, which he resigned in 1845, went to reside at Paris, and married Mary Grant, an Englishwoman. Though of aristocratic descent, he was early imbued with democratic opinions, and, to the surprise of the Boyards, opened a bookseller's shop in 1846 at Bucharest. The same year he was elected a member of the Revolutionary Committee of Roumania; was arrested by the police, June 9, rescued next day by the people, and revenged himself on Prince Bibesco, by saving him from the fury of the insurgents. This generous action was greatly applauded by the people, who bore Rossetti in triumph. He was made Chief of the Police at Bucharest, and afterwards Director of the Ministry of the Interior. It was at this time he founded a democratic newspaper, styled the *Nurse of Roumania.* In September he was sent to the camp of Fuad Effendi to protest against the establishment of the organic rule, was arrested with his companions, and transported to Orsova, and his wife, by her heroic efforts, effected his deliverance. In 1850 he took refuge in Paris, where he established various newspapers, and published several works supporting the cause of his country. Rossetti returned to his native country, and was in 1861 Minister of Public Instruction and of Worship at Jassy.

ROSSETTI, Christina Georgina, was born in London, Dec., 1830, and educated at home. Miss Rossetti is the author of "Goblin Market, and other Poems," 1862; "The Prince's Progress, and other Poems," 1866; "Commonplace and other Short Stories, in Prose," 1870; and "Sing Song, a Nursery Rhyme-book," 1872.

ROSSETTI, Dante Gabriel, son of the well-known Gabriel Rossetti, the commentator on Dante, and professor of Italian at King's College. London, was born in London, in 1828, and was named Dante in memory of the literary labours to which his father was chiefly devoted. As he grew up to boyhood, he exhibited great taste for art, which he eventually resolved to follow as a profession, and is known as a designer for the better class of illustrated works. His name is familiar to the public as a fellow-worker with Madox Brown, William Holman Hunt, Millais, and others of the "Pre-Raphaelite" school, although we believe he has not hitherto sent a picture to the exhibitions of the Academy. Mr. D. G. Rossetti, who belongs to a gifted literary family, published in 1861 a work entitled "The Early Italian Poets," and in 1870 a volume of "Poems."

ROSSETTI, Maria Francesca, sister of Miss Christina Georgina Rossetti, was born in London, Feb. 17, 1827, and educated at home. Miss Rossetti has been much engaged in education as a teacher of languages, history, &c.; and has published "Idiomatic Italian Exercises," on a new plan, 1867; and "A Shadow of Dante, being an Essay towards studying Himself, his World, and his Pilgrimage," 1871.

ROST, Reinhold, Ph.D., was born Feb. 2, 1822, at Eisenberg, in Saxe-Altenburg, where his father was archdeacon, and educated at the Gymnasium at Altenburg and the University of Jena, where he took his degree of Ph.D. in 1847. Dr. Rost came to London in the same year; was appointed Oriental Lecturer in St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, in 1850; Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society in 1863; and Librarian to the India Office in 1869. He has written a descriptive catalogue of the palm-leaf manuscripts belonging to the Imperial Public Library of St. Petersburg ("Catalogue des Manuscrits et Xylographes Orientaux," 1852, pp. 629 ff.); edited Prof. N. H. Wilson's "Essays on the Religion of the Hindus, and on Sanskrit Literature," 5 vols., London, 1861–5; and is now engaged in making a catalogue raisonné of the Sanskrit MSS. on palm-leaves belonging to the India Office library.

ROTHERMEL, Peter F., an historical painter, of German extraction, was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, U.S., July 8, 1817. After several changes, his parents settled in Philadelphia, where he was educated to the profession of a land-surveyor. Meanwhile his fancy led him to take lessons in painting, and as he found patrons for his early efforts, he opened a studio. Portrait-painting first occupied his attention, but after a time he devoted himself to the historical branch of his art. In 1836–7 he visited France, Germany, and Italy, and in the latter country painted his "St. Agnes," now in St. Petersburg; the "Foscari;" and made studies for "King Lear." Among his best-known works are, "De Soto discovering the Mississippi," "Columbus before the Queen," "Murray's Defence of Toleration," and his large picture, "The Martyrs in the Coliseum," painted in 1864, and exhibited at the great sanitary fair in Philadelphia in the summer of that year. Since the civil war, he has painted several very large battle scenes, one of which was seriously injured in the great fire which nearly destroyed Chicago, Oct. 8, 9, and 10, 1871.

ROTHSCHILD, Baron Lionel Nathan de, M.P., son of the late Baron Nathan Mere de Rothschild and brother of Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Bart., partner in the well-known banking firm of Messrs. Rothschild and Co., was born Nov. 22, 1808, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, June 28, 1836. He was first elected one of the members, in the Liberal interest, for the City of London, in Aug., 1847, and though again returned in June, 1849, in July, 1852, and in March, 1857, was not, owing to the exclusion of Jews from the House of Commons, permitted to take his seat and give his vote as a member of the legislature until 1858, when the standing orders were set aside by a resolution in favour of himself and his co-religionists. Baron de Rothschild retains his seat as one of the representatives of the City of London.

ROUHER, Eugène, statesman, born at Riom, Nov. 30, 1814, where he studied jurisprudence, was admitted a member of the bar in 1838. After the revolution of 1848, he was returned to the Constituent Assembly for the department of Puy-de-Dôme, which he continued to represent in the Legislative Assembly in 1849 His career as a minister began with his appointment as Minister of Justice by the President of the Republic, Oct. 31, 1849, a post which he resigned July 18, 1851. He soon resumed his connection with the ministry, and was reappointed, Dec. 2, to his former office, which he resigned Jan. 22, 1852, and became Vice-President of the Council of State. He became Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, Feb. 3, 1855, and was nominated to the Senate June 18, 1856. It was in the former capacity that he negotiated with the late Mr. Cobden the treaty of commerce and additional articles, signed Jan. 22, 1860, by the plenipotentiaries of the two powers, of whom he was one. He succeeded M. Billault as Minister of State, Oct. 18, 1863, and became, *ex officio*, one of the "speaking ministers," whose duty it was "to explain and defend questions placed before the Senate and the Legislative Assembly." This arduous duty he discharged with consummate tact and ability during the next five years against such formidable antagonists as MM. Thiers, Berryer, and Jules Favre. After the famous Imperial letter of Jan. 19, 1867, addressed to M. Rouher, with regard to the Senatus-Consultum, he and his colleagues resigned, but nearly all of them were reinstated in office, including M. Rouher, who was intrusted provisionally with the portfolio of Finance. The general election of May, 1869, gave a majority to the Government, but the interpellation of the 116 was followed soon afterwards by the prorogation of the Chamber and the resignation of the ministry (July 13). M. Rouher was not a member of the remodelled cabinet, but by an Imperial decree, dated the 20th of July, he was nominated President of the Senate. After the fall of the Empire, M. Rouher followed his Imperial master to this country, where, if common reports may be relied on, he was mixed up with various intrigues for the restoration of the Napoleonic dynasty. He was returned to the National Assembly for Corsica in Feb., 1872. He was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1856, Grand Cross Jan. 25, 1860, and was named Grand Cordon of the Italian Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus in 1863.

ROUS, Admiral the Hon. Henry John, second son of the late Earl of Stradbroke, born Jan. 25, 1795, entered the navy in 1808, served as a midshipman in the Flushing expedition, and received a medal for his bravery in boat actions and land expeditions, in the *Bacchante*, under Sir W. Hoste. Having sailed in various vessels, he was made Captain in 1823, was appointed to the *Rainbow* in 1825, and served on the Indian and New Holland stations till 1829, when he went on half-pay. In 1835 he was placed in command of the *Pique*, which vessel he brought home from Quebec after she had struck on a reef of rocks on the Labrador coast, in the straits of Belle Isle, on which she was jammed for eleven hours, and brought her across the Atlantic with a sprung foremast and without a keel, forefoot, or rudder; making 23 inches leakage per hour; an unparalleled feat of seamanship, for which neither the officers nor ship's company received the slightest reward. Soon after this he completed his sea time, and retired from the service. He was returned one of the members for Westminster in the Conservative interest in July, 1841, but was defeated in Feb., 1846, in which year the late Sir Robert Peel appointed him a Lord of the Admiralty. He was elected a Steward of the Jockey Club in 1838, and has been reelected since 1858 to the present time; and in 1840 received the sole control of the Duke of Bedford's horses. Admiral Rous is the author of "Laws and Practice of Horseracing," termed "the Blackstone of the Turf." A magnificent testimonial was presented to him at a banquet in 1866.

ROUSSET, Camille Félix Michel, a French historian, born at Paris, Feb. 15, 1821, became Professor of History at Grenoble, next at the Collége Bourbon (afterwards called the Lycée Bonaparte), from 1845 to 1863, and in 1864 was appointed historiographer and librarian to the Ministry of War. On Dec. 30, 1871, he was elected a member of the French Academy by 17 votes against 12 recorded for M. Vielcastel. M. Rousset is the author of "Précis d'Histoire de la Révolution Française," 1849; "Histoire de Louvois et de son Administration Politique et Militaire," 4 vols., 1861–63, a work which in three consecutive years gained the first Gobert prize of the French Academy; "Correspondance de Louis XV. et du Maréchal de Noailles," 2 vols., 1865; and "Le Comte de Gisors," 1868.

ROWSELL, THE REV. THOMAS JAMES, M.A., chaplain in ordinary to the Queen, educated at Tonbridge School, whence he took an exhibition, and then at St. John's College, Cambridge, was for seventeen years engaged in the very laborious work of St. Peter's district, Stepney, one of the poor East-end parishes; and was afterwards appointed, by the Bishop of London, Rector of St. Margaret's, Lothbury. He has been three times select preacher before the University of Cambridge, and on several occasions preached at the special services in St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey. Having no parochial charge attached to his benefice, Mr. Rowsell has been actively employed on the Committee of the Bishop of London's Fund, is Honorary Secretary of the Metropolitan Visiting Association, and of other societies in London. He was appointed Honorary Chaplain to the Queen in 1866, and one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, Nov. 18, 1869.

RUGE, ARNOLD, Ph.D., writer and philosopher, frequently called the father of the "German Revolution," born at Bergen, in the Prussian island of Rügen, in 1802, studied at the universities of Halle, Jena, and Heidelberg, and as a member of the secret political society of students, the Tugenbund, was imprisoned for six years. Whilst undergoing his sentence, he translated the "Œdipus in Kolonos" of Sophocles, and composed a patriotic tragedy. After his liberation in 1830, he became Professor at the University of Halle, and commenced a successful literary career by the publication of several philosophical and critical writings. With his friend Echtermeyer, he, in 1838, established the *Annales de Halle*, which opposed Church and State. Its title was changed to *Annales Allemandes*, and it was replaced by the *Nouvelliste* in 1839. He emigrated to France, and thence to Switzerland, and wrote his "Zwei Jahre in Paris," published at Leipsic in 1845, and an edition of his collected works in ten volumes appeared at Manheim in 1846. He established a bookseller's business at Leipsic in 1847, and after the revolution of 1848 published, first at Leipsic and afterwards at Berlin, a Radical journal called the *Réforme*. Elected to the Frankfort Assembly, he was one of the "Extreme Left," and afterwards went to Berlin and sat in the Radical Congress. Having aided in some insurrectionary movements, he was compelled to flee, and took refuge in England, in July, 1850. He for some time resided at Brighton, where he contributed to German literature. Great interest has been shown on his behalf by his countrymen, many of whom proposed to raise a fund by subscription to indemnify him for the pecuniary losses he has sustained on account of his political opinions.

RUNDGREN, THE RIGHT REV. CLAUDIUS HERMANN, D.D., Bishop of Carlstad, was born at Stockholm, Aug. 12, 1819, where he received his early education. In 1837 he entered the University of Upsala, and graduated as M.A. and Ph.D. in 1842. In 1845 Dr. Rundgren became a Candidate of Theology, and from 1845 to 1849 was a Tutor in Homiletics in the university. In 1846 he was admitted to holy orders, and held from 1848 to 1853 the appointment of Vicar of a church in Upsala. From 1849 to 1853 he was Tutor in Pastoral Theology and Notary of the Theological Faculty at Upsala. In 1853 he became Rector of the churches of St. Olaf and St. John in Norköping. From 1853 to 1870 he was Inspector of the School at Norköping, from 1855 to 1870 Chairman of Contract, and from 1856 to 1870 Inspector of Technical Instruction in the same place. In 1860 he graduated D.D., and in 1868 was President of the Clerical Convention at Lincöping. In 1864 he was nominated a Chevalier of the Royal Swedish Order of the North Star, and in 1870 Senior Chaplain in Ordinary to the Royal Court, and President of the Ecclesiastical Consistory. The same year he was instituted Incumbent of the Chapel Royal, and in 1871 consecrated Bishop of Carlstad. He has sat as a member of the Swedish Reichstag or Imperial Diet, and from 1863 to 1870 as a representative in the Provincial Assembly of East Gothland. He has published "Various Sermons," Upsala and Norköping, between the years 1848 and 1870; from 1862–65 he issued at Norköping, "Sermons on the Pericopas (Epistles and Gospels) of the whole Ecclesiastical Year;" in 1868 followed his "Dissertatio Synodalis de Rebus ad Statum Ecclesiæ pertinentibus," Lincöping; and in 1870 his "Orations on Illustrious Men Deceased."

RUPERT'S LAND, Bishop of. (*See* Machray, Dr.)

RUSKIN, John, art critic, son of a London merchant, born in London in Feb., 1819, having been educated at Christ Church, Oxford, gained the Newdigate prize for poetry in 1839, and devoted himself to the cultivation of the pictorial art, which he practised with success under Copley Fielding and J. D. Harding. A pamphlet in defence of Turner and the modern English school of landscape-painting was his first effort in the cause of modern art, and it was enlarged into a standard work, entitled "Modern Painters," the first volume of which appeared in 1843. The author's success as a writer on art was decided by the warm reception accorded to this volume, of which several editions have since been published. Mr. Ruskin's views, however, were combated with bitter asperity by some of the art critics of the day, who resented with an affectation of contempt his free expression of dissent from the trammels of their school. In his second volume of "Modern Painters," written after a residence in Italy, and published in 1846, he took a much wider survey of the subject originally entered upon, including the works of the great Italian painters, and discussed at length the merits of their respective schools. This, his chief work, has been completed by the publication of three additional volumes, the last of which, published in 1860, contains illustrations by himself. Mr. Ruskin temporarily diverted his attention from the study of painting to that of architecture, and wrote "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," published in 1849, as a first result, followed by the first volume of "The Stones of Venice," in 1851; the second and third volumes of which appeared in 1853. The illustrations in the last-named productions, which excited some of the same professional hostility that his first publication evoked, displayed to much advantage his artistic powers. Mr. Ruskin has expounded his views both in lectures and in newspapers and reviews, having, as early as 1847, contributed articles to the *Quarterly* on Lord Lindsay's "Christian Art." In 1851 he advocated Pre-Raphaelism, in letters to the *Times;* and in 1853 he lectured in Edinburgh on Gothic Architecture. In addition to the above-mentioned works, Mr. Ruskin has written "Notes on the Construction of Sheepfolds," and "King of the Golden River," illustrated by Doyle, in 1851; "Two Paths," "Lectures on Architecture and Painting," in 1854; "Notes to Pictures in the Royal Academy, Nos. 1 to 5," in 1854-9;" "Giotto and his Works in Padua," written for the Arundel Society, of which he is a member, in 1855; "Notes on the Turner Collection," in 1857; "Cambridge School of Art," and "Lectures on Art: Political Economy of Art," in 1858; "Elements of Perspective," and "Lectures on Art: Decoration and Manufacture," in 1859; "Unto this Last: Four Essays," republished from the *Cornhill Magazine*, in 1862; "Ethics of the Dust: Ten Lectures;" "Sesame and Lilies: Two Lectures;" and "Study of Architecture in our Schools," in 1865; "Crown of Wild Olive: Three Lectures," in 1866; and "The Queen of the Air: being a Study of the Greek Myths of Cloud and Storm." To the *Art Journal* he contributed "The Cestus of Aglaia," and has written for various periodicals. Mr. Ruskin was appointed Rede Lecturer, at Cambridge, in April, 1867, and the Senate conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him, May 15. In 1871 he proposed to devote £5,000 for the purpose of an endowment to pay a master of drawing in the Taylor Galleries, Oxford, and this handsome offer was, with some modifications, accepted by the University in Jan., 1872.

RUSSEL, Alexander, born in Edinburgh, Dec. 10, 1814, and educated at schools in his native city, where his father practised as a solicitor, was intended for a printer, but changed his views, and after contributing to *Tait's Magazine* and other periodicals, became in 1839 editor of the *Berwick Advertiser*. Having occupied that post for three years, he became editor of the *Fife Herald*, and remained at Cupar till the end of 1844, when he started a Liberal paper in Kilmarnock. In the beginning of 1845 Mr. Russel became connected with the *Scotsman*, as assistant to the late Mr. Maclaren, who a few months afterwards resigned, and Mr. Russel succeeded to the editorship. In politics he is a Whig of the Fox school. He has found time to contribute to various publications; among which may be mentioned the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and *Blackwood's Magazine*. His first article in the *Edinburgh Review*, entitled "Agricultural Complaints," was undertaken at the suggestion of the late Lord Jeffrey; and he has since written on a variety of topics, from statistics to salmon-fishing, on which latter subject he has given valuable evidence before Committees of the Houses of Parliament.

RUSSELL, The Rev. Charles William, D.D., born in 1812, was educated at the Erasmus Smith School, Drogheda, and St. Patrick's College, Maynooth; was appointed successively Professor of Humanity and of Ecclesiastical History in that College, and finally, in 1857, its President. He was appointed a member of the Historical Manuscripts Commission in 1869. Dr. Russell has published translations from the German of Canon von Schmid's "Tales," 3 vols., 1846 (conjointly with the Rev. M. Kelly), and of "Leibnitz's System of Theology, with Introduction and Notes, 1850; a "Life of Cardinal Mezzofanti," 1858; and, in collaboration with Mr. J. P. Prendergast, a valuable historical work in the shape of a Report, presented to Lord Romilly, Master of the Rolls, "On the Carte MSS. in the Bodleian Library," 8vo., Lond., 1871. Dr. Russell has also contributed to the *Dublin*, *Edinburgh*, and *North British Reviews*, the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and *English Cyclopædia*, and the *Athenæum*.

RUSSELL (Earl), third son of John, sixth Duke of Bedford, by Georgiana, daughter of the fourth Viscount Torrington, was born in Hertford-street, Mayfair, Aug. 18, 1792. He received his early education at Sunbury and at Westminster School, and went to the University of Edinburgh, where he was for some time a pupil of the metaphysician Thos. Brown and of Dugald Stewart. Under the tuition of the latter, the liberal opinions which he inherited from his parents were strengthened and confirmed, and the social atmosphere of Edinburgh at that time was well calculated to second the professor's influence. On leaving the university his lordship spent some months on a foreign tour, and in 1813, after the formation of the Liverpool ministry, was returned to the House of Commons as one of the members for his father's borough of Tavistock. The Whigs, with Lords Wellesley and Grenville at their head, had about this time been offered place, which, for obvious reasons, they declined. Negatively they possessed considerable influence, and as soon as the war was concluded, in 1815, they devoted their energies to the advocacy of social and political reforms. The Whig party gained ground during George the Third's illness, through the debate on the income-tax and foreign treaties. On the latter subject Lord Russell delivered an eloquent speech, which gave him at once a high place among parliamentary orators. Believing that each nation had a right to its own internal government, he resisted the "Northern Settlement" (as it was called), by which Norway and Sweden were to be united, and to which England and Russia made themselves parties. In 1817 he spoke strongly against the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act—a measure which the ministry thought it necessary to propose in consequence of increasing outbreaks amongst the suffering masses,—and urged the propriety of appeasing their feelings by timely concessions. The Government, however, persevered, and instituted state prosecutions against the chief offenders. Disgusted with the failure of the efforts of his party, Lord J. Russell seriously entertained the design of retiring from public life, from which he was dissuaded by his political friends, aided by the well-known eloquent appeal of Thomas Moore. He took up the question of Parliamentary Reform, and by repeated motions on the subject, in which he was supported by public opinion, had the satisfaction of seeing the cherished object resisted each year by decreasing majorities; and he was regarded as the recognized leader of the movement. In Feb., 1820, he opened the assault by proposing a bill for the disfranchisement of four boroughs notorious for bribery and corruption, and the proposal, though carried in the Commons, was rejected by the House of Lords. The defeat was virtually a victory. In the Parliament of 1821, though he failed in carrying a resolution which affirmed the abstract necessity of a change, he succeeded in striking the borough of Grampound off the roll of constituencies. Nor was his attention confined to the question of Parliamentary Reform; he appeared as the avowed defender of Queen Caroline, an advocate of Catholic Emancipation, and an opponent of the Test and Corporation Acts. With the accession of Canning to power, on the death of Lord Castlereagh, the question of Catholic Emancipation rose into paramount importance. But the nation at large was opposed to the change, and in 1826, in consequence of his advocacy of the principle, the county of Huntingdon rejected Lord J. Russell, who had represented it in the previous Parliament. Chosen for Bandon, in Ireland, he continued his course of persistent attack, and, though unable to effect any important change whilst Mr. Canning lived, he renewed the campaign so vigorously on the accession of the Duke of Wellington to power in 1828, that the Test and Corporation Acts were repealed, and in April, 1829, the Catholic Relief Bill became the law of the land. Reinforced in their crusade by the Catholic members, some forty or fifty having taken their seats in the Commons in 1830, Lord John Russell and his friends renewed their agitation for a reform in the parliamentary representation, and though repeatedly beaten in the Upper House, they had the satisfaction of seeing the measure carried in the summer of 1832, after more than one appeal to the country at large, and the Reform Bill became part and parcel of the law of England, June 7. Lord John Russell, now at the zenith of his fame, stood forth as the personal embodiment of progress. In 1830 he entered upon office for the first time as Paymaster of the Forces, in Earl Grey's Ministry, and in 1831 he was returned member for Devonshire. In 1834 Lord Grey was succeeded by Lord Melbourne, and the return of the latter to power, after a brief interregnum, during which the seals were placed in the hands of Sir Robert Peel, was mainly due to the well-known Appropriation Clause in the Irish Tithe Bill, proposed by Lord John Russell, who became Home Secretary, and from 1835 till 1841 was virtually the mainspring and guiding spirit of the Melbourne Administration, though in office he did not carry out the appropriation principle, on which he, with his colleagues, had driven Sir R. Peel from power. It must be admitted that the various alterations which were carried out in Municipal Reform, in the Irish Tithe question, in Ecclesiastical Reform, and in the regulation of the marriages of Dissenters, were mainly the results of Lord John Russell's efforts during the above period, in the latter portion of which he held the office of Secretary for the Colonies. From 1841 till 1846, whilst the late Sir R. Peel was in power, Lord John Russell led the Opposition; but the carrying of Free Trade by that able minister broke up his party; and, on the rejection of the Irish Coercion Bill in 1846, Lord John Russell succeeded to the premiership, which he held until 1852. In office his lordship showed an indisposition to take the initiative in any marked measure of progress and advancement. As a consequence, he could only depend upon a very small and uncertain majority in Parliament; and the inefficiency of his Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, accompanied, nearly at the same time, by the secession of his colleague Lord Palmerston, forced him, early in 1852, to resign the seals of office into the hands of Lord Derby. Under the administration of the Earl of Aberdeen, his lordship held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs for a short time, a seat in the Cabinet without office, and the post of Lord President of the Council. In the latter capacity he brought forward, in 1854, another Reform Bill, which proposed to swamp the smaller boroughs, by joining to them other neighbouring districts for electoral purposes. The measure was withdrawn, on account of the war with Russia. His lordship, who resigned a few days before Mr. Roebuck's vote of censure on the Coalition Ministry came on for discussion, accepted office under Lord Palmerston as Colonial Secretary, in Feb., 1855, represented England at the Vienna conferences, and in consequence of the dissatisfaction caused by his mode of conducting the negotiations, again resigned. He resumed office as Minister for Foreign Affairs, with a seat in the Cabinet, on Lord Palmerston's return to power in 1859. Important events occurred in various parts of the world, giving rise to political difficulties, towards the solution of which his lordship, as Foreign Minister, bore a conspicuous part. Amongst these may be mentioned the protests made by the British Government to that of Russia against the oppression practised on the unhappy Poles; its urgent endeavours to deter the great German powers from pursuing an aggressive policy towards Denmark; and the troublesome disputes that arose between the United States and this country through the neutrality we were obliged to observe between the contending parties in the deplorable civil war—disputes which at one time assumed a very threatening aspect. It must be admitted, with respect to some of these vexed questions, that however unsuccessful the efforts of Great Britain may have been, through the backwardness of allies, in averting the evils it sought to counteract, the sincerity of its intentions, as evinced in its diplomatic action under the auspices of Earl Russell, has been clearly manifest. Lord John Russell, rejected for South Devonshire in May, 1835, was, during the same month, elected for Stroud, which he continued to represent till June, 1841, when he was returned fourth on the poll for the city of London, and retained this seat till he was raised to the peerage as Earl Russell, July 30, 1861. After the death of Lord Palmerston, Oct. 18, 1865, Earl Russell, for the second time, became Prime Minister, and, in conjunction with Mr. Gladstone, found himself at the head of the Liberal party, with a majority of between seventy and eighty in the House of Commons. During the session of 1866 they introduced a Reform Bill, and the refusal of Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone to take counsel with the Liberal leaders, or to make any concessions, led to a hostile vote on a modification proposed June 18, by the late Lord Dunkellin, and soon afterwards the ministry resigned. Since that period Earl Russell has pursued a career of independent and unofficial liberalism in the House of Lords, in which he introduced a Bill, April 9, 1869, empowering the Crown to confer a limited number of life peerages. The Bill passed through committee on June 3, but on July 8 it was rejected, on the motion for the third reading, by 106 votes against 77. On June 20, 1870, he introduced a motion for a commission to inquire into the relations between the mother country and the colonies, especially with reference to the defence of the latter, which motion, after a debate, was withdrawn. His lordship married, first, April 11, 1835, Adelaide, daughter of Thomas Lister, Esq., and widow of Lord Ribblesdale; and secondly, July 26, 1841, Lady Frances Anne, a daughter of the late Earl of Minto; and was elected Rector of the University of Aberdeen in 1863. His lordship has written "Life of Lord William L. Russell," "Essays and Sketches of Life and Character," "Letters written for the Post, and not for the Press," published in 1820; "Nun of Arrouca: a Tale," and "Don Carlos: a Tragedy," in 1822; "Essay on the History of the English Government," in 1823; "Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe," in 1824-9; "Establishment of the Turks in Europe," in 1828; and "Essay on Causes of the French Revolution," in 1832; and has edited "Memoirs and Correspondence of Thomas Moore," in 1852-6; "Selections from the Correspondence of John, fourth Duke of Bedford," in 1853-4; "Inaugural Address," delivered in his capacity of President of the Social Science Association, at the second annual meeting of that body, held at Liverpool in 1858; "The Life and Times of Charles James Fox," 3 vols., 1859-66; a new edition of his "Essay on the History of the English Government and Constitution," 1865, translated into French the same year by C. B. Derosne; "Inaugural Address, delivered at Tavistock, at the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Devon Association for the Advancement of Literature, Science, and Art," 1866; three "Letters to Mr. Chichester Fortescue on the State of Ireland," 1868-9; and "Selections from Speeches of Earl Russell, 1817 to 1841; and from Despatches, 1859 to 1865. With Introductions," 2 vols., 1870.

RUSSELL, THE REV. JOHN FULLER, F.S.A., graduated S.C.L. at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, in 1837, proceeded B.C.L. in 1838, and has been Rector of Greenhithe, Kent, since 1856, having previously been Incumbent of St. James's, Enfield. He has written a number of works on the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England; amongst them, "The Exclusive Power of an Episcopally Ordained Clergy to Administer the Sacraments, &c.," published in 1834; "Judgment of the Church on the Sufficiency of Holy Scripture, and the Value of Catholic Tradition," in 1837; "Strict Observance of the Rubric Recommended, in 1839; and "Anglican Ordinations Valid, in Reply to a Roman Catholic, Dr. Kenrick," in 1846.

He wrote a "Letter to the Right Hon. H. Goulburn on the Religion and Morals of Cambridge University," published in 1833; "Life of Dr. Johnson," in 1847; Sermons; several articles in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, and in periodicals; was co-editor with Dr. Hook of "Selections from the Writings of Anglican Divines," in 1840, and with Dr. Irons of "Tracts of the Anglican Fathers," in 1841; and editor of "Hierurgia Anglicana; or, Documents and Extracts Illustrative of the Ritual of the Church of England after the Reformation," in 1848. He was examined, as an expert, by the Royal Commissioners on Ritual in 1867, and his oral and written evidence is contained in their Second Report. He is a member of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, of the Central Committee of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Committee of the Ecclesiological Society.

RUSSELL, JOHN SCOTT, M.A., F.R.S., Vice-President of the Institution of Civil Engineers and the Institution of Naval Architects, eldest son of the Rev. David Russell, of the family of Russell of Braidwood, born in the Vale of Clyde in 1808, received his education at the Universities of Edinburgh, St. Andrew's, and Glasgow, and graduated at the latter at the age of sixteen. Evincing a very early predilection for practical mechanics, his father permitted him to be employed in the workshop as an engineer, and afterwards assisted him to prosecute his studies in cognate sciences. In these he made such advances, that on the death of Sir John Leslie, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, in 1832, the young engineer was selected to supply temporarily the vacancy, and delivered a complete course of lectures on natural philosophy to the students. From this time his career as a practical engineer and shipbuilder became decided, and whilst in Edinburgh he built some small steamboats for canal and river navigation, and constructed steam-carriages for common roads, which ran between Paisley and Glasgow for a considerable time. In a few years he succeeded Mr. Caird, of Greenock, as the manager of one of the largest shipbuilding and engineering establishments in Scotland, where he continued until his removal to London in 1844, where he constructed four large steamships, the *Teviot*, the *Tay*, the *Clyde*, and the *Tweed*, for the West India Royal Mail Company. Meanwhile he had not neglected science, but had applied its doctrines to the mechanical arts. As a shipbuilder, he was led to investigate the laws by which water opposes resistance to the motion of floating bodies, and he established the existence of the "wave of translation," on which he founded his "Wave System" of construction of ships, introduced into practice in 1835. A paper bearing on this subject was read before the British Association in 1835, and for some years he continued his experiments, which amounted to the almost incredible number of 20,000. It is only fair to state, however, that his claim to the originality of this discovery was contested by the late Mr. Thomas Assheton Smith, the well-known fox-hunter. The first vessel constructed on his "wave principle" was the *Wave*, in 1835, which was followed by the *Scott Russell* in 1836, and the *Flambeau* and *Fire King* in 1839, all of which proved successful. Mr. Scott Russell's principle was adopted by Mr. Brunel in designing the *Great Britain*, and it has steadily made its way both in this country and in the United States, and was carried out in the *Great Eastern*, the latest triumph of Mr. Scott Russell's genius. A memoir on the laws by which water opposes resistance to the motion of floating bodies was read by Mr. Scott Russell before the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1837, and obtained for him the large gold medal, and he was elected a Fellow, and placed on the Council of the Society. Ten years later he was elected Fellow of the

Royal Society of London, and Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, of which he is a Vice-President; has long been an active member of the British Association, is a member of the Society of Arts, and was for some time its Secretary. He was one of the three original promoters of the Great Exhibition of 1851, who under the direction of H.R.H. the late Prince Consort, planned and organized the preliminary arrangements, and, in conjunction with Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., was Joint Secretary of the Royal Commissioners for carrying out the Exhibition. He was one of the founders of the Institution of Naval Architects, and is one of its Vice-Presidents, and has contributed many important papers to its Transactions. He has compiled a large and costly treatise, entitled "The Modern System of Naval Architecture for Commerce and War," which comprehends the theory of naval design, the practice of shipbuilding in iron and in wood, the principles of steam navigation, and is illustrated with 150 engravings, containing the finest works of modern shipbuilders and engineers. He is also the author of a work entitled "Systematic Technical Education for the English People," 1869. In the autumn of 1871 Mr. Russell came prominently before the public as the author of a scheme called "The New Social Alliance." His object was to effect a union between some of the leading Conservative members of the legislature and certain self-styled representatives of the working classes, with the view to the amelioration, through the intervention of the State, of the condition of the working men. It is hardly necessary to add that the attempt proved abortive.

RUSSELL, THE RIGHT HON. ODO WILLIAM LEOPOLD, was born in 1829, being the youngest son of the late Major-General Lord George William Russell, G.C.B. He was appointed attaché to the embassy at Vienna in 1849. Returning to England in 1850, he spent nearly two years at the Foreign Office, and in 1852 was attached in succession to the embassies at Paris and Vienna. He became second paid attaché at Paris in 1853, and first paid attaché at Constantinople in the following year. He was charged with the affairs of the embassy during Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's two visits to the Crimea in 1855. Accompanying Lord Napier to the United States in the spring of 1857, he was for a time paid attaché at Washington, whence, in Nov., 1858, he was transferred to Florence, with instructions, however, to reside at Rome, with a commission as Secretary of Legation. He was temporarily attached in 1859 to Mr. (now Sir Henry George) Elliot's special mission to congratulate Francis II., King of the Two Sicilies, on his accession to the throne. In 1860 he was transferred to Naples, but continued to reside at Rome; and on the withdrawal of Her Majesty's mission from Naples, in Nov., 1860, he continued to be "employed on special service" at Rome till Aug. 9, 1870, when he was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. After a stay of several months at the Emperor of Germany's head-quarters at Versailles, he returned to England, March 8, 1871, and in the following October he was appointed to succeed Lord Augustus Loftus as Ambassador to Berlin. He was sworn of the Privy Council, Feb. 5, 1872.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM HOWARD, LL.D., was born March 28, 1821, at Lily Vale, co. Dublin, was educated by the Rev. Edward Geoghegan in Dublin, and entered Trinity College in 1838, taking a good place at the entrance examination. He remained there under the Rev. Dr. Sadlier till 1842. In 1843 he was engaged on *The Times*, and remained in the service of that journal, with the exception of a short engagement as Special Commissioner in the Irish famine of 1846–7, till 1862. In 1846 he was entered of the Middle Temple, and he was called to the bar in 1850. In Feb., 1854, Mr. Russell arrived at Malta with the vanguard of the British expedition to the East, proceeded with Sir George Brown and the Light Division to Gallipoli, and afterwards to Bulgaria, where he remained till the expedition embarked for the Crimea, when he sailed with Sir De Lacy Evans and the head-quarters of the Second Division, and landed at Old Fort, Sept. 14, 1854. He was present at the Alma (Sept. 20), Balaklava (Oct. 25), and Inkerman (Nov. 5), and shared the privations of the following winter. He accompanied the Kertch expedition, in June, 1855, and witnessed the two assaults on the Redan and the fall of Sebastopol, after which he remained in the Crimea till the embarkation of the last man of the British army. His letters to *The Times* produced an immense effect on public opinion, and his statements, angrily challenged, were never refuted. On his return he received from his university the degree of LL.D. In Aug., 1856, he repaired to Moscow to describe the coronation of the emperor, and revisited the Crimea, returning home by Odessa, &c. At the end of 1857 he was attached to the head-quarters of Lord Clyde during the campaigns in Rohilcund and Oude, and received the India war medal and the clasp for Lucknow. In 1858, after the pacification of India, he returned to England, and established the *Army and Navy Gazette*, of which he is editor and principal proprietor. In 1861 he went as Special Correspondent to the United States on the eve of the civil war, and was subjected to incessant attacks from the press in consequence of his account of the Federal flight from Bull Run. Mr. Russell returned to England in 1862. In 1865 he sailed in the *Great Eastern* in the unsuccessful attempt to lay the Atlantic cable, of which expedition he wrote an interesting narrative. He was attached to the head-quarters of the Austrian army during the German war of 1866, and was present at Königgrätz during the great battle, and retreated with the beaten army to Olmütz, thence going to Vienna, where he remained till after the signature of the treaty of peace. On the outbreak of the last great war he accepted a renewal of his engagement as Special Correspondent of *The Times*, and as the Emperor of the French would not allow any representatives of the English press to accompany his armies, Mr. Russell, on the refusal of the War Office to let Capt. Hozier go to the German head-quarters, went to Berlin, where he was cordially received by the Crown Prince and Count Bismarck. He was attached to the Crown Prince's head-quarters, and accompanied it through France from the day of the battle of Wörth till he entered Paris with the Prussian troops, and he has received the Order of the Iron Cross and the war medal for the campaign from the Emperor of Germany. Of the first edition of his "Letters from the Crimea," published in 1855–6, upwards of 20,000 copies were sold, and an enlarged edition, published in 1857, had a large sale. Mr. Russell has also written "My Diary in India," of which four editions have been printed; "My Diary North and South," containing the result of his observations in the United States; a sequel entitled "Canada: its Defences, Conditions;" a popular treatise on "Rifle Clubs and Volunteer Corps," and "The Adventures of Dr. Brady," a novel.

RUSSIAS, EMPEROR AND AUTOCRAT OF ALL THE. (*See* ALEXANDER II.)

RUTLAND (DUKE OF), CHARLES CECIL JOHN MANNERS, K.G., eldest son of the late duke, born May 16, 1815, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; is honorary Colonel of the Leicestershire Militia, and Lord-Lieutenant of that county. As Marquis of Granby he was one of the members in the Conservative interest for Stamford from Aug., 1837, till July, 1852, when he was returned for North Leicestershire, which he continued to represent till he succeeded his father in the dukedom, Jan. 20, 1857. He opposed the Free Trade Measures of Sir Robert Peel in 1845–6, and it is understood that the leadership of the Conservative party in the Lower House was offered to him on the death of Lord G. Bentinck. His Grace, who was Lord of the Bedchamber to the late Prince Albert from 1843 till 1846, was made a Knight of the Garter, Feb. 15, 1867.

RYAN, THE RIGHT HON. SIR EDWARD, M.A., F.R.S., born in 1793, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1817. He is Civil Service Commissioner, a member of the Senate of the University of London, and of the Council of University College; was a Puisne Judge, and afterwards Chief Justice at Calcutta, and one of the Comptrollers of the Exchequer. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1848, soon after his return to England, and was appointed a Commissioner of Railways in 1846. After the death of Mr. George Grote he was elected, in July, 1871, to the office of Vice-Chancellor of the University of London.

RYAN, THE RIGHT REV. VINCENT WILLIAM, D.D., son of the late Mr. John Ryan, an officer of a regiment of the line, was born about 1816, and educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford (B.A. 1840, M.A. 1848). Having held a small cure in one of the Channel Islands, he became successively head of the Liverpool Institution, Principal of the Training College at Highbury, and in 1854 Bishop of the newly-founded see of Mauritius, which includes that island and its dependencies. He resigned his see in 1868; and returning to England, held the Rectory of St. Nicholas, Guildford, from Feb., 1869, to May, 1870, when he was appointed Vicar of Bradford.

RYERSON, ADOLPHUS EGERTON, D.D., LL.D., born in Charlotteville, Norfolk co., Ontario, March 24, 1803. He is the son of an American loyalist, who served in the British army in America during the revolutionary war, and after its close emigrated first to New Brunswick, and afterwards to Upper Canada. The son received a good education, and after teaching for some years, entered the ministry in the Wesleyan Methodist Church in 1825, and remained in the itinerancy till 1829, when he aided in founding, and for ten or twelve years edited the *Guardian*, the organ of the Wesleyan Methodists of Canada. In 1833 and 1836 he was sent as a delegate to the British Wesleyan Conference, and in 1841 was appointed Principal of Victoria College, Cobourg, Ontario; in 1844 he was appointed by the Governor-General Superintendent of Public Schools for Upper Canada, and the next year made an extensive tour of observation and inquiry in the United States and Europe on the subject of public school education. In 1847 he published a full report of his tour, and a plan for the organization of a public school system, which was adopted, and which he has since that time zealously striven to perfect. He has written largely, mostly on educational topics, and has conducted several important controversies with those who have assailed his system. He has also published a "History of Canada," and an historical treatise on the "United Empire Loyalists," who emigrated into British America from the United States in 1783.

RYLE, THE REV. JOHN CHARLES, B.A., eldest son of the late John Ryle, Esq., M.P., born near Macclesfield, in 1816, educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1836, was Craven University Scholar, and took a first class in classical honours. Having been admitted into orders in 1841, he was curate at Exbury, in the New Forest; was appointed Rector of St. Thomas's, Winchester, in 1843; Rector of Helmingham, Suffolk, in 1844; Vicar of Stradbroke, Suffolk, in 1861; Rural Dean of Hoxne in 1869, and Rector of Norbury, near Ashburne, in Sept., 1870, when he resigned the living of Stradbroke. He is the author of "Expository Thoughts on the Gospels," in 6 vols., published in 1856-9; of "Plain Speaking, First and Second Series," of "Hymns for the Church on Earth," and "Spiritual Songs, First and Second Series," in 1861; of "Christian Leaders a Hundred Years ago," "Coming Events and Present

Duties," "Bishops and Clergy of other Days," in 1869; of "Church Reform Papers," in 1870; and of above 200 tracts on religious subjects, many of which have been reprinted in French, German, Dutch, Portuguese, and Italian.

S.

SABINE, GEN. SIR EDWARD, K.C.B., descended from an ancient Italian family, born in Oct., 1788, became 2nd Lieut., R.A., in 1803, Capt. in 1813, Lieut.-Col. in 1841, Col. in 1851, and Major-Gen. in 1859. During the war with the United States, he took part in the campaign of 1814, on the Niagara frontier, when he commanded the batteries at the siege of Fort Erie. He first became known to the public by the part which he took in the explorations in the Northern regions, under Ross and Parry, in 1818–19. His magnetic observations in these voyages gave the first great impulse to the systematic study of the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism, while the papers which he contributed to the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society demonstrated several new facts relative to the variations of the magnetic needle. His mind was then gradually drawn into a particular channel of observation with respect to physical science; and in order to extend the sphere of his knowledge, and to confirm by minute investigation the truth of his theories, he commenced, in 1821, a series of voyages, which ranged from the Equator to the Arctic Circle. He published the results of these researches in 1825, under the title of "The Pendulum and other Experiments." In 1827 he was chosen Secretary of the Royal Society, which office he filled till 1830, when he was ordered to Ireland on military service. While employed there he occupied his leisure in pursuing his researches in physical science, the fruits of which he almost invariably laid before the British Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1836, 1837, and 1838, he made some valuable reports on magnetic forces, and he originated the vast system of magnetic observatories, which changed the aspect of that branch of the science. The colonial observatories were, for very many years, under his skilful superintendence. He has contributed to various scientific societies numerous papers, which display great powers of research. He edited Mrs. Sabine's translation of Humboldt's "Cosmos," published in 1849–58; has long been an active member of the British Association; for twenty-one years was one of the general secretaries to that body, and sole general secretary for eight years; and filled the office of President in 1853. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1818, was chosen Treasurer and Vice-President of that institution in 1850, and was elected President, in succession to the late Sir B. Brodie, in 1861. His "Memoirs" contributed to the Philosophical Transactions amount to more than forty. He was a member of the Royal Commission appointed in 1868 to inquire into the standard weights and measures. On July 27, 1869, he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath (Civil Division) for his valuable discoveries in science, especially in connection with magnetic forces.

ST. ANDREWS, DUNKELD, AND DUNBLANE, BISHOP OF. (*See* WORDSWORTH, DR.)

ST. ASAPH, BISHOP OF. (*See* HUGHES, DR.)

ST. DAVID'S, BISHOP OF. (*See* THIRLWALL, DR.)

ST. GERMANS (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD GRANVILLE ELIOT, G.C.B., LL.D., eldest son of the second earl, by a daughter of the first Marquis of Stafford, born Aug. 29, 1798, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, was engaged in diplomacy in early life. He represented Liskeard in the Liberal interest from 1823 till 1832, and East Cornwall from Aug., 1837, till he succeeded to the earldom, Jan. 19, 1845. He was a Lord of the Treasury in 1827–8; Envoy to Spain in 1835; Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1841, when he was sworn a Privy Councillor; was Postmaster-General in 1846; Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland from 1852 till 1855; Lord Steward of the Household from 1857 till 1858; was re-appointed in 1859, and resigned in Dec., 1865.

ST. HELENA, BISHOP OF. (*See* WELBY, DR.)

ST. JOHN, HORACE, son of Mr. J. A. St. John, born in Normandy, July 6, 1832, was educated under his father's eye, like most of the members of his family. Following, as a student of Oriental literature, the steps of his father, he wrote "History of British Conquests in India," 1852; "History and State of the Indian Archipelago," 1853; and a "Life of Christopher Columbus." He has been connected with the London press for several years, both as a "leader" writer and a special correspondent in many parts of Europe. Mr. St. John is married to the daughter of Mr. Thomas Roscoe, and grand-daughter of William Roscoe, of Liverpool, the well-known historian. Mrs. Horace St. John has published a "Life of Audubon," a "Life of Masaniello," and an essay entitled "Englishwomen and the Age."

ST. JOHN, JAMES AUGUSTUS, born in Carmarthenshire, Sept. 24, 1801, after receiving instruction at a village grammar-school, became, by the aid of a clergyman, a good classical scholar, and learned the French, Italian, Spanish, Arabic, and Persian languages. At an early age he repaired to London, became editor of a Plymouth newspaper of Liberal politics, and acting editor of the *Oriental Herald*. In 1827 he started, in conjunction with Mr. D. L. Richardson, the *London Weekly Review*, which was subsequently purchased by Mr. Colburn, who transformed it into the *Court Journal*. In 1829-30 Mr. St. John resided in Normandy, and published his experiences in a volume in "Constable's Miscellany;" he visited Paris during the revolution of July, and after travelling in Switzerland, set out for Egypt and Nubia and the Second Cataract in a small vessel. He then made important discoveries in the physical geography of Africa, proving the action of volcanic agency on both sides of the river, and the existence of a multitude of extinct volcanoes in the Libyan Desert. On his return, while carrying on researches in the Sacred Isle, he found in the thickness of the temple wall the site of Osiris's tomb. He then explored the shores of Lake Moeris, and following the track of the Israelites through the Valley of the Wanderings, took ship at Alexandria for Malta. Passing over to Sicily, he crossed the island, coasted by the Lipari Group to Naples, and after examining the ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum, returned to Switzerland. The incidents of this journey, as well as his theory of Egyptian theology, were described in "Egypt and Mohammed Ali," "Isis," and "There and Back Again." He was again in Paris during the insurrection in June, 1848. In addition to the above works he published, together with a work on the education of the people, "Tales of the Ramad'han," and "Margaret Ravenscroft; or, Second Love," novels, published in 1835; "History of the Manners, Customs, &c., of the Ancient Greeks," in 1842; "Sir Cosmo Digby," a novel, in 1844; "The Nemesis of Power: Forms and Causes of Revolution," and "Philosophy at the Foot of the Cross," in 1854; "The Preaching of Christ: its Nature and Consequences," in 1855; "The Ring and the Veil," a novel, in 1856; "Life of Louis Napoleon," in 1857; "History of the Four Conquests of England," in 1861; "Weighed in the Balance," a novel, in 1864. In the summer of 1866, while engaged in writing a "Life of Sir Walter Raleigh," he went to Spain with his son, Mr. Spenser St. John, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires to the Republic of Hayti, in order to consult the collections of MSS. at Simancas and Madrid, and in 1869 published the result in a work which had occupied him during several years.

ST. JOHN, PERCY BOLINGBROKE,

born at Plymouth, March 4, 1821, is the eldest son of Mr. J. A. St. John, whom he accompanied in his continental wanderings, and chose at an early age the profession of literature. After writing one book and various magazine articles, he started for America, and after some travels by sea and land he entered upon his career as a writer, chiefly of Indian tales for *Chambers's Journal*, and as a lecturer on Texas and Mexico. In 1847 he became correspondent in Paris of the *North British Daily Mail*, which position he held until the election of Louis Napoleon as president, when his hostility to the future emperor induced him to leave Paris. Before the Crimean war he was active in the cause of the Greeks, and with Mr. Gladstone, Richard Cobden, and Michel Chevalier, received a vote of thanks from the Greek Houses of Parliament. Since then he has been chiefly a contributor of fiction to various periodicals, but is best known as the author of Indian tales, and some thirty volumes of novels. He is also a frequent lecturer on his own personal adventures, French politics, and literature. Among his works may be mentioned conspicuously "The Young Naturalist's Book of Birds," "Trapper Bride," "Three Days of February," "Paul Peabody," "Miranda," "Arctic Crusoe," "Quadroona," "The Young Buccaneer," "The Snow Ship; or, the Canadian Boy Emigrants."

ST. JOHN, SPENSER, third son of Mr. J. A. St. John, born in London, Dec. 22, 1826, after receiving a careful education, began to turn his attention towards the East, and having applied himself diligently to the study of the Malay language, was, in 1848, appointed Secretary to Sir James Brooke. He resided in Borneo several years as H.M. Consul-General, and received, in 1861, the appointment of Chargé d'Affaires to the republic of Hayti. On returning to this country in 1862, he published an account of his Eastern residence and travels, entitled "Life in the Forests of the Far East." Early in 1863 he left England for a consular appointment in the West Indies.

ST. LEONARDS (BARON), THE RIGHT HON. SIR EDWARD BURTENSHAW SUGDEN, LL.D., D.C.L., High Steward of Kingston-on-Thames, the son of a Westminster tradesman, born in Feb., 1781, for a few years practised as a conveyancer under the bar, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1807. Before donning the gown, his treatise on "Purchasers" attracted the attention of the profession. It has since been considerably enlarged, and has passed through fourteen editions. He gave up conveyancing, obtained extensive practice at the Chancery bar; and in 1822 became a King's Counsel, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. He, at different times, was returned to the House of Commons for Weymouth, Melcombe Regis, and St. Mawes; took a prominent part in parliamentary discussions, and was foremost among those who opposed the Reform Bill. In June, 1829, when the Duke of Wellington held the reins of government, he was appointed Solicitor-General; and in 1834, when Sir R. Peel formed a ministry, Sir Edward Sugden went to Ireland as Lord Chancellor. Resigning that judicial office on the retirement of the Cabinet, he was returned to the House of Commons for Ripon, and vacated his seat in Sept., 1841, on resuming, under Sir Robert Peel's ministry, his position as Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in which he continued until the disruption of the Conservative party in 1846. For some time he did not figure prominently in public affairs, but accepted the post of Lord Chancellor in Lord Derby's first administration, in 1852, and was raised to the peerage with the title of Baron St. Leonards. His lordship applied himself to the reform of the law with a vigour and energy which more than realized public expectation, and on his return to power, in 1858, Lord Derby was desirous that Lord St. Leonards should again receive the Great Seal, but he declined the responsibility in consequence of his advanced age, though he has since taken an active and influential part in the business of Parliament, and has exerted himself to keep up the character and efficiency of the House of Lords as a judicial tribunal, and to correct by legislation several anomalies in the law of property. In addition to his celebrated treatise on "The Laws of Vendors and Purchasers," Lord St. Leonards has written a work on "Powers," which has reached an eighth edition; a treatise on the "Cases decided by the House of Lords;" an edition of "Gilbert on Uses;" an essay on the "New Real Property Laws;" pamphlets against the "Registration of Deeds;" and other essays on legal subjects. His last publication, "The Handy-Book of Property Law," is familiar to most readers.

SAINTE-CLAIRE DEVILLE, HENRI-ÉTIENNE, chemist, member of the Institute, was born March 11, 1818, at the island of St. Thomas, and studied in France. On leaving college, he constructed at his own expense a chemical laboratory, and pursued his researches without either master or pupils for nearly nine years. In 1844 he was intrusted with the organization of the Faculty of Sciences at Besançon, of which he was, in 1845, named dean and professor. In 1851 he succeeded M. Balard in the chair of chemistry in the Normal School, supplied the place of M. Dumas in the Faculty of Sciences of Paris during the summer months in 1853, and succeeded him in 1859. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in Nov., 1861, in place of M. W. P. Berthier, created an officer of the Legion of Honour, March 13, 1855, and promoted to the rank of commander, August 14, 1868. In 1849 he discovered and made known the preparation and properties of anhydrous nitric acid; in 1852 he published, in the "Annales de Chimie et de Physique," an important paper upon the metallic carbonates and their combinations; and in 1853 discovered a new method of mineral analysis. About that time M. Sainte-Claire Deville studied the new metal aluminium, discovered by Wœhler, of Göttingen, then but imperfectly understood. Required by the emperor to inquire into the best means of producing aluminium at a cheap rate, he tried, in conjunction with M. Debray, numerous experiments in the manufactory of Javel, and succeeded in obtaining, in the course of a few months, several ingots of the metal, which were exhibited at the Exposition Universelle of 1855. The properties of aluminium and the results of his experiments have been published by him in the "Annales de Chimie et de Physique," and in a work entitled "De l'Aluminium, ses Propriétés, sa Fabrication," published in 1859. He has contributed several papers to the Academy of Sciences; amongst which may be named, "Sur les trois États moléculaires du Silicium;" and "Un Mémoire sur la Production des Températures élevées."

SAINTE-CROIX, LOUIS-MARIE-PHILIBERT-EDGARD, DE RENOUARD DE, born at sea, on board a French ship, May 22, 1819, was educated at the military school of Saint Cyr, entered the army in 1832, and, having obtained the grade of lieutenant, retired in 1838 in order to take charge of some property in the colonies. After having made several voyages to the Antilles, he directed public attention to the facilities for the manufacture of sugar in the following pamphlets:—"Manière d'estimer le Vendement des Cannes à Sucre," published in 1841; "Question des Sucres," in 1842; "Fabrication du Sucre aux Colonies," in 1843; "Principes Fondamentaux d'Agriculture," in 1846; and "Question des Sucres en 1847." He was named Prefect of Dordogne in Dec., 1848, has been a warm supporter of Napoleon III., and was decorated with the Legion of Honour, Jan. 10, 1852.

SAINTON-DOLBY, MADAME CHARLOTTE H., an eminent contralto singer, born in London in 1821, received her professional education principally at the Royal Academy of Music, where her assiduity in the study of her art, and the cultivation of her natural gifts, rendered her one of the most successful pupils of that institution. Miss Dolby, in entering on the public exercise of her profession, resolved to eschew the tempting opportunities offered by the lyric stage, that she might devote her talents exclusively to the illustration of our national music, and to the interpretation of the oratorio works of Handel and the other great masters. In this branch Miss Dolby was soon allowed to be without a rival; while her great declamatory power, and her conscientious desire to give every note and every word their exact due, were of infinite value, and restored to the English public a style of vocalization which had become almost obsolete. Mendelssohn, who took great interest in this lady, after hearing her in his oratorio of "St. Paul," dedicated to her a set of six songs, and composed other works expressly for her. Having engaged her for the Gewandhaus Concerts at Leipsic, in the winter of 1846–7, he wrote the contralto part in "Elijah" for her. In the zenith of her fame, Miss Dolby became the wife of M. Sainton, the violinist. The preservation of the English ballad, in its pathos and simplicity, is mainly owing to the steady, well-directed efforts of this popular singer, which have had the advantage moreover of fostering the composition of these lyrics. Madamé Sainton-Dolby retired from the practice of her profession as a public singer in 1870; but in the following year she opened a Vocal Academy for the training of lady vocalists who intend to adopt a musical career.

SALA, George Augustus Henry, journalist and author, son of an Italian gentleman who married a favourite English singer of West Indian extraction, born in London in 1828, was brought up with a view to following art as a profession, which he quitted for literature, and became a constant contributor to *Household Words*, taking Mr. C. Dickens's style as his model, and catching his spirit without being a slavish imitator. He was an extensive and regular contributor to the *Welcome Guest*, the founder and first editor of the *Temple Bar Magazine*, for which he wrote the stories of "The Seven Sons of Mammon," and "Captain Dangerous," afterwards republished as separate works, wrote several years in the *Illustrated London News*, the Hogarth papers in the *Cornhill Magazine*, and a story entitled "Quite Alone," for *All the Year Round*, which appeared in a separate form, in Nov., 1864. He went as special correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph* to the United States, in 1863, and on his return, at the close of 1864, published the result of his observations under the title of "America in the Midst of War." He wrote a series of graphic letters for the *Daily Telegraph*, from Algeria, during the Emperor's visit to that colony. His best known works are, "How I Tamed Mrs. Cruiser," published in 1858; "Twice Round the Clock," and "Journey due North: a Residence in Russia," in 1859; "The Baddington Peerage," "Looking at Life," and "Make your Game, a Narrative of the Rhine," in 1860; "Dutch Pictures, with some Sketches in the Flemish Manner," in 1861; "Accepted Addresses," "Ship Chandler, and other Tales," and "Two Prima Donnas and the Dumb Poor Porter," in 1862; "Breakfast in Bed," and "Strange Adventures of Captain Dangerous," in 1863; "After Breakfast; or, Pictures done with a Quill," and "Quite Alone," in 1864; "Trip to Barbary by a Roundabout Route," in 1865; "From Waterloo to the Peninsula," in 1866; "Notes and Sketches of the Paris Exhibition," 1868; and "Rome and Venice," in 1869. His burlesque of "Wat Tyler, M. P.," was brought out at the Gaiety Theatre in Dec., 1869.

SALAMAN, Charles Kensington-, born in London, March 3, 1814; was educated by private tuition. He commenced the study of music at a very early age, and entered the profession in 1831. Mr. Salaman has acquired considerable reputation as a pianist in England, Germany, and Italy, and was elected a member of the Academy of St. Cecilia at Rome, in 1847. He has attained celebrity as a lecturer on various branches of musical history, and is much esteemed as a classical composer for the voice and pianoforte. His first series of songs, in which is included Shelley's celebrated serenade, "I arise from dreams of thee," was published in 1838. Mr. Salaman was one of the founders of the Musical Society of London, and performed for ten years the arduous duties of hon. secretary to that popular society with great success. Mr. Salaman is yet actively engaged in his profession, as performer, composer, and teacher. He assumed the additional name Kensington at the death of his father in 1867.

SALFORD, Catholic BISHOP OF. (*See* TURNER.)

SALISBURY, BISHOP OF. (*See* MOBERLY, DR.)

SALISBURY, MARQUIS OF, THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT ARTHUR TALBOT GASCOIGNE CECIL, eldest surviving son of the second Marquis of Salisbury, born at Hatfield in 1830, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated, and was elected a Fellow of All Souls' College. His lordship, who is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Middlesex, represented Stamford in the House of Commons as a Conservative from Aug., 1853, until 1868, when he succeeded to the marquisate on the death of his father. While in the Lower House he was known as Lord Robert Cecil until the decease of his elder brother, when he assumed the courtesy title of Viscount Cranborne. His lordship takes an active part in all public measures which affect the interests of the Established Church, and in the leading Church of England institutions. The Marquis is understood to be an extensive contributor to the *Quarterly Review* and to other periodicals. In Lord Derby's third administration he was, in July, 1866, appointed Secretary of State for India, which post he resigned on account of a difference in opinion respecting the Reform Bill, March 2, 1867. On Nov. 12, 1869, he was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford, in succession to the late Earl of Derby.

SALMON, THE REV. GEORGE, D.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., born in Dublin in 1819, was educated at Cork and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated as Senior Moderator in Mathematics in 1839. He was successively Scholar and Fellow of his College, and was elected Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Dublin in 1866. Besides various contributions to theological and mathematical periodicals, he is the author of treatises on "Conic Sections," on "The Higher Plane Curves," on "The Geometry of Three Dimensions," and on "The Modern Higher Algebra," which have been translated into the principal European languages, and which have been honoured by the Royal Medal of the Royal Society, and the Conyngham Medal of the Royal Irish Academy. He has also published a volume of sermons, besides many single sermons. He has been elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a corresponding member of the Royal Society of Science at Göttingen.

SALOMONS, SIR DAVID, Bart., M.P., Alderman of London, son of the late Levy Salomons, a member of a Jewish family long resident in London, and engaged in commercial pursuits, born in 1797; was elected Sheriff for the city of London and Middlesex in 1835, and being the first Jew appointed, an Act of Parliament was passed for the purpose of enabling him to qualify for the office. He was elected Alderman of Aldgate Ward in 1835, of Portsoken in 1844, and of Cordwainers' in 1847, the two previous elections having been annulled in consequence of his refusing to qualify by subscribing to the "declaration" then required by law, "on the true faith of a Christian." Having been defeated in Parliamentary contests at Shoreham in Aug., 1837, at Maidstone in June, 1841, and at Greenwich in Aug., 1847, he was returned one of the members in the Liberal interest for the last-mentioned borough in June, 1851; appeared and spoke in the House of Commons, maintaining that he was lawfully there, and gave three votes, thereby incurring a penalty of £500, which led to prolonged legal proceedings before the Court of Exchequer. In 1855–6 he served the office of Lord Mayor of London, and at length, after many fruitless efforts to obtain a repeal of the oath of abjuration which every member had to take "on the true faith of a Christian," the oaths were altered, and he was again in 1859, elected for Greenwich, and sworn according to the amended form admitting Jews to Parliament. Mr. Salomons was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1849, was High Sheriff of Kent in 1839–40, is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Kent, Sussex, and Middlesex, and was the first person of the Jewish persuasion made a magistrate, having been placed in the Commission for Kent in 1838. He was re-elected for Greenwich in April, 1859, in July, 1865, and in 1868. In 1869 he was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom, with a special remainder to his nephew in default of direct male heirs. Sir David is a Director and Trustee of the London and Westminster Bank. He has written on Currency, Corn Laws, Oaths, Religious Disabilities, &c.

SALT, Sir Titus, Bart., of Saltaire, and of Crow Nest, near Halifax, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, is well known as one of the largest manufacturers and employers of labour in the neighbourhood of Bradford, being the head of the great firm of Messrs. Titus Salt, Sons, & Co. The son of Mr. Daniel Salt, of Bradford, by Grace, daughter of the late Mr. Isaac Smythies, of Morley, he was born at the Manor House, Morley, in 1803, and educated at Wakefield. After being for some years in business with his father, one of the most extensive wool-dealers in the West Riding, he set up for himself about 1834 as a spinner, in a small way, in Union-street, Bradford. In 1853 he removed to a spot on the banks of the Aire, above Shipley, where he erected such a palace of industry as England had never seen, with dwellings for the workpeople contiguous. After the erection of the works at Saltaire, which now cover nearly twenty acres of land, he pushed on the erection of street after street of houses, which contain 824 dwellings fitted up with all the modern appliances of comfort. Sir Titus Salt is a Magistrate for the borough of Bradford and for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the latter. He has also served the offices of Mayor of Bradford, and President of the local Chamber of Commerce. He sat in the advanced Liberal interest as M.P. for Bradford, from 1859 to 1861. In Oct., 1869, he was created a baronet. He married in 1831 Caroline, youngest daughter of Mr. George Whitlan, of Great Grimsby, by whom he has, with other issue, a son and heir, Mr. William Henry Salt, of Kirby Firth, Leicestershire. The gift of £1,000 to Peel Park, Bradford, of nearly £5,000 to the Bradford Fever Hospital, of a wing to the Hall Orphan Asylum, and of £5,000 to the Lancaster Lunatic Asylum, are instances of Sir Titus Salt's princely generosity.

SALTER, Henry Hyde, M.D., F.R.S., born in 1823, and educated at King's College, London, was appointed Lecturer on Physiology at Charing Cross Hospital in 1854, Assistant Physician in 1855, and full Physician and Lecturer on Medicine in 1866. He was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1856, and has written "Asthma, its Pathology and Treatment" (1860), and papers and lectures on various medical subjects.

SAND, Georges. (*See* Dudevant.)

SANDEAU, Léonard Sylvain Jules, a French novelist, born at Aubusson, Feb. 19, 1811, became a law student at Paris, where he formed that acquaintance with the young Madame Dudevant (Georges Sand) which led to his adopting literature as a profession. M. Sandeau was appointed one of the keepers of the Mazarin Library in 1853, and was elected a member of the French Academy in 1858. He is also an officer of the Legion of Honour. His principal novels are—"Madame de Sommerville," 1834; "Les Revenants," 1836; "Marianna," 1839; "Le Docteur Herbeau," 1841; "Vaillance et Richard," 1843; "Fernand," 1844; "Catherine," 1845; "Valcreuse," 1846; "Mdlle. de la Seiglière," 1848; "Madeleine," 1848; "La Chasse au Roman," 1849; "Un Héritage," 1850; "Sacs et Parchemins," 1851; "Le Château de Montsabrey," 1853; "Olivier," 1854; "La Maison de Penarvan," 1858; and "Un Début dans la Magistrature," 1862. He has also written several pieces for the stage. His latest publication is a book for children, entitled "La Roche-aux-Mouettes," 1871.

SANDFORD, The Ven. John, son of Bishop Sandford, of Edinburgh, whose Memoirs he published, and brother of Sir Daniel K. Sandford, the eminent Greek scholar, of Glasgow, born in the early part of the century, obtained a First Class in classics at Oxford, as a member of Balliol College in 1824; became a B.D. in 1846; was appointed Honorary Canon of Worcester in 1844, Archdeacon of Coventry in 1851, examining chaplain for the diocese of Worcester, which office he held for seven years, in 1853, Rector of Alvechurch in 1854, Bampton Lecturer at Oxford in 1861, and one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for revising the forms of clerical subscription in 1864. In addition to his father's biography, Archdeacon Sandford has written "Parochialia, or Church, School, and Parish," 1845; "Vox Cordis; or, Breathings of the Heart," a manual of devotions, 1849; "Bampton Lecture for 1861: The Church at Home," 1862; and has published ten Charges, and several Speeches, Visitation Sermons, and Lectures. He is an active member of the Lower House of Convocation.

SANDHURST (Baron), The Right Hon. William Rose Mansfield, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., fifth son of the late John Mansfield, Esq., of Diggeswell House, Herts, born in 1819, educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, entered the army in 1835, became Lieutenant in Aug., 1838, Captain in Feb., 1843, Major in Dec., 1847, and Lieutenant-Colonel in May, 1851. He served with distinction in the Sutlej and Punjaub campaigns, in the latter he commanded his regiment, was again actively employed in the operations on the Peshawur frontier in 1851–2, and was promoted to the rank of Colonel in Nov., 1854. He was attached to the embassy at Constantinople, as military adviser, with the rank of Brigadier-General, in 1855, and afterwards proceeded in that capacity to the Crimea. After the conclusion of the war he was sent to Warsaw as Consul-General, and on the outbreak of the Sepoy mutiny in 1857, proceeded to India, as Chief of the Staff, in which capacity he attended the late Lord Clyde throughout the various military operations which led to the suppression of the mutiny. During this trying period, he showed the greatest ability in the performance of his onerous duties, and in April, 1858, was rewarded by being made Major-General and K.C.B. In 1860 he was nominated to the command of the Bombay army, and was gazetted Colonel of the 38th Regiment in March, 1862. It is worthy of notice, that with the exception of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Sandhurst is the youngest General Officer who holds the Coloneley of a regiment. He succeeded Sir Hugh Rose as Commander-in-Chief in India, with the local rank of General, in March, 1863, and was created a Knight of the Star of India Feb. 20, 1866.

He resigned the appointment of Commander-in-Chief in India in 1870, when he became Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Ireland. The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on him by the University of Oxford in 1870, and in the same year he was made G.C.B., and a member of the Privy Council of Ireland. He was created a peer by the title of Lord Sandhurst in March, 1871.

SANTA ANNA, Antonio Lopez de, ex-President of the Republic of Mexico, born in the city of Xalapa Feb. 21, 1798; entered public life in 1821. After expelling the Royalists from Vera Cruz, he was appointed to the command of that city, from which he was deposed in Nov., 1822, when he raised the banner of the republic in Vera Cruz, and commenced hostilities against Iturbide, whom he overthrew. When Bustamente had attained the chief dignity, in 1830, Santa Anna espoused the cause of Padrazza, against whom he had previously supported Guerrero, defeating the army sent against him, and Padrazza became president till 1833. Santa Anna was chosen president at the new election; but, although a favourite with the army, he could not gain the confidence of the people. Arista and D'Arran took up arms against him in 1833, were defeated, and the rumour, spread in 1835, that he was intriguing for the imperial dignity, led to an insurrection, which resulted in the defeat of Lecatecos, the leader of the Reform party, who had issued a proclamation against Santa Anna. He then announced himself Dictator. The discontented flocked to Texas, and proclaimed a government; Santa Anna went against them, and the war ended in his being taken prisoner. Released from captivity, he took part, in Dec., 1838, in the defence of Vera Cruz, when attacked by the French under the Prince de Joinville, in which service he lost a leg. After many vicissitudes, he was again made President in 1841, and governed absolutely until 1845, when another revolution hurled him from power. Regaining his lost position in Feb., 1846, he encountered the United States General Taylor, at Buena-Vista. After fighting two whole days, both parties claimed the victory. The forces of the United States continuing to gain ground, Santa Anna withdrew further into the country, leaving Mexico to the enemy. During his absence the Senate deposed him from his command. As first magistrate of the State, he refused obedience, and withdrew to Tehuacan. In the next campaign he was recalled to the supreme command, and in this capacity fought the decisive battle of Cerrogordo, when his army was routed. Another revolution ended in concentrating all power in the hands of Santa Anna, who was once more proclaimed President of the Republic, and the treaty was signed Feb. 2, 1848, by which the United States gained, among other advantages, the auriferous territory of California. As President he governed the country most despotically for two years. His oppressions having induced his opponents to act together, in the autumn of 1855 he found himself in great danger, approached the coast on pretext of official business, suddenly resigned his presidency, and escaped. After living quietly in the island of St. Thomas for some years he went to Vera Cruz, in the winter of 1863–4, with the intention of taking a more active part in politics than was deemed desirable. He had prepared a manifesto to the Mexican army, in which, after disclaiming any ambitious intentions, he expressed a strong desire to lay his bones among the people for whose independence he had done so much; but the French authorities would not allow him to publish it. On the arrival of Ferdinand Maximilian in Mexico, he embraced the cause of the empire, but soon abandoned it, left Mexico, and returned to St. Thomas. He had a long interview with Mr. Seward when he was in the West Indies; visited the United States in May, 1866, and it is generally believed that his visit was connected with the state of affairs in Mexico. He was taken prisoner by the Juarist party in 1867. In 1868 Santa Anna, who had then been residing for some time on Staten Island, near New York, planned an expedition against Juarez, and set sail from New York on board a merchant steamer trading between that port and Vera Cruz. He had been preceded by some agents who had landed on the coast of Mexico and disseminated an appeal prepared by Santa Anna. Things were thus arranged for his landing. The first blow which he intended to strike was to obtain possession of San Juan d'Ulloa, the fortress of Vera Cruz. The commander of the fortress, and of the city of Vera Cruz, pretended to enter into negotiations; but on the vessel, on board which Santa Anna was, arriving near the fortress, a boat containing an armed crew came from the fort, boarded the steamer, and made Santa Anna and his secretary prisoners, forcing them to enter the boat. They were conveyed to the castle. Santa Anna was then tried by court-martial and condemned to death, but after some delay Juarez extended to him a free pardon, on condition of his leaving Mexico and not returning. He then went back to the United States by way of Havannah, and has since resided on Staten Island, where he spends his time in cock-fighting, and in playing at three-card monte.

SANTLEY, Charles, barytone singer, born at Liverpool, after receiving a good musical and general education in his own country, proceeded to Italy to complete his professional training. He made his first appearance as an operatic singer in this country at Covent Garden Opera, during the Pyne-Harrison management, and achieved his first great success in the part of Rhineberg in Vincent Wallace's opera of "Lurline," in March, 1860. He created so favourable an impression in this character that he took rank as one of the most effective barytones of the day. His career, especially since he attached himself exclusively to the Italian operatic stage, on the boards of which he has distinguished himself in most of the great capitals of Europe, has been very successful. His voice is as remarkable for its quality as for the extent of its register, in the upper part of which it partakes of a pure *tenore robusto*, while in the lower portion it displays the rich qualities of the *basso profondo*. In Gounod's opera of "Faust," Mr. Santley performed in the same season the parts of Valentin and Mephistopheles, with triumphant success.

SARTORIS, Mrs. (*See* Kemble, Adelaide).

SARTORIUS, Ernst Wilhelm Christian, Protestant theologian, born at Darmstadt, May 10, 1797, studied at Göttingen, and became Professor of Theology in the University of Marburg, in 1823, and in that of Dorpat, in Russia, in 1824. He returned to Germany, and took the direction of the Consistory of Königsberg in 1835, in addition to being court-preacher, and holding the title of Superintendent-general. Sartorius early distinguished himself by his severe orthodoxy in religion and politics, as shown by his "Three Treatises on Matters of Exegetical and Systematical Theology," published in 1820; "Religion within the Limits of Pure Reason, and, according to the Principles of True Protestantism, in Opposition to those of False Rationalism," in 1821; and "The Protestant Doctrine of the Dignity of the Temporal Power," in 1822. His "Doctrine of the Person and Work of Christ," in 1831, and his "Doctrine of Holy Love," in 1840–3, have passed through several editions, and have been translated into various languages.

SARTORIUS, Sir George Rose, K.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet, eldest son of the late Colonel of Engineers, J. C. Sartorius, of the E.I.C.'s service, and of Annabella Rose, granddaughter of Admiral Harvey, was born Aug. 9, 1790. At an early age he entered the navy, was present at the battle of Trafalgar, commanded a gunboat at the siege of Cadiz, and was three times mentioned in the *Gazette* for boating services. When in command of the *Slaney*, he was present at the surrender of the Emperor Napoleon, in 1815, to the squadron under the orders of Captain Sir Frederick Maitland, of the *Bellerophon*. In 1830-1, he was engaged by the Terceira Regency, acting for the young Queen of Portugal, to fit out and take the command of a squadron to act against the usurper, Don Miguel. In this service his efforts were much embarrassed by a factious opposition; and owing to this cause, and to the contradictory orders issued from head-quarters, he had a very critical duty to perform. During the continuation of the contest that ensued, a spirit of discontent sprang up among the seamen, who became mutinous in consequence of their arrears of pay being withheld from them. This vexatious state of things was much aggravated by misrepresentations to the effect that it was the intention of the admiral to withdraw the ships, and to deprive the seamen of their rights. Indeed, so far did his opponents proceed, as to attempt to seize him on board his own ship. This opened the eyes of the men, and, after much difficulty and after making many sacrifices, the admiral succeeded, by exercising great firmness and forbearance, in restoring order, and in recovering the good will and devoted attachment of the remaining crews. During the prevalence of the mutinous spirit of the seamen, many of them had deserted to the Spanish shores, and great privation was caused by the failure of provisions. This last evil was only remedied by the admiral purchasing, at his own cost, supplies of meat and biscuit; but for this the squadron must have been surrendered to the Spanish government. He had soon after to menace with an attack a Spanish squadron of a line-of-battle ship, a frigate, and corvettes, sent to drive him out of Spanish waters; and with mutinous crews he managed to fight two actions, eventually succeeding in driving the enemy's ships into Lisbon, while the Tagus was blockaded and Oporto kept free during the time of his command. When confidence was restored, and the crews, who were all English, found how groundless had been their alarms at the motives and conduct of the admiral, they manifested great zeal and devotion; and on his ascertaining that the time had come when he could retire honourably, and with safety to the cause in which he had embarked, he signified his intention to give up the command to his old friend Napier; and this at a time when officers and men declared their intention to serve under no other commander until his claims were satisfied. On the re-establishment of the Queen's government, the admiral successively received the titles of Viscount de Pudade, Count of Senhafirma, together with the Grand Cross of the Tower and Sword, for the services he had rendered. As captain of the *Malabar*, he received the thanks of the President and Congress of the United States for his efforts to save the U.S. frigate *Missouri* from destruction by fire in Gibraltar Bay, in 1842. Shortly after he was so fortunate as to receive on board the Regent of Spain, Espartero, and to afford him an asylum when closely pursued by his enemies. Sir George was the first to foresee, in 1855, the revolution about to take place in naval warfare, by the revival of the ancient mode of striking an adversary with the prow; the introduction of which principle, as the so-called "ram," has since been adopted.

SAULCY, LOUIS-FÉLICIEN-JOSEPH CAIGNART DE, antiquary, born at Lille, March 19, 1807, was admitted into the Polytechnic School in 1825, and became an officer of artillery. He was stationed for some time at Metz, and having devoted his leisure to numismatics and archæology, acquired a high reputation as an antiquary. In 1836 he obtained the Numismatic prize of the French Institute for an essay on the Classification of the Byzantine Coins, and was appointed, through the influence of the late Duke of Orleans, Conservator of the Museum of Artillery in Paris. In 1842, having been elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, he turned his attention to Oriental numismatics and epigraphs, and in 1850 made a voyage to Palestine, explored the Dead Sea, and the sites of the doomed cities, and on his return announced that he had found the ruins of Sodom. His "Voyage autour de la Mer Morte et dans les Terres Bibliques," published in 1852–4, and translated into English, is well known. Owing to his researches in the Holy Land, M. de Saulcy, from being a sceptic, became a believer in revealed religion. His later works are:—"Histoire de l'Art Judaïque, tirée des Textes Sacrés et Profanes," 1858; "Les Expéditions de César en Grande-Bretagne," 1860; "Voyage en Terre-Sainte," 2 vols., 1865; "Les Derniers Jours de Jérusalem," 1866; "Histoire d'Hérode, Roi des Juifs," 1867; and "Étude Chronologique des Livres d'Esdras et de Néhémie," 1868. M. de Saulcy has been twice married. His second wife, Mdlle. de Billing, a daughter of the well-known diplomatist, was appointed lady of the palace to the Empress. After the capitulation of Sédan (1870), M. de Saulcy followed the Empress to Chislehurst. He was made an Officer of the Legion of Honour, April 25, 1847, a Senator of France, having previously retired from the Artillery with the rank of Major, Nov. 14, 1859, and Commander of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 13, 1862.

SAUNDERS, THE VERY REV. AUGUSTUS PAGE, D.D., F.R.S., born about 1803, was educated at Winchester, the Charterhouse, and at Christ Church, Oxford, of which he became Student and Tutor, and graduated B.A. in 1824, as a double first-class. Having held the curacy of Cuddesden, and acted as chaplain to the late Dr. Bagot, Bishop of Oxford, in 1834 he was presented to the vicarage of Tanworth, and succeeded Dr. Russell as Head Master of the Charterhouse, and was promoted, in 1853, on the death of Dr. George Butler, to the deanery of Peterborough, in which post he has done much to popularize the cathedral services, and to educate the musical tastes of the people. Dr. Saunders is the author of several papers on University Economics, Educational Reform, and Cathedral Reform.

SAXE, JOHN GODFREY, LL.D., born at Highgate, Vermont, in 1816; graduated from Middlebury College in 1839; was admitted to the bar in 1843, and commenced practice at St. Alban's, Vermont. In 1850 he removed to Burlington, Vermont, and was for five years editor of the *Burlington Sentinel*. His poems, which are mostly humorous, have been collected in various forms, and more than forty editions of them have been published. He has also published "The Flying Dutchman; or, the Wrath of Herr von Stoppelnoze," 1862; "Clever Stories of many Nations," 1864; "The Masquerade, and other Poems," 1866; and has completed a translation of "The Clouds of Aristophanes," in verse. His poems have been published in London, under the title of "The Times, the Telegraph, and other Poems," 1865.

SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, DUKE OF. (*See* ERNEST II.)

SAXONY, KING OF. (*See* JOHN.)

SCARLETT, THE HON. PETER CAMPBELL, C.B., son of the first Lord Abinger, born Nov. 27, 1804, entered the diplomatic service at the usual age, and was appointed Attaché at Constantinople, Oct. 10, 1825, at Paris, June 1, 1828, and at Rio Janeiro, Feb. 25, 1834; and Secretary of Legation at Florence, Feb. 12, 1852. He was accredited as Envoy to Brazil, Dec. 31, 1855, to the Court of Tuscany, Dec. 13, 1858, was Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Greece, from June 12, 1862, till May 7, 1864, and was appointed Minister to the new empire of Mexico, Nov. 9, 1864. He was made a C.B. Sept. 19, 1854, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of Surrey, Feb. 26, 1856.

SCHARF, George, F.S.A., son of a Bavarian artist of the same name, who settled in London in 1816. He was born Dec. 16, 1820, is well known as a writer on subjects connected with art, and as a skilful artist, having studied its principles under his father, who died in London in Nov., 1860. He was educated at London University School, and having gained medals at the Society of Arts, was admitted a student of the Royal Academy in 1838. He travelled in Italy in 1840, and accompanied Sir C. Fellows in a journey through Lycia and other parts of Asia Minor; whither he proceeded again in 1843, as draughtsman to a Government expedition. A large collection of his drawings, both of Lycian views and outlines of sculpture, is deposited in the British Museum. After his return he painted some oil pictures, which were exhibited at the Royal Academy and at the British Institution; but his time has been chiefly devoted to illustrating books; among which may be mentioned Fellows's "Lycia," Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome," 1847; Milman's "Horace," 1849; Kugler's "Handbook of Italian Painting," 1851, in which he devised a collected series of minute representations of all Raphael's compositions known as the "Holy Family;" second edition, augmented, in 1855; Layard's works on "Nineveh," Dr. Smith's "Classical Dictionary," Keats's "Poems," Murray's "Illustrated Prayer-book," Pollock's "Dante," and "The Life of Stothard." He was elected F.S.A. in 1852, and Corresponding Member of the Archæological Institute of Rome in 1858. He delivered a course of lectures on Italian art at the Royal Institution, and was appointed Art Secretary at the Manchester Exhibition of 1857, and in the same year Secretary and Keeper of the National Portrait Gallery. He has written "History of the Characteristics of Greek Art," prefixed to Wordsworth's "Greece;" "Descriptions of the Greek, Roman, and Pompeian Courts at the Crystal Palace;" "Artistic and Descriptive Notes on Remarkable Pictures in the British Institution Exhibition of Ancient Masters," published in 1858; a large number of illustrations on wood, published in "Waagen's Handbook of the German and Dutch Schools," 2 vols., 1860; a "Catalogue of Pictures and Works of Art in Blenheim Palace," in 1860; and a "Catalogue Raisonné of the Pictures belonging to the Society of Antiquaries of London," reprinted from the *Fine Arts Quarterly Review*, in 1865. In 1866 he delivered a course of lectures at the Royal Institution, upon portraits, illustrated by numerous sketches taken by himself from the original pictures; a second series was given in March, 1868. He is also the author of an account of the various representations of Richard II., with a record of the restoration of the celebrated portrait preserved in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster Abbey, printed in the *Fine Arts Quarterly Review*, 1867; and of an historical account of the pictures belonging to the Crown, recording the vicissitudes that befell them from the reign of Henry VIII. to the present century, read at the London Congress of the Archæological Institute, and published in their volume entitled "Old London," 1867. In these catalogues many erroneous titles of portraits were corrected, and several names of eminence, supposed to have been lost, have been recovered. His latest essays have been printed in the Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries—"The Three Children of the King of Castille," a triptych formerly belonging to King Henry VIII.; and on a rare portrait of the Empress Leonora, mother of Maximilian, previously unknown.

SCHENCK, Robert Cumming, born at Franklin, Warren co., Ohio, Oct. 4, 1809, was educated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, graduating in 1827, and pursuing a course of studies at the university for three years after his graduation. After studying law he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Dayton, Ohio. He first entered on political life in 1841, when he was elected to the State Legislature. In 1843 he was elected to Congress, and re-elected for four successive terms. In 1851 he was appointed by President Fillmore Minister to Brazil, and while there was officially requested to undertake also diplomatic missions to Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, and the republic of Paraguay. He returned home in 1854, and for the next five years took little part in politics. He took an active part, however, in the presidential campaign which resulted in the election of Mr. Lincoln in 1860, and when the war broke out, at once tendered his services to the Government, and was commissioned Brig.-General of Volunteers. His military career, though he had not received a military education, was highly creditable to him, he being conspicuous for personal bravery and skill in handling troops. He was severely wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, and before his recovery was made Military Commander and Governor of the Middle Department, including Baltimore, which city he governed with skill and firmness. He was elected to Congress, taking his seat in Dec., 1863, and remained in Congress till 1871, when he was appointed United States Minister to the Court of St. James. In Congress he was Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs from 1863 to 1871.

SCHLEINITZ (Baron), Alexander von, statesman, born in Brunswick in 1807; having entered the diplomatic service of Prussia, and been engaged in several political missions, was, in 1832, appointed Councillor in the department of Foreign Affairs, was afterwards sent as Ambassador to the Court of Hanover, and in June, 1849, was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to conclude peace with Denmark. In July of the same year he was made Minister for Foreign Affairs, which office he held till Sept. 26, 1850. In this position he resolutely opposed the efforts of Austria to obtain the preponderance of influence in Germany. When M. Radowitz became Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron Schleinitz was created a Privy Councillor, but kept aloof from politics, and retired to Coblentz. The Prince Royal on becoming Regent, recalled Baron Schleinitz to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of Nov., 1858. He protested against the revolutionary politics of King Victor Emmanuel, in Oct., 1860, and at his own request was relieved of the laborious functions of his Ministry, and named Minister of the Royal House, with the title and rank of Minister of State, Oct. 12, 1861.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, Prince of. (*See* Christian, Prince.)

SCHMERLING (Baron), Anton von, statesman, born at Vienna, Aug. 23, 1805, was educated in that city, where he studied law, became an advocate of the Court of Appeal, and was elected to the Council of State in 1846. He was first brought into notice as a statesman by his opposition, in 1848, to the measures of Prince Metternich. As a member of the Frankfort Parliament, he advocated the theory of a Federal Germany, with, however, the reservation of Austrian supremacy. The Archduke John offered him the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, which he did not accept, though he held two or three offices during the few following months, from which he retired through the strong influence of Prussia. He represented Austria at Frankfort for a short time, was Minister of Justice at Vienna from 1849 till 1851; but reaction set in, the reign of Schwarzenberg and Bach commenced, and his liberal views rendered it impossible for him to retain his post. The institution of the new Reichsrath, and the attempt to establish a Constitutional Parliament, representing the different provinces of the empire, met with determined opposition in Hungary, Bohemia, and Austrian Poland, and in 1860 Baron Schmerling was called to the head of affairs, in the hope that his personal character and the liberalism of his sentiments would reconcile these discordant elements. But the effort failed, for the baron, liberal as he was in a certain sense, could not forget the leading principle of Austrian supremacy. The Hungarian Diet, which had been convoked by his advice in the spring of 1861, was dissolved in the autumn, and the taxes of that distracted country were ordered to be collected by the military power. He retired from office in 1866, and in the following year was made a life member of the Chamber of Peers.

SCHMITZ, Leonhard, Ph.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E., was born at Eupen, near Aix-la-Chapelle, March 6, 1807, studied history and philology at the University of Bonn, under Niebuhr, Welcker, &c., from 1828 till 1832, and afterwards taught with success at the gymnasium of Bonn. In 1836, after marrying an English lady, he removed to England, and occupied himself chiefly with writing on classical, historical, and educational subjects. In 1845 he was appointed to the Rectorship of the High School of Edinburgh, which he resigned in July, 1866; was selected by the Queen in 1859 to give a course of historical instruction to the Prince of Wales, and during the winter of 1862–3 gave a similar course to Prince Alfred. Dr. Schmitz edited Niebuhr's Lectures on "Roman History," on "Ancient History," and "Ancient Geography and Ethnology," consisting of seven volumes, published in 1844–53; and the "Classical Museum," a periodical devoted to the elucidation of ancient history and literature, from 1844 till 1850; and has compiled a "Popular History of Rome;" a "History of Greece;" Grammars of the Greek and Latin languages; a "Manual of Ancient History," published in 1855; a "Manual of Ancient Geography," in 1857; a "Manual of the History of the Middle Ages," in 1859; and contributed to the *Penny Cyclopædia*, Dr. W. Smith's "Classical Dictionaries," and the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

SCHNEIDER, Eugène, born at Nancy in April, 1805, engaged in commercial pursuits, and was joint-proprietor with his brother (who died in 1845) of the great factory at Creuzot, which gained three gold medals at the Expositions of 1839, 1844, and 1849, and at which about 10,000 workmen are employed. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1845, was Minister of Agriculture and Commerce from Jan. 20 till April 10, 1851, was elected to the Corps Législatif in 1852, became one of the Vice-Presidents, and was nominated President April 4, 1867. He resigned in June, 1869, but was re-elected to the office on the 28th of the following December. M. Schneider was made Commander of the Legion of Honour April 11, 1851, Grand Officer Aug. 14, 1857, and Grand Cross Aug. 14, 1868.

SCHNEIDER, Hortense Catherine, a French actress, born at Bordeaux about 1835, displayed while very young an aptitude for the stage, and at the age of fifteen played with applause in "Michel et Christine" at the Athénée of her native city. An old teacher named Schaffner gave her lessons in singing, and she subsequently spent three years at Agen, playing secondary parts. Going to Paris she obtained an engagement in the company of the Bouffes Parisiens, and on Sept. 19, 1856, made her *début* in "Le Chien de Garde" at the Théâtre des Variétés. Here she met with considerable success, which was increased by her performances at the Théâtre du Palais Royal, where she made her first appearance Aug. 5, 1858. In Dec. 1864 Mdlle. Schneider returned to the Variétés and caused quite a *furore* by her acting in "La Belle Hélène." She achieved a success even more signal in "La Grande Duchesse de Gérolstein" during the Universal Exposition of 1867, and appeared in the same part at London in July, 1868. In the following year she returned to the Bouffes-Parisiens.

SCHNORR VON KAROLSFELD, Julius, painter, born at Leipsic, March 26, 1794, after studying under his father, who was Director of the Academy at Leipsic, went to Vienna and to Italy. At Rome he studied with

Cornelius, and painted eleven frescoes from the "Orlando Furioso" for the Villa Massini. In 1827 he was appointed Professor of Historical Painting in the Academy at Munich, and painted his well-known frescoes from the "Niebelungen-Lied." He is best known in England by his admirable series of wood engravings in illustration of the Bible, "Die Bibel in Bildern," in 1854. He was elected an Associate Member of the French Académie des *Beaux Arts* in 1867.

SCHOELCHER, VICTOR, writer and politician, son of a porcelain manufacturer, born at Paris July 21, 1804, on quitting the Collége Louis-le-Grand, where he had received his education, joined the Liberal party opposed to the Restoration, and wrote for the press. As an ardent Republican, he was opposed to the monarchy of July, 1830, and placed his fortune and his pen at the service of various democratic journals. He advocated the abolition of negro slavery; went, in 1829, to Mexico, Cuba, and the United States, and, shocked by the aspect of forced servitude, called loudly for immediate emancipation. After having visited the French, English, Danish, and Spanish colonies in the West Indies, he proceeded to Greece, Egypt, and Turkey, and in 1847 set out for the west coast of Africa, ascended the Senegal to within thirty leagues of the cataracts, visited the French establishment on the Gambia, and returned to France to draw up his observations on the negroes of Africa. After the revolution of Feb., 1848, he entered the Ministry of Marine, as Under-Secretary; issued, March 4, a decree proclaiming the principle of emancipation; and instituted a commission to prepare the law for the immediate enfranchisement of the negroes in the French colonies. To M. Schoelcher is due the decree for abolishing flogging in the French navy. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly for Guadaloupe and Martinique, as the liberator of the slave, and returned for the former to the Legislative Assembly. He continued to defend emancipation at the tribune and in the press, and had to sustain a hard struggle with the slave-owners. His proposition for the abolition of the punishment of death came on for discussion just as the *coup d'état* suppressed the Assembly. Expelled from France, he took refuge in England. On the subject of slavery he has published a number of valuable works, and an able account of the life and works of Handel.

SCHOTT, WILHELM, philologist and ethnologist, was born at Mayence in Sept., 1809, and graduated as Doctor of Philosophy at Halle in 1827, since which time he has devoted himself to the study of the European and Asiatic languages. His first work, "An Essay on the Tatar Languages" ("Versuch über die tatarischen Sprachen"), appeared in 1836. In 1840 he was nominated a Professor in the High School of Berlin, and in 1842 a Fellow in ordinary of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Berlin. The same year he published "De Linguâ Tschuwaschorum," in which he demonstrated the Turkish character of this idiom. In 1849 followed his work, "Concerning the Altaic or Finnish-Tatar Group of Languages;" in 1854, "The Numeral in the Tschudic Class of Languages;" and after this a yet unconcluded series of treatises entitled "Altaic Studies," 1860-72. Dr. Schott, who is Professor-Extraordinary in the University of Berlin, has also written largely on the Chinese language and literature, and on the Ugro-Finnish class of languages.

SCHURZ, CARL, born at Liblar, near Cologne, Germany, March 2, 1829, was educated at the Gymnasium of that city, and at the University of Bonn. After graduating Ph.D. in 1848, he became associated with Gottfried Kinkel, then a professor in the university, in editing a revolutionary journal, and subsequently in initiating a revolution there and in the Palatinate. At the surrender of the fortress of Rastadt, he escaped into Switzerland, whence, in May, 1850, he returned secretly to

Germany to endeavour to rescue his friend Kinkel, who had been captured, and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in the fortress of Spandau. After six months of labour and anxiety, he effected this, and the two friends escaped to Leith, Scotland. Schurz went thence to Paris as a newspaper correspondent, but a year later returned to London as a teacher. In 1852 he went to the United States, and remained in Philadelphia for three years, engaged in legal, historical, and political studies, and then settled at Madison, Wisconsin, and the next year became known as a political orator in the German language. The following year he was nominated by the Republicans for Lieutenant-Governor of the State, but was defeated. In 1858 he entered the political arena as an English orator, and with marked success; and such was his eloquence, that he was greatly in demand as a lyceum lecturer. He had removed meanwhile to Milwaukie, Wisconsin, and was gaining a good practice as a lawyer. He was a member of the Republican National Convention of 1860. Soon after Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, Mr. Schurz was appointed U.S. minister to Spain; but the war commencing, he asked to be relieved, in order that he might enter the army. Before this could be accomplished, he was sent to Madrid, where he remained as minister till Dec., 1861, when he returned to the United States, resigned his office, and entered the army, and in May following was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and distinguished himself as commander of a division at the second battle of Bull Run, at Fredericksburg, and at Chancellorsville; at Gettysburg he was in command of an army corps. In the autumn of 1863 he went with his troops to Tennessee, and took part in several battles, but resigned in 1864, and returned to his profession. In 1866 he removed to Detroit, Michigan, where he founded and edited for some time the *Detroit Post*. Disposing of this, in 1868 he removed to St. Louis, and in 1869 was elected U.S. senator from that state in the National Congress, and has taken a very prominent position in the Senate. Mr. Schurz published in 1865 a collection of his orations.

SCHWARZENBERG, CARDINAL FREDERIC VON, Prince Bishop of Prague, a member of the princely house bearing his name, was born April 6, 1809. Having completed his education, and taken holy orders, the prince became in 1836 Bishop of Salzburg. In 1842 he was made a cardinal, and in 1849 was translated as Prince Bishop of Prague. At the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican (1869–70) the cardinal belonged to the inopportunist party, but afterwards unreservedly accepted the dogma of the infallibility of the Sovereign Pontiff.

SCHWARZENBERG, PRINCE JOHN ADOLPH, brother of the preceding, born May 29, 1799, is an Imperial Privy Councillor and Chamberlain and an Hereditary Councillor of the Austrian Empire. In 1833 he succeeded his father in the titles and estates. In 1830 he married Princess Eleanora von Liechtenstein (born Dec. 25, 1812), and from this union was born their son Prince Adolph Joseph, now a major in the Austrian army. The prince is President of the Imperial Patriotic Society of Bohemia, of the Imperial Agricultural Society in Vienna, and of the Imperial Privileged Institute of Credit for Commerce and Industry of Vienna.

SCLATER, PHILIP LUTLEY, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., second son of W. L. Sclater, Esq., of Hoddington House, Hants, born in 1829, was educated at Winchester School, and was subsequently Scholar and Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1849, taking a first-class in mathematics. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1855, and went the Western Circuit for several years, was elected Secretary to the Zoological Society of London in 1859, F.R.S. in 1861, and was made *Doctor Philosophiæ* by the University of Bonn (*honoris causâ*) in 1860. He was editor of the first series of the *Ibis*, a journal of ornithology, and of the *Natural History Review*, and is author of a "Monograph of the Tanagrine Genus Calliste," "Zoological Sketches," "Catalogue of American Birds," in 1862; "Guide to the Gardens of the Zoological Society of London," and upwards of 300 papers and memoirs on ornithology and other branches of natural history in the "Transactions" and "Proceedings" of the Zoological Society, the "Journal of the Linnæan Society," the "Annals of Natural History," the *Ibis*, the *Natural History Review*, and the *Journal of Science*.

SCOTT, BENJAMIN, Chamberlain of London, son of the late B. W. Scott, Esq., who long held the post of Chief Clerk to the Chamberlain, and who, conjointly with Mr. Firth, volunteered, in 1832, a report to the City Corporation on the subject of a general embankment of the river Thames, was born in 1814, and having entered the Chamberlain's office, attained the post of Chief Clerk in 1842, but resigned that and other offices in 1853. He founded the Bank of London, to which he was secretary until the death of Sir John Key, in 1858, when he was elected to the office of Chamberlain. He has taken an active part in education, having founded, in 1851, the Working Men's Educational Union. Mr. Scott has published several volumes of lectures and a great variety of educational and other works, particularly "A Statistical Vindication of the City of London," "Contents and Teachings of the Catacombs at Rome," "Progress of Locomotion in Great Britain," and "Hints to Lecturers to the Working Classes." Mr. Scott is a Commissioner of her Majesty's Lieutenancy for the City of London.

SCOTT, GEORGE GILBERT, R.A., grandson of the Rev. Thomas Scott, author of the "Commentary on the Bible," a leading member of the school of Gothic revival in architecture, was born in 1811, at Gawcott, near Buckingham, of which village his father was incumbent. At an early age he began studying and sketching from ancient churches, which induced his father to place him with an architect, though the practice with which he became acquainted afforded him no opportunity for cultivating his early taste. For some years he was in partnership with Mr. W. B. Moffatt, but this connection terminated in 1845. The first work which brought him into notice was the "Martyrs' Memorial" at Oxford, in 1841. It was followed by the new church at Camberwell, in 1842–3. The rebuilding of the church of St. Nicholas, Hamburg, destroyed in the great fire of 1842, was intrusted to him, after a competition to which architects were invited from all parts of Europe. It is one of the most important Gothic works of the day, and has been estimated to cost, on its completion, £150,000. It is now complete, excepting the spire. In 1855 another design was furnished by him, also in a European competition, when he carried off the prize, though the building has never been carried into execution, for the new Hôtel de Ville and Senate House at Hamburg; and the cathedral church of St. John's, Newfoundland, was erected from his design in 1848, though still incomplete. More recently the parish church of Doncaster, destroyed by fire, has been restored under his superintendence. Mr. Scott, who has been employed in extensive restorations at the cathedrals of Ely, Lichfield, Hereford, Ripon, Gloucester, Chester, St. David's, St. Asaph, Bangor, and Salisbury, has had engagements of a less extensive character at Exeter, Peterborough, Worcester, Rochester, and Oxford. At Chichester he was engaged, in conjunction with Mr. Slater, in the reconstruction of the central tower and spire; at Westminster Abbey, he succeeded Mr. Blore in 1849 as official architect of the Dean and Chapter, and has erected the new Gothic gatehouse and houses adjoining the west of the Minster, and has more recently restored the beautiful Chapter-house. He has written a "Plea for the Faithful Restoration of our Ancient Churches," published in 1850; "Remarks on Secular and Domestic Architecture," "Gleanings from Westminster Abbey," in 1862; and "Conservation of Ancient Architectural Monuments: a Paper," in 1864. The zeal which he displayed in the establishment of the Architectural Museum (at first in Cannon Row, afterwards at the Museum at Kensington, and now in Bowling Street, Westminster) rendered it one of the most interesting institutions in the metropolis. Mr. Scott, who was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1852, temporarily undertook, in conjunction with Mr. Sydney Smirke, the architectural lectures at the Academy, and in 1860 was elected R.A. He is architect of the new Foreign Office, and, in conjunction with Sir M. Digby Wyatt, of the new India Office. He is now building the new Home and Colonial Offices, which complete the group. In addition to the great works carried out by him, he has been engaged on the restoration of old churches throughout the kingdom, as well as in the erection of a vast number of new ones. Among his secular works may be mentioned Kelham Hall, Nottinghamshire; Walton House, Warwickshire; Hafodunos House, North Wales; Lee Priory, Kent; the Town Hall at Preston; the Infirmary at Leeds; and the new Station and Hotel of the Midland Railway at St. Pancras. Among buildings connected with the universities, he has been engaged on the new chapels and other extensive works at Exeter College, Oxford, and St John's College, Cambridge; works at University College, Merton and New College, Oxford, and in the entire rebuilding of the university buildings at Glasgow. Mr. Scott was appointed by the Queen Architect to the National Memorial to the late Prince Consort, in Kensington Gardens, one of the most marked of his recent works.

SCOTT, The Very Rev. Robert, D.D. derives his descent from the Scotts of Harden, N.B., and was born in 1811 in Devonshire, where his father held a living. From Shrewsbury School he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained the Craven University Scholarship in 1833, and the Irish University Scholarship three years subsequently. He graduated B.A. in 1833, being in the first class in classics, and was shortly afterwards elected to a Fellowship at Balliol College. Having held for a few years one of the college tutorships, he accepted the Rectory of Duloe, in Cornwall, which he subsequently exchanged for the living of South Luffenham, Rutland. This preferment he held till 1854, when he was elected, on the death of Dr. Jenkyns, to the Mastership of Balliol College. In 1861 he succeeded Dr. Hawkins as Professor of the Exegesis of Holy Scripture at Oxford; and in 1870, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, he was appointed Dean of Rochester. Dr. Scott has translated some portions of the "Library of the Fathers," and in 1845 he gave to the world the well-known "Greek Lexicon," in conjunction with Dean Liddell.

SCRIVENER, The Rev. Frederick Henry Ambrose, was born Sept. 29, 1813, at Bermondsey, Surrey, and educated at St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a Scholarship in 1834, and graduated B.A. in 1835, M.A. in 1838. He was appointed Assistant Master of King's School, Sherborne, in 1835; Curate of Sandford Orcas, Somerset, in 1838; was Head-Master of Falmouth School, 1846–56; Incumbent of Penwerris, Falmouth, 1846–61; Rector of Gervans since 1861. Mr. Scrivener's special study has been the criticism of the New Testament, to which nearly all his writings refer. His "Greek Testament," and "Plain Introduction to the Criticism of the New Testament," are text-books in many schools and universities. The "Codex Bezæ" is perhaps the most complete and elaborate of his writings. He was nominated one of the Company of Revision of the Authorized Version of the New Testament in 1870. The University of St. Andrew conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1872.

SCROPE, George Poulett, F.R.S., second son of the late J. Poulett Thompson, Esq., of Roehampton, Surrey, and brother of the late Lord Sydenham, born in 1797, was first returned member, in the Liberal interest, for Stroud, in May, 1833, having been defeated at the general election in Dec., 1832, and retained the seat till 1867, when he retired. He is the author of several able pamphlets on banking and currency questions, the poor laws, and political economy, and has written a life of his brother, Lord Sydenham, some time Governor-General of Canada, published in 1843; "Considerations on Volcanoes," and "The Geology and Extinct Volcanoes of Central France," in 1858. Mr. Poulett Thompson, who is a Magistrate and Dep.-Lieut. for Wilts, assumed the name and arms of Scrope on his marriage with the heiress of William Scrope, Esq., of Castle Combe, Wilts, and Cockerington, Leicestershire.

SEDGWICK, The Rev. Adam, F.R.S., F.G.S., LL.D., a distinguished geologist, born about 1787, graduated as fifth Wrangler at Cambridge in 1808, became Fellow of Trinity College in 1810, and is Vice-Master and Senior Fellow. He was appointed Woodwardian Professor of Geology in 1818, and Canon of Norwich in 1834. Dr. Sedgwick has contributed numerous valuable geological treatises to the Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and the Transactions, Proceedings, and Journal of the (London) Geological Society. He has written two pamphlets on the "Right of Nomination to Professorships," published in 1823; four letters in reply to R. M. Beverley, Esq., in 1836; and a celebrated "Discourse on the Studies of the University of Cambridge," published in 1850. The latter passed through five editions.

SEDGWICK, Amy, a popular actress, born at Bristol, Oct. 27, 1835, after having passed through a training for the stage at an amateur theatre near London, where Elton, Reeve, Robson, and other dramatic "stars" first trod the boards, made her first public appearance in the summer of 1853, as Julia, in "The Hunchback," at the Richmond Theatre. Her performance, though not unsuccessful, did not give promise of the celebrity she afterwards attained. She returned to Bristol to accept a temporary engagement, where, owing to a misunderstanding between herself and the lessee of the theatre, she appeared only one night as Mrs. White, in the farce of that name. Proceeding to Cardiff, Miss Sedgwick caused so great a sensation by her Pauline in the "Lady of Lyons," that Mr. Moseley, the leader of a circuit which included the towns of Huddersfield, Halifax, and Bradford, offered her an engagement as his leading actress, which she accepted, and resigned it at the end of a year. The provincial papers praised her highly; and in 1855 Mr. John Knowles, the manager of the Manchester Theatre, secured her services for three seasons, and she drew crowded houses. In the summer of 1857 Mr. Buckstone engaged her for the Haymarket Theatre, where she made her appearance in Sept., as Pauline, in "The Lady of Lyons," and on the first night created a great sensation, and afterwards appeared in an original part in "The Unequal Match." Miss Sedgwick has acted Lady Macbeth, Juliet, Rosalind, Ophelia, Peg Woffington, Lady Teazle, and many other characters. Her Majesty is one of Miss Sedgwick's hearty admirers, and has done her the honour of commanding her to read dramatic selections before her. In 1858 she was married to W. B. Parkes, Esq., M.D., but was left a widow in 1863.

SEELEY, John Robert, M.A., was born in London about 1834, being a son of the late Mr. Seeley, the well-known publisher of Fleet-street. He was educated at the City of London School, of which he became the captain, and thence proceeded to Christ's College, Cambridge. He took his B.A. degree in 1857, when he was bracketed with three others at the head of the first class in the classical tripos, and he was also Senior Chancellor's Medallist. In July, 1858, he was elected a fellow of his college, where he was a lecturer for about two years and a half. He was then appointed principal classical assistant at his old school, and held that post until his appointment, in 1863, to the Professorship of Latin in University College, London. The Queen, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, appointed him Professor of Modern History at Cambridge, Oct. 9, 1869. Professor Seeley's chief work, published anonymously in 1865 (though 1866 is the date on the title-page), is entitled "Ecce Homo: a Survey of the Life and Work of Jesus Christ." It passed rapidly through several editions, created great excitement amongst the members of the various Protestant communities, and elicited numerous replies. Among the Professor's avowed works may be mentioned:—"Classical Studies as an Introduction to the Moral Sciences," a lecture, 1864; "An English Primer: or Course of English Instruction for Schools" (in collaboration with the Rev. E. A. Abbott), 1869; "Lectures and Essays," 1870; and an edition of "Livy, with Introduction, Historical Examination, and Notes," the first volume of which, forming one of the Clarendon Press Series, appeared in 1871.

SELLON, Priscilla Lydia, daughter of Capt. W. E. Sellon, R.N., was born in 1821. The late Bishop of Exeter having issued a public appeal on behalf of the spiritual destitution of Plymouth and Devonport, Miss Sellon took up her residence there, opened poor-schools for boys and adults, and eventually established a house of Protestant Sisters of Mercy, thus becoming the founder of the conventual system in the Established Church. Though a great outcry was raised at first by a portion of the public against the institution at Devonport, Miss Sellon's cause was warmly espoused by the Bishop of Exeter. Of late Miss Sellon has established "Sisterhoods" of a similar kind in London and elsewhere. In 1854 Sisters were sent to the hospitals in the Crimea, and in 1864 the first Missionary Sisters of the Church of England were organized by her and sent to the Pacific.

SELWYN, The Right Rev. George Augustus, D.D., Bishop of Lichfield, son of the late William Selwyn, Esq., of Richmond, Surrey, born in 1809, was educated at Eton and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree as junior optime in mathematics, and first-class in classics. While acting as Tutor at Eton and Curate of Windsor, in 1841, he was consecrated first Bishop of New Zealand. He gained the respect and admiration of the natives, and in the course of his missionary journeys guided a small ship many thousand miles to and from the scattered islands of the Southern Pacific. In 1857 he succeeded in obtaining from Government a division of his diocese. He was appointed Bishop of Lichfield in Dec. 1867.

SELWYN, The Rev. William, D.D., eldest son of the late William Selwyn, Esq., Q.C., and brother of the Bishop of New Zealand, born in 1806, was educated at Eton and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1828 (sixth Wrangler, and First Chancellor's Medallist), and became Fellow of his college. He held in succession the Rectory of Branstone, Leicestershire, and the Vicarage of Melbourne, Cambridgeshire; was appointed to a Canonry in Ely Cathedral in 1833; Lady Margaret's Reader in Theology in 1855; and Chaplain to her Majesty in 1859. He has written "Horæ Hebraicæ," published in 1848, with a continuation, which appeared in 1860; "The Principles of Cathedral Reform: M.P. and Canon, Conversations on Ecclesiastical Legislation;" "Two Charts of Prophecy," in 1848; "Notes on the Revision of the Authorized Version of the Bible," and "Critical Notes on the Septuagint," in 1856; "Thoughts on Holy Scripture," in 1864; and "Winifred, or Boniface: a Lay of Missions," and "Waterloo: a Lay of Jubilee," in 1865.

SERKIS EFFENDI has been many years in the service of the Porte, and was held in great esteem both by Fuad Pasha and A'ali Pasha. In 1857 he was appointed Translator in the office of the Foreign Correspondence of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. In 1860 he was promoted to the second rank, and in 1864 appointed Chief of the Department. During the Grand Vizierate of Fuad Pasha in 1865, Serkis Effendi was appointed Secretary-General *ad interim* of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and under the Grand Vizierate of A'ali Pasha, in 1868, he became permanent Secretary General, a position he still holds. His Excellency has received numerous decorations.

SERRANO Y DOMINGUEZ, FRANCISCO, Duke de la Torre, Marshal of Spain, born at San Fernando, near Cadiz, in 1810, acquired his military experience in the War of Independence. Devoted to the interests of Queen Christine, he assisted in bringing about the fall of Espartero in 1843. After the restoration of the Queen-mother, Serrano coalesced with Narvaez in the attempts of the latter to overthrow Olozaga. Shortly after the marriage of Queen Isabella, in 1846, he acquired an influence over the royal mind which occasioned differences between the King consort and herself, and caused some scandal. The Ministry of the Duke de Sotomayor, which attempted to destroy his influence, was overthrown by him, while that of M. de Salamanca, which he supported, yielded in its turn to the storm of public indignation which assailed it. After this Serrano turned Liberal, and just before the accession to power of Narvaez, accepted the Captaincy-General of Grenada. Having been implicated in a rising at Saragossa in 1854, he was exiled, but returned during the revolution of July, in that year, and became an active supporter of the O'Donnell-Espartero cabinet. In the rupture which followed between these two, he sided with the former, and having been nominated Captain-General of New Castile—an appointment which placed Madrid in his power,—in the *coup d'état* of 1856 he played into O'Donnell's hands. In 1857 he was sent as ambassador to Paris, in 1859 he was appointed Director and Colonel-General of Artillery, and in June, 1865, Captain-General of Madrid. On the return to power of Narvaez, towards the close of the year 1866, Serrano vehemently opposed him in consequence of the illegal prorogation of the Cortes. As President of the Senate he was delegated, together with Señor Rios Rosas, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, to present to the Queen a protest signed by large numbers of the members of both Chambers. The Ministry, however, caused the two Presidents and those who signed the protest to be prosecuted, and Marshal Serrano was confined for a brief period in the military prison at Alicante. The revolution of Sept., 1868, again brought him into prominence. Queen Isabella having fled the country, and her dynasty being proscribed, Marshal Serrano hastened to Cadiz on the 19th, where, in conjunction with Prim and Topete, he became the principal actor in the revolution. A few days afterwards the Junta at Madrid made him President of the Council of Ministers, and nominated him Commander-in-Chief of the Army, General Prim being assigned to the Ministry of War, and Admiral Topete to the Ministry of Marine. The Cortes, to which he was returned by the city of Madrid, extended and consolidated his powers. The monarchical form of government having been decided upon, Serrano was elected Regent by 193 votes against 45, on June 16, 1869, and he continued to act in that capacity until Prince Amadeo, son of King Victor Emmanuel, was prevailed upon to accept the Spanish Crown. In May, 1872, Marshal Serrano was engaged in suppressing the Carlist insurrection in Navarre.

SERVER PASHA, a Turkish statesman, commenced his official career in the Imperial Divan, and after filling the post of Chief of the correspondence department in the ministry of war, was appointed First Secretary of the Ottoman Embassy at Vienna; then in the same capacity at Paris; and when the Sultan sent Mehemet Kubrisli Pasha to St. Petersburg as Ambassador upon the coronation of the Emperor Alexander, Server Effendi was chosen as principal secretary. After the return of the Ambassador to Constantinople, Server Effendi remained in Russia as Chargé d'Affaires, and by his ability and tact succeeded in establishing the most friendly relations between the Cabinet of St. Petersburg and the Sublime Porte. On his return to Constantinople, he was appointed Secretary-General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. In 1859 he was Imperial Ottoman Delegate on the commission for settling the frontier of Montenegro. After this he was successively appointed Under-Secretary of State of the Ministry of Commerce; then President of the Municipality; Imperial Commissioner in Egypt in reference to the Suez Canal; and Civil Commissioner in Crete during the insurrection of 1867. The improvements carried out by him during his tenure of office as Mayor of Constantinople, 1868-70, caused him to be styled the "Haussmann of Stamboul." On Aug. 31, 1870, he was appointed Musteschar of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and during the three months' illness of A'ali Pasha was Minister *ad interim*. On the death of A'ali Pasha, Sept. 6, 1871, Server Effendi was created a Muchir by the Sultan, and definitively appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs. Server Pasha possesses in an eminent degree all the qualifications necessary for his high post—experience in its special duties, a very conciliatory manner, a European education, and great popularity with the diplomatic body.

SERVIA, PRINCE OF. (*See* MILANO OBRENOVITCH.)

SEWARD, WILLIAM HENRY, LL.D., an American statesman, born at Florida, Orange County, New York, May 16, 1801, graduated at Union College in 1820, was admitted to the bar and commenced practice at Auburn, in his native state, in 1822. He was elected in 1830 to the State Senate of New York, in which he came forward, as a champion of internal improvements, of the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and of giving the people more power in the election of public officers. He visited Europe in company with his father in 1833, and wrote a series of letters during his tour, for an Albany newspaper, and they afterwards appeared in a separate form. Brought forward in 1834 by the republican party for the Governorship of the State, he was defeated by Mr. Marcy, afterwards Secretary of State under President Pierce, but was more successful in 1838, when he was elected by a large majority. He was re-elected in 1840. During his term of office his scheme for placing education under the control of the State produced an animated contest between the Protestants and Catholics. He took a prominent part in the controversy which ensued between the governments of Great Britain and the United States on the case of Alexander Mc'Leod. Other important measures, such as the perfecting the Free Banking system, the quelling of the anti-rent rebellion, and the organization of the geological survey of the State, were passed, through his influence and suggestions. He returned to the practice of his profession at Auburn in 1844, was elected in 1849 to the Senate of the United States, was re-elected in 1855, was a candidate for the Presidency in 1860, but failed to get the nomination of the Republican Convention at

Chicago, having offended Horace Greeley, who, with his friends, threw their weight into the scale in favour of Mr. Lincoln, for whom Mr. Seward afterwards exerted himself in the Northern States, delivering speeches characterized by a hostile spirit towards Great Britain, interspersed with covert threats of an invasion of Canada. In return, Mr. Lincoln, on his election to the presidential chair, nominated Mr. Seward to the post of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In this capacity, during the struggle with the Southern States, Mr. Seward assumed a very arrogant tone towards European governments and especially towards that of Great Britain, and his despatches, published in 1861, excited as much animadversion as astonishment. The affair of the *Trent*, which, in 1862, threatened to cause a rupture with Great Britain, was pacifically settled between Mr. Seward and Lord Lyons, the former submitting to the peremptory demand of the British Government. Mr. Seward's "speeches," published in 1853, contain many passages showing a strong animus against Great Britain. Mr. Seward and two of his sons were severely wounded by an assassin, in April, 1865, on the same day that the President, Abraham Lincoln, was so cruelly murdered. As he was suffering at the time from the effects of an accident, his life was despaired of, but he recovered. He continued to fill the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs all through the presidency of Andrew Johnson, and only resigned that post on the accession of President Grant in March, 1869. During the latter part of his official career, Mr. Seward conducted the negotiations by which the United States Government acquired, through purchase, possession of the Russian territories in North America, now embraced under the name of Alaska. He also arranged with the British Government the terms of a treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims by arbitration, but the United States Senate rejected the document all but unanimously. A project of his to purchase the island of St. Thomas from the Danish Government met with a like rejection. At the close of his official career in the summer of 1869, he set out upon an extensive foreign tour through the West Indies, Mexico, California, the Sandwich Islands, Japan, China, India, Egypt, Turkey, Palestine, and Southern Europe, returning to the United States in the autumn of 1871. A collection of Mr. Seward's speeches, with a memoir of George E. Baker, in 4 vols., 8vo., has been published (1853–62). Apart from this collection he has published "The Life and Public Services of John Quincy Adams," 1849; several articles in the "New American Cyclopædia;" "The Situation and the Duty," a speech delivered in the Senate in the winter of 1861; and his voluminous diplomatic correspondence from 1861 to 1869.

SEWELL, Elizabeth Missing, sister of the Rev. William Sewell, was born in the Isle of Wight in 1815. She became known as a writer of High Church fiction by her "Amy Herbert," published in 1844. It was followed by "Gertrude, a Tale," and "Sketches, Three Tales," in 1847; "Child's History of Rome," in 1849; "Readings for Lent, from Bishop Taylor," in 1851; "Experience of Life," "First History of Greece," and "Journal of a Summer Tour on the Continent," in 1852; "Katherine Ashton, a Tale," in 1854; "Ivors," in 1856; "Thoughts for the Holy Week for Young Persons," in 1857; "Ursula, a Tale of Country Life," "Clove Hall, a Tale," "Earl's Daughter, a Tale," and "Margaret Percival, a Tale," in 1858; "Self-Examination before Confirmation," and "History of the Early Church," in 1859; "Contes Faciles, from Modern French Authors," in 1861; "Dictation Exercises," "Glimpses of the World," "Impressions of Rome, Florence, and Turin," and "Readings for a Month preparatory to Confirmation," in 1862; "Isabel Grey; or, the Mistress didn't Know," and "The Poor Brother:

Letters to a Friend," in 1863; "Little Forrester and his Friend, a Ballad," in 1864; "Homely Ballads and Stories in Verse," and "Mother's Last Words," in 1865; and "Rose of Cheriton, a Ballad," in 1866.

SEWELL, THE REV. WILLIAM, B.D., son of a solicitor, born in the Isle of Wight in 1805, was educated at Harrow and at Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1827, taking first-class honours in classics. He was chosen Fellow, and appointed Tutor of Exeter College, and Principal of St. Peter's College, at Radley,—a school which was started mainly at his instance and upon his plans. Mr. Sewell has written "Christian Morals," published in 1840; "On the Dialogues of Plato," in 1841; "Christian Politics," in 1844; "The New Speaker: Greek, Latin, and English," in 1846; "Horæ Philologicæ;" "Sacred Thoughts in Verse;" "Journal of a Residence at the College of St. Columba," in 1848; and other works. He has translated Virgil's Georgics, the "Agamemnon" of Æschylus, and the Odes and Epodes of Horace into English verse, and is the author of many sermons, essays, and tracts on theological subjects.

SEYMOUR, THE RIGHT. HON. SIR GEORGE HAMILTON, G.C.B., G.C.H., eldest son of the late Lord G. Seymour (son of the first Marquis of Hertford), born in 1797, received his education at Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated. In 1817 he became an attaché at the Hague; in 1819 was appointed Précis Writer and Private Secretary to Viscount Castlereagh; in Oct., 1822, was attached to a special mission to Verona; and in 1823 was Secretary of Legation at Frankfort, whence he was transferred, in the same capacity, first to Stuttgard and afterwards to Berlin. In 1829 he became Secretary of the Embassy at Constantinople, and in 1830 proceeded to Florence as Minister Resident. In 1835 he was sent to Brussels as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and occupied that post for ten years; in Dec., 1846, he was transferred in the same capacity to Lisbon, and in 1851 to St. Petersburg. Whilst resident in the latter capital he exercised a partial check on the aggressive designs of the Emperor Nicholas I., from whose court he was recalled in March, 1854, on the proclamation of war between England and Russia. In Dec., 1855, he was appointed, on account of his wide and extensive experience, to represent the court of St. James's at Vienna, and discharged his duties there with considerable address and ability during a very critical period. He retired on a diplomatic pension in March, 1858.

SEYMOUR, HORATIO, LL.D., an American statesman, born in Onondaga county, New York, May 31, 1810, educated at Geneva (New Hobart) College, New York, and the Military Academy at Middletown, Connecticut, studied law under the late Chief-Justice Bronson, was admitted to the Oneida bar at Utica, and entered at once upon a successful practice. In 1841 he was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly, and held the position till 1845, being then elected Speaker of the Assembly. For the next five years his party were in the ministry. In 1850 Mr. Seymour was nominated unsuccessfully for Governor of the State of Utica. He was renominated in 1852, and elected by a large majority. During his term of office he vetoed the Prohibitory Liquor Bill popularly known as the "Maine Law," which had passed both houses of the Legislature, and this act brought down upon him a storm of indignation which caused his defeat at the election of 1854. He returned to private life, and endeavoured for the seven years that followed to heal the divisions in his party. In 1862 he was again nominated for the Governorship of New York, in opposition to General Wadsworth, and after a keen contest defeated the Republican candidate. Governor Seymour took his seat Jan. 1, 1863, and adopted a very Conservative line of policy. On the outbreak of the Civil War, when the invasion of Pennsylvania took place, in June, 1863, he promptly forwarded more than the quota of militia required by the Governor of that state, though he sorely offended the Republican party by his opposition to the Conscription Bill, passed by Congress, which gave the President power to call out for military service all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. The popular opposition to the conscription was so violent in New York that it gave rise to a series of riots, during which more than 30,000 soldiers of the regular army, besides a large militia force, had been concentrated in and around the city. Previously to the outbreak, in which the Irish Democrats took a prominent part, grave apprehensions of a serious collision between the State of York and the Federal Government had been entertained at Washington. But when the riots took place, Governor Seymour, seeing that the supreme power must be obeyed at all hazards, used his utmost exertions to allay the fearful storm provoked by the conscription. The peace Democrats wished him to act in such a way as to embarrass the Government, which he could not have done without taking part with the rioters, and that would have been an overt act of rebellion. At the expiration of his term of service he retired to private life, and was not again a candidate for public honours until July, 1868, when he was nominated by the National Democratic Convention for President of the United States; but he was defeated by General Grant at the election in Nov. of that year. When the great effort was made in 1871 to purify the politics of New York from the corruption into which they had fallen, ex-Governor Seymour consented to become a candidate for the Legislature from one of the New York districts in opposition to one of the corrupt candidates of the Ring, but was defeated. His only publications are a number of public addresses and speeches, and several state papers.

SEYMOUR, SIR MICHAEL, G.C.B., son of the late Admiral Sir M. Seymour, Bart., born in 1802, and educated at the Royal Naval College, entered the navy in 1813, is a Vice-Admiral, has been Superintendent of the dockyard at Sheerness and Devonport, and Commander-in-Chief on the East India and China station. He was made Captain of the Fleet in 1854, second in command in 1855, a K.C.B. for his services against the Russians in the Baltic, and a G.C.B. after commanding the naval operations on the Chinese coast between 1856 and 1858. He was at one time Secretary and Registrar to the Order of the Bath, and was one of the members in the Liberal interest for Devonport, from Aug., 1859, till Feb., 1863. He was Admiral in command at Portsmouth from 1863 till 1866.

SEYMOUR, THE REV. MICHAEL HOBART, M.A., born about 1802, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, (B.A. 1825, M.A. 1827). He was ordained in 1825, held one or two pastoral charges, and is well known as a platform controversialist. He has written "A Pilgrimage to Rome, with some Account of the Ceremonies, Monastic Institutions, Religious Services, Sacred Relics, and General State of Religion in that City," 1849; "Mornings among the Jesuits," 1850; "A Succinct Account of the Talbot Case, with Notes," 1851; "Evenings with the Romanists," 1854; "The Disendowment of Maynooth as a Question of National, Social, and Civil Polity;" "A Letter to the Earl of Derby on the Endowment of Maynooth;" "The Confessional: an Appeal to the Primitive and Catholic Forms of Absolution in the East and West," 1869; and a variety of controversial pamphlets and lectures on various doctrines and practices of the Catholic Church, and more especially condemnatory of its conventual system.

SHAFTESBURY (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. ANTHONY ASHLEY-COOPER, born April 28, 1801, was educated at Christ Church Oxford, where he obtained a first-class in Classics, in 1822, graduated M.A. in 1832, and was created D.C.L. in 1841. He was returned, as Lord Ashley, member for Woodstock, in 1826, and supported the governments of Liverpool and Canning, and in the administration of the Duke of Wellington was a Commissioner of the Board of Control. He was returned for Dorchester in 1830, and for Dorsetshire in 1831, which county he represented till Feb., 1846. He was elected one of the members for Bath in Aug., 1847, and sat for that borough till he succeeded his father in the peerage, in 1851. He was a Lord of the Admiralty in the late Sir R. Peel's administration in 1834–5; and, on the removal from the House of Commons of the late Mr. Sadler, took charge of the Ten Hours Bill. When Sir R. Peel again took office in 1841, Lord Ashley was invited to join the administration, but refused upon finding that the Premier's views would not permit him to support the Ten Hours' Bill. In public life his lordship has always acted with great independence. The chief object for which he has laboured, in and out of Parliament, has been the improvement of the social condition of the labouring classes; no man having taken more pains to inform himself of the actual condition of the mass of the people in England, and to endeavour to ameliorate their condition. His influence in the Evangelical party within the Church of England is considerable. He is President of the Bible Society, the Pastoral Aid Society, and the Society for the Conversion of the Jews, and was formerly President of the Protestant Alliance; is a prominent member of all those religious societies which are founded on a broad basis, and is an active advocate of the abolition of slavery throughout the world.

SHAIRP, John Campbell, LL.D., was born at Houstoun House, Linlithgowshire, and educated at Edinburgh Academy, Glasgow University, and Balliol College, Oxford; was appointed by Dr. Tait, now Archbishop of Canterbury, an Assistant Master of Rugby School; made Professor of Humanity at the United College, St. Andrew's, in 1861; and appointed Principal of the same College in 1868. Dr. Shairp's works are, "Kilmahoe, a Highland Pastoral, with other Poems," 1864; "Studies in Poetry and Philosophy," 1868; and "Lectures on Culture and Religion," 1870.

SHEA, John Gilmary, LL.D., was born at New York, July 22, 1824. He was admitted to the New York bar; but, abandoning his profession, he engaged for some years in teaching. His first publication was "Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley," 1852; followed by the fourth volume of the "Louisianian Historical Collections," 1853; and, as a Roman Catholic, he was naturally led to direct his attention to historical researches in regard to the domination of the French and other Catholic nations in portions of the American continent. The fruit of these labours was given to the public in his "History of the Catholic Missions among the Indian Tribes of the United States, 1529–1854," 1854; "Pages from the History of the Catholic Church in the United States," 1856; "Legendary History of Ireland, from the French," 1856; "Perils of the Ocean and Wilderness, gleaned from Early Missionary Annals," 1857; "A Bibliographical Account of Catholic Bibles, Testaments, &c., translated from the Latin Vulgate, and printed in the United States," 1859; "A French Onondaga Dictionary, from a Manuscript of the Seventeenth Century," 1860 (this was the first volume of a "Library of Linguistics" in 13 volumes, prepared by different writers and edited by Mr. Shea, containing dictionaries of several of the Indian languages, some of which were prepared by Mr. Shea himself); "Early Voyages Up and Down the Mississippi by French explorers," &c., 1861. Mr. Shea edited the "Cramoisy Series of Memoirs, Relations, &c., concerning the French Colonies in America," 18 vols., 8vo., 1857–62; and a similar series relating to Spanish America. He has since followed these with a translation of Iberville's "Voyage to the Mouth of the Mississippi;" Charleroix's "History and Description of New France;" and a copiously annotated edition of George Alsop's "Character of the Province of Maryland," &c. Interspersed with these, he has found time for the preparation of five or six historical text-books for schools; Lives of the Blessed Virgin, St. Joseph, St. Angela Merici, St. Margaret, and some other Catholic worthies, and the compilation of several Catholic manuals; biographies of the "Fallen Brave and Living Heroes of the War of the Rebellion;" published with notes, &c., a number of early monographs relative to the war of the Revolution and the early history of New York, &c.; compiled a Lincoln Memorial in 1865; edited from 1859 to 1865, the *Historical Magazine*, and for some years, also, *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, the *Chimney Corner*, and the *Catholic Almanac*.

SHERIDAN, LIEUT.-GEN. PHILIP HENRY, LL.D., the second military commander in the United States service, was born in Somerset, Perry County, Ohio, March 6, 1833. He was educated at the United States Military Academy at West Point, graduating in 1853, and being assigned to the Infantry, served on frontier duty in Texas for nearly two years, and in the Oregon territory from 1855 to 1861. His intercourse with the Indian tribes displayed alike courage and tact. He was promoted to a Captaincy in 1861; and at the commencement of the civil war was recalled from Oregon, and after a short term of intermediate service, was appointed Quartermaster of the Army of South-Western Missouri, and in April, 1862, Chief Quartermaster of the Western Department. In May, 1862, he was appointed Colonel of the 2nd Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and presently Acting Brig.-General; he next had a successful action with a largely superior force at Booneville, was commissioned Brig.-General of Volunteers, July 1, 1862, and after a brief period of duty at Louisville, Kentucky, was put in command of the 11th Division of the Army of Ohio; he was engaged successfully in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, Oct. 8, 1862; commanded a division in the Army of the Cumberland; and, at the battle of Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862, saved the army from rout by his stubborn resistance. For his gallant conduct he was promoted to be Major-General of Volunteers. In the march toward Chattanooga, June–Sept., 1863, he was very active; in the battle of Chickamauga, though swept off the field by the breaking of the lines, he recovered himself and returned with his own command and some other troops to support General Thomas. In the subsequent actions about Chattanooga he much distinguished himself, leading the assault on Missionary Ridge, and being the first to reach the summit and to drive the enemy from it. In April, 1864, he was called to the Army of the Potomac by Lieut.-General Grant, and put in command of the Cavalry Corps of that Army, and within the months of May, June, and July, besides his services in protecting the flanks of the army and reconnoitring the enemy's position, he was engaged in eighteen distinct actions, some of them battles of great severity, and was successful in each one. On the 4th of Aug., 1864, he was put in command of the Army of the Shenandoah, and soon after of the Middle Military Division. Here he gained several successes over General Early; in one instance, where Early had completely defeated and routed his army in his temporary absence, he returned in time to turn this disaster into a decisive victory. He was made a Brig.-General of the United States Army for this brilliant success, and in Nov. following succeeded General McClellan as Major-General United States Army. Having completely crushed Early's army, he desolated the whole region below along the banks of the James River, destroying military and commissary stores, cutting railroads, breaking the locks of canals, and effectually cutting off all supplies for the Confederate Army from the North, and making a detour around Richmond, joined General Grant's Army at City Point, from whence he started, March 25, 1865, to strike the final blow for the overthrow of General Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. He fought the battle of Dinwiddie Court House, March 31, and that of Five Forks, which necessitated Lee's evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg, April 1, and as the Army of Northern Virginia fled toward the south-west, he constantly attacked and harassed them, and compelled their surrender at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. After some minor engagements he was assigned to the command of the Military Division of the South-west, June 3, and of that of the Gulf, July 17, 1865. Under a new reorganization of the Military Districts and Departments, he was assigned to the Department of the Gulf, Aug. 15, 1866, and in March, 1867, to the Fifth Military District, Louisiana and Texas. President Johnson being displeased with his administration, then transferred him, Sept. 12, 1867, to the Department of the Missouri, where he continued until March, 1869, when the promotion of Lieutenant-General Sherman to be General in place of General Grant, who was inaugurated President, Major-General Sheridan was promoted to the Lieutenant-Generalship, and had charge of the Western and South-Western Military Divisions with Head-quarters at Chicago. In the terrible fire at Chicago, Oct. 8, 1871, he rendered great service to that city by his prompt assistance in blowing up buildings to stop its progress, in the providing of supplies of tents, blankets, and food to the homeless and famishing, and in the furnishing of an armed patrol and guard to protect the citizens from incendiaries and thieves. General Sherman having leave of absence in Europe for a year, Lieutenant-General Sheridan became, in Nov., 1871, Acting General-in-Chief of the Army of the United States.

SHERMAN, William Tecumseh, LL.D., General-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, was born in Lancaster, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1820. His father, who was a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, died in 1829, and the future general was adopted into the family of the Hon. Thomas Ewing, a United States Senator, and afterwards Secretary of the Treasury. Young Sherman was educated at the Military Academy of West Point, graduating in 1840, sixth in his class. He entered the Army as 2nd Lieutenant in the 3rd Artillery, and was promoted to a 1st Lieutenancy in Nov., 1841. He served in the Florida war, and subsequently in the war with Mexico, and after its close in California, and at St. Louis, Missouri, and New Orleans, Louisiana, holding a staff position from 1847 to 1853. He was promoted to a Captaincy, on the staff, in 1850. He resigned Sept. 6, 1853. For the next four years he was a banker in San Francisco; then for two years practised law (which he had studied while in the Army) at Leavenworth, Kansas; and in 1859 was appointed Superintendent of the Louisiana "State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy," at Alexandria, Louisiana. He resigned this position in Jan., 1861, from the conviction that he might be involved in the secession of Louisiana if he remained in it. His services were offered to the Government at the commencement of the war, and he was commissioned Colonel of the New 13th Regiment of Infantry, and commanded the 3rd Volunteer Brigade at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He was soon after appointed Brig.-General of Volunteers, and assigned to the command of the Department of the Cumberland, but his nervous excitability and his impracticable ideas soon led to his removal, and he was for some months in command of a Camp of

Instruction, at Benton Barracks, near St. Louis. He took part in the Tennessee and Mississippi campaign, commanding a division at Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, where he was wounded, and in the subsequent siege of Corinth. On May 1, 1862, he was appointed Major-General of Volunteers, and was frequently engaged during the summer and autumn of 1862. He aided in the capture of Arkansas Port, Jan. 11, 1863; took an active and successful part in the Vicksburg campaign, and the subsequent measures for driving back General Johnston's forces; and was made Brig.-General of the United States Army for his services there. He succeeded General Grant as Commander of the Army and Department of the Tennessee, Oct. 25, 1863, took part in the operations around Chattanooga, and the assault and capture of Missionary Ridge, and marched immediately on Knoxville to relieve Gen. Burnside, Nov. and Dec., 1863; made a winter march and raid on Meridian, Mississippi, Feb. 1–25, 1864; organized an army of 100,000 men at Nashville for the spring campaign of 1864; on the 12th of March, 1864, succeeded General Grant as Commander of the Military Division of the Mississippi, embracing the departments and armies of the surrounding regions. On May 2, 1864, he entered on the invasion of Georgia, making Atlanta, Georgia, his first point, and between that date and Sept. 1, fought many pitched battles; he received the capitulation of Atlanta, Sept. 2, 1864, and occupied it as a military post, sending away all non-combatants, from that date to Nov. 15, 1864, and then having sent about two-fifths of his force, under General Thomas, to repel General Hood's movement into Tennessee, and destroyed much of Atlanta, he marched southward to the sea, with a force of 60,000 men, and in less than a month passed over about three hundred miles with his army, with a few skirmishes but without any important action till he reached Fort McAllister, below Savannah, which he captured after a brief action, Dec. 13, and Savannah next surrendered, Dec. 21, 1864. After arranging for the placing of the freedmen on the Sea Islands, he commenced, Jan. 15, 1865, his invasion of the Carolinas, being about six weeks in passing through South Carolina, where he sanctioned an unnecessary amount of private plundering by his troops, and thoroughly desolated a belt of fifty miles in width, through which his army passed. He fought two battles in North Carolina, March 16 and 20-21, 1865, occupied Goldsboro', March 22, and having given his army a few weeks' rest, captured Raleigh, April 13, and negotiated with General J. E. Johnston, terms of surrender of all the Confederate forces in the field. These terms were pronounced inadmissible by the Federal Government, and General Sherman, under General Grant's instructions, demanded and received General Johnston's surrender, April 26, 1865. Marching his troops to Richmond and Washington, they were there mustered out. General Sherman had been made a Major-General in the United States Army, Aug. 12, 1864, for his Atlanta campaign, and after the close of the war continued in command of the Military Division of the Mississippi for more than a year. On July 25, 1866, General Grant having been promoted to be General of the Army, General Sherman was advanced to that of Lieutenant-General, and assigned to the Command of the Military Division of the Missouri. In March, 1869, General Grant having resigned the Generalship, in consequence of his election as President, Lieut.-General Sherman was promoted to the vacant rank, and has filled the responsible position with great ability. In Nov., 1871, he obtained leave of absence for a year's travel in Europe and the East.

SHIRLEY, Evelyn Philip, F.S.A., a Trustee of Rugby School, eldest son of the late Evelyn J. Shirley, Esq., of Eatington Park, Warwickshire (who was one of the members for South Warwickshire from June, 1836, till May, 1849), was born Jan. 22, 1812, and educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834, and proceeded M.A. in 1847. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Warwickshire and for co. Monoghan, which he represented in the Conservative interest from July, 1841, till Aug., 1847, and was returned for South Warwickshire from Nov., 1853, till July, 1865. He is well known as an able and indefatigable antiquary, and is the author of a genealogical work of high merit, entitled "Noble and Gentle Men of England, their Arms, &c.," of which a third edition appeared in 1866. He has written "Stemmata Shirleiana; or, Annals of the Shirleys of Eatington," printed in 1841; "Some Account of the Territory of Farney, in Ulster," in 1846; "Historical Memoirs of the Lives of the Shirley Brothers," in 1848; "Original Letters, &c., on History of the Church in Ireland," in 1851; and "Some Account of Deer and Deer Parks," in 1867.

SHORT, THE RIGHT REV. AUGUSTUS, D.D., Bishop of Adelaide, was born near Exeter, in 1803, and from Westminster School was sent to Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. (first class in classics) in 1824, and M.A. in 1826. He was appointed Vicar of Ravensthorpe, Northamptonshire, in 1835; Bampton Lecturer at Oxford in 1846; and the first Bishop of Adelaide, in South Australia, in 1847. The diocese includes South Australia.

SHREWSBURY, ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF. (*See* BROWN, JAMES, D.D.)

SHUTTLEWORTH, SIR JAMES PHILLIPS KAY, Bart., son of the late Robert Kay, Esq., born July 20, 1804, and educated at Scotch and Foreign Universities, was for some time Secretary to the Committee of Privy Council on Education, and was created a Baronet, Dec. 22, 1849, on resigning that post, in which he had been mainly instrumental in establishing a system of school inspection by officers appointed by the Government. Sir James, who assumed the additional name of Shuttleworth by royal license on marrying, Feb. 24, 1842, the heiress of the Shuttleworths of Gawthorpe, co. Lancaster, is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Lancaster. He received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford in 1870.

SIAM, KING OF. (*See* CHAO PHA CHULALONKORN.)

SIBTHORP, THE REV. RICHARD WALDO, B.D., youngest brother of the late Colonel Sibthorp, many years M.P. for Lincoln, born in 1792, was educated at Westminster and Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he became Demy and Fellow. He graduated, with first second-class honours, B.A. in 1813, M.A., and B.D.; was Curate of St. Mary's, Hull, Incumbent of Tattershall, Lincolnshire, and St. James's, Ryde, Isle of Wight. In 1841 he resigned his Fellowship, and joined the Roman Catholic Church. He published "The Book of Genesis, with Explanatory and Practical Observations;" "Notes on the Book of Jonah;" "Two Sermons, preached before the University of Oxford;" and some controversial pamphlets and occasional sermons. He built and endowed an almshouse at Lincoln for thirteen poor women and one poor man, and added a chapel and residence for a warden-chaplain. He resides at Nottingham, and is an Assistant Priest of St. Barnabas Roman Catholic Cathedral in that town.

SICKLES, DANIEL E., an American diplomatist and major-general, on the retired list, was born at New York, Oct. 20, 1822, and educated at the university of that city. He practised the art of printing for a time, studied law, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1843; became a member of the New York Legislature in 1847, and soon was known as one of the leaders of the Democratic party in New York city. In 1853, after serving as Corporation

Attorney, he became in that year Sec. of Legation to Mr. Buchanan, United States Minister at the Court of St. James. On his return, in 1855, he was elected State Senator, and in the election of Nov., 1856, was chosen from New York as a representative in Congress of that city. He was re-elected in Nov., 1858, and on Feb. 27, 1859, just before the close of his first term, he killed P. B. Key for improper intimacy with Mrs. Sickles. He was however acquitted, and took his seat in Congress the following session. He was again re-elected in 1860, but in 1861 raised a brigade of Volunteers, and was appointed Colonel of one of its regiments. The succeeding autumn he was nominated Brig.-Gen. of Volunteers, a choice that was finally confirmed. He showed himself to be a skilful officer, was engaged in several battles, commanding the third army corps; he lost a leg at Gettysburg, and was made Major-General of Volunteers. After the close of the war he was appointed in 1866 by President Johnson, Minister resident at the Hague, but declined to serve. Soon afterwards he was made a Brig.-Gen. of the United States Army, and in April, 1867, he was selected for the Second Military District (North and South Carolina), but not supporting Johnson's "policy," he was removed Aug. 26, 1867, and soon after brevetted Major-General, United States Army, for his good services at Gettysburg. In April, 1869, he was appointed United States Minister to the Court at Madrid, and still retains that position. In Nov., 1871, he married a Spanish lady of high rank. General Sickles is a graceful speaker and writer, but has published nothing except some public addresses, speeches in Congress, &c.

SIDI MOHAMMED, SULTAN OF MOROCCO AND FEZ, born in 1803; succeeded his father, Abd-ur-Rahman, in 1859. Troubles which arose upon his accession, in respect of outrages committed on Spaniards by some of his subjects, were aggravated by the Spanish government. The peremptory demands of Spain were not acceded to; it is questionable, indeed, whether Sidi Mohammed could restrain the pirates of the coast, or his other unruly subjects, if he wished to do so. An expedition under Marshal O'Donnell landed in Morocco in Jan., 1860, and after some hard fighting occupied Ceuta and Tangier. Peace was concluded in April, the sultan surrendering some territory near the first-named city, and promising to pay an indemnity. The latter part of the agreement he was unable to perform, and as there was some fear that hostilities would be renewed, he sent his brother on a mission to Madrid in 1861. The presence of a Moorish prince, a suppliant in the Spanish capital, was gratifying to the national pride of the Spaniards, and a compromise was effected, in which the sultan was aided by the friendly offices of Great Britain. The sultan has made some liberal concessions to the Jews at the urgent solicitation of Sir Moses Montefiore. Ambassadors sent to Paris by the sultan were received by Napoleon III. Jan. 3, 1866.

SIDNEY, THE REV. EDWIN, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1821, M.A. 1825), became Rector of Cornard Parva, Suffolk, and was for some time Rural Dean of the diocese of Norwich, and Chaplain to Viscount Hill. He acquired great popularity in East Anglia as a preacher and as a lecturer, and is known generally for his interesting accounts of the Asylum for Idiots, to which his pamphlets have proved of the greatest advantage. He has written biographies of the Rev. Rowland Hill, of Sir Richard Hill, of the Rev. S. Walker, of Truro, in Cornwall, and of Gen. Lord Hill; two volumes of Sermons, preached before the University of Cambridge, published in 1841 and 1848; "Philosophy of Food and Nutrition;" "Blights of the Wheat;" "The Field and the Fold;" "Electricity, its Phenomena, Laws, and Results;" and "Conversations on the

Bible and Science." He has twice been Select Preacher at Cambridge, and for ten years lectured annually at the Royal Institution of Great Britain.

SIERRA LEONE, Bishop of. (*See* Cheetham, Dr.)

SIMMONS, William Henry, engraver, was born in London, June 11, 1811. While a pupil with Messrs. Finden he obtained the large silver medal of the Society of Arts in 1833, for a finished engraving from an original design. His principal works are "The impending Mate Mated," after F. Stone; "The Proscribed Royalist" and "Rosalind and Celia," after Millais; "The Light of the World," after Holman Hunt; "Broken Vows," after Calderon; "First and Second Class," "The Verdict and Acquittal," and others, after A. Solomon; "Noah's Sacrifice," after Maclise; "Mors Janua Vitæ," after Paton; "Luff, Boy," after Hook; "The Back Woods," "His only Pair," "Daddy's Coming," "The Last of the Clan," "The Poor the Poor Man's Friend," and many others, after Faed; "Both Puzzled," after Erskine Nicol; and "The Marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales," after Frith. He is now engaged upon an important work after Landseer, "The Queen in the Highlands;" also upon a fine work painted by Paton—"Christ and His Disciples;" "A wee bit Fractious," after Faed; and other works.

SIMON, John, F.R.S., born in 1816, became an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1844; is Medical Officer of the Privy Council, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and was the first appointed Officer of Health to the city of London. He is the author of several papers on Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery, and of reports and other official papers relating to the sanitary state of the people of England.

SIMPSON, John Palgrave, born in Norfolk early in the century, received his education under a private tutor and at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A., and proceeded M.A. in due course. He was intended for the Church, but entertaining a great objection to taking orders, he travelled for many years on the Continent, residing at several foreign courts. A severe reverse of fortune caused him to devote his attention to literature, and for many years he contributed to *Blackwood* and *Fraser's Magazines* and *Bentley's Miscellany*. He wrote "Second Love, and other Tales," published in 1846; "Gisella: a Novel," and "Letters from the Danube," in 1847; "Lily of Paris, or the King's Nurse," and "Pictures from Revolutionary Paris," in 1848. Mr. Simpson returned definitively to this country in 1850, and commenced writing for the stage with considerable success. He has produced about forty pieces of different kinds. His best-known dramas are "The World and the Stage;" "Second Love," which is very popular in the United States, and has been translated into several foreign languages; and "Sybilla, or Step by Step." His latest work is a life of Karl Maria von Weber, compiled from materials collected by the son of the great composer, published in 1865.

SIMS, Richard, antiquary and author, born at Oxford, in 1816, was educated at New College School in that university, and, at the recommendation of the late Rev. Dr. Bliss, of Oxford, entered the public service in 1841 as an attendant in the Manuscript Department at the British Museum. In 1859, after seventeen years' service, he became a Transcriber, and subsequently a Junior Assistant. On the accession of Mr. Bond to the Keepership of Manuscripts, in 1868, he was further promoted to the class of Senior Assistants in the same department. In 1849 he published an "Index to the Heralds' Visitations;" in 1854, "A Handbook to the Library of the British Museum;" in 1856, "A Manual for the Genealogist, Topographer, Antiquary, and Legal Professor;" in 1855, in conjunction with Mr. F. Netherclift, jun., the "Autograph Miscellany;" in

1860–61, "The Handbook to Autographs: being a Ready Guide to the Handwriting of Distinguished Men and Women of every Nation;" and in 1864–65, "The Autograph Souvenir." Mr. Sims has been for some time engaged in preparing for the press "A Classed Catalogue of Manuscripts relating to British Heraldry and Topography, deposited in the Public, and many of the Private Libraries of the Kingdom," as well as a second edition of the aforementioned "Index to the Heralds' Visitations."

SINCLAIR, The Ven. John, younger son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart., born towards the close of the last century, graduated at Pembroke College, Oxford, B.A. in 1819, and M.A. in 1822. He was for many years Secretary to the National Society, and his exertions in the cause of education were untiring and successful. He became Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of London in 1839, Vicar of Kensington in 1842, and Archdeacon of Middlesex in 1843. He went to the United States on a mission from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in 1853, and has written "The Life and Times of Sir John Sinclair," published in 1837; Dissertations vindicating the Church of England, and in favour of Apostolical Succession; "Questions on the Catechism, and on the Church's Daily Services;" an "Essay on Church Patronage;" Letters on the "Gorham Case," in reply to the Bishop of Exeter; several Charges to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry, and many separate Sermons.

SKEAT, The Rev. Walter William, M.A., born in London, Nov. 21, 1835, was educated at King's College School; at Sir R. Cholmeley's School, Highgate; and at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1858, being 14th wrangler. He was elected Fellow of his college in July, 1860; became Curate of East Dereham, Norfolk, in Dec., 1860; Curate of Godalming, Surrey, in Dec., 1862; Mathematical Lecturer at Christ's College in Oct., 1864. He is also English Lecturer at Christ's College. Mr. Skeat, who has chiefly devoted his attention to early English literature and English etymology, has published: "The Songs and Ballads of Uhland, translated from the German," 1864; "A Tale of Ludlow Castle: a Poem," 1866; and "A Mœso-Gothic Glossary," printed by the Philological Society, 1868. For the Early English Text Society he has edited "Lancelot of the Laik: a Scottish Metrical Romance," 1865; "Parallel Extracts from twenty-nine MSS. of Piers the Plowman," 1866; "The Romans of Partenay or Lusignen; otherwise known as the Tale of Melusine," 1866; "The Vision of William concerning Piers the Plowman," two parts, 1867–69; "Pierce the Ploughmans Crede," 1867; "The Romance of William of Palerne; or, William and the Werwolf," 1867; "The Lay of Havelok the Dane," 1868; "The Bruce, by Master John Barbour," part I., 1870; "Joseph of Arimathie; or, the Romance of the Seint Graal, or Holy Grail; with other Lives of Joseph of Arimathea," 1871.

SLOPER, Lindsay E. H., musical composer and pianist, born in London, June 14, 1826, although not intended by his parents to become a professor, was allowed to follow the bent of his inclination; and, after studying diligently under Moscheles for some years, went to Frankfort, in order to profit by the instructions of Herr Aloys Schmitt, a well-known professor and teacher. From Frankfort he proceeded to Heidelberg, and studied harmony and counterpoint under Herr Charles Vollweiller, an eminent theorist, whose sole pupil he was at that time. Mr. Lindsay Sloper repaired to Paris in 1841, and, during a long residence in that capital, obtained a well-merited reputation, both as a writer and as a pianoforte player. He returned to London in 1846, and appeared with great success at one of the *matinées* of the Musical Union. Of late years, like many of his brother professors, he has chiefly devoted his time to the laborious duties of tuition;

though he is occasionally heard at morning concerts during the season, and has published some compositions for the pianoforte.

SMEE, Alfred, F.R.S., surgeon to the Bank of England, son of a gentleman who held the office of chief accountant to the Bank of England, born in 1818, was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons in 1840, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1841. He has a thorough knowledge of electricity in all its branches, which he has made his special study; has given his name to a galvanic battery, and has written several works connected with these and other subjects bearing in a greater or less degree on his profession; including "Electro-Metallurgy;" "Sources of Physical Science," published in 1843; "Electro-Biology;" "The Potato-Plant, its Uses and Properties," in 1846; "The Principles of the Human Mind," in 1849; "Instinct and Reason, deduced from Electro-Biology," in 1850; "Lectures on Electro-Metallurgy, delivered at the Bank of England," and "Process of Thought, adapted to Words and Language," in 1851. He devised the present system of printing the Bank of England notes, is the chairman of several important public companies, and was an unsuccessful candidate, in the Conservative interest, for Rochester, at the general election in July, 1865.

SMILES, Samuel, born at Haddington, Scotland, in 1816, was educated for the medical profession, and practised for some time as a surgeon at Leeds; but abandoning medicine, he succeeded the late Mr. Robert Nicol as editor of the *Leeds Times*. He became, in 1845, secretary of the Leeds and Thirsk Railway, whence, after a temporary engagement, he transferred his services, about 1852, to the South-Eastern Railway, from which he retired in 1866. He has written "Physical Education; or, Nurture of Children," 1837; "History of Ireland," published whilst he was at Leeds; "Railway Property, its Conditions and Prospects," 1849; "Life of George Stephenson," of which the fifth edition appeared in 1858; "Self-Help; with Illustrations of Character and Conduct," 1860; "Workmen's Earnings, Strikes, and Wages," 1861; "Lives of Engineers, with an account of their Works," 1862; "Industrial Biography," 1863; "Lives of Boulton and Watt," 1865; "The Huguenots: their Settlements, Churches, and Industries in England and Ireland," 3rd edition 1869; and "Character," a companion volume to "Self-Help," 1871. He has been a constant contributor to the *Quarterly Review* and other periodicals.

SMIRKE, Sydney, R.A., architect, brother of the late Sir Robert Smirke, R.A., born at the commencement of the century, obtained the gold medal of the Royal Academy in 1819, and has gained considerable reputation in his profession, having practised in both the prevailing schools of architecture, but with a decided bias in favour of Italian art. His principal works are the Juvenile Reformatory in the Isle of Wight, the Custom-houses at Gloucester and Newcastle, the Carlton and Conservative Club-houses in London (the latter in conjunction with the late Mr. Basevi), the restoration of portions of Lichfield Cathedral and York Minster (after the second fire there), the restoration of the Savoy Chapel and of the Temple Church (in conjunction with Mr. Burton), the Arcades in the Horticultural Gardens, the Reading-room, the Roman and Assyrian Galleries, and other works at the British Museum; portions of Luton Hoo, Drayton Manor, and many other mansions. He is architect to Bridewell and Bethlehem Hospitals, and to the Inner Temple, and Surveyor-General to the Duchy of Lancaster; was elected Associate of the Royal Academy in 1848, R.A. in 1860, Professor of Architecture in the Academy in 1861, and Treasurer in 1862. He is Trustee of the Royal Academy and of the Soane Museum, and received the gold medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, of which he has been a Fellow many years.

SMITH, SIR ANDREW, K.C.B., F.R.S., M.D., son of the late Mr. T. Smith, of Heron Hall, Roxburghshire, born in 1797, was educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated in 1819. He is Honorary Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and of the Medico-Chirurgical of Aberdeen, and M.D. *honoris causâ* of Trinity College, Dublin. Sir A. Smith, who was Director-General of the Army Medical Department from 1851 till 1858, has written "Illustrations of the Zoology of South Africa," 1838–47; "Origin and History of the Bushmen," "Zoology of South Africa," "History of Secondary Small-pox," and various contributions to scientific periodicals. He was created a K.C.B., civil division, on retiring from his office in 1858.

SMITH, CHARLES ROACH, F.S.A., antiquary, born at Landguard Manor, in the Isle of Wight, early in the century, has written "Collectanea Antiqua," in six volumes, of which the first appeared in 1848 and the sixth in 1866; "The Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lymne," in 1850, with supplements on Lymne and Pevensey in 1852–8; "Illustrations of Roman London," a work based on the author's personal researches made during his residence in the city of London, when he formed the collection of local antiquities described in his "Illustrated Catalogue of the Museum of London Antiquities," published in 1854. This collection was transferred to the British Museum in 1856. Mr. Roach Smith's earliest antiquarian papers were printed in the "Archæologia;" and he contributed to the earlier volumes of the British Archæological Association, and previous to its most recent change of proprietors, to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, in which he wrote the monthly article called "Antiquarian Notes." With Mr. T. Wright he founded the British Archæological Association, the forerunner of the numerous Archæological societies. In 1856 he edited the "Inventorium Sepulchrale" of Bryan Faussett, a quarto volume devoted to the Saxon antiquities of Kent, excavated in the last century by the Rev. B. Faussett. This costly work was produced under the auspices of Mr. Joseph Mayer, of Liverpool. Mr. Roach Smith has devoted much attention to pomology, and especially to the culture of the vine in the open ground; and in 1863 he published a pamphlet, which had a large circulation, "On the Scarcity of Home-grown Fruits in Great Britain, with remedial suggestions," a second edition of which appeared in 1868. In the same year was printed privately "Remarks on Shakespeare, his Birthplace, &c.;" and in 1870 was published "The Rural Life of Shakespeare, as illustrated by his works." Mr. Roach Smith's last antiquarian production is a Catalogue of the Anglo-Saxon antiquities discovered at Faversham, Kent, and bequeathed to the South Kensington Museum by Mr. Gibbs. This catalogue is so arranged as to be also a guide to the student of Saxon Antiquities.

SMITH, CHRISTOPHER WEBB, ornithologist, second son of the late Henry Smith, Esq., of Camberwell and Peckham, Surrey, born in 1793, was educated at Haileybury College, and proceeded to India with a nomination to the Civil Service in 1811. Having held several important posts in India, he retired from the service on a pension, and has since resided chiefly at Florence. He has written, jointly with Sir C. D'Oyly, an elaborate work on the "Ornithology of Hindostan," lithographed in India, with illustrations in colours from his own pencil, and a similar book on "Indian Sport." It is understood that he is preparing a work on the "Birds and Flowers of South Africa." The materials for an elaborate work on the "Pitti Gallery of Florence," which cost him eleven years' toil, were lost in the *Black Prince* steamer, during the great storm at Balaclava, in 1854.

SMITH, SIR FRANCIS PETTIT, the first successful applier of the screw-propeller to the purposes of navigation, is the only son of the late Mr. C. Smith, postmaster at Hythe, where he was born, Feb. 9, 1808. Having gleaned the rudiments of education at a school at Ashford, Kent, he became a grazing farmer. As a boy he showed great skill in the construction of boats; and in 1834 a model which he had put together, propelled by a screw driven by a spring, answered so well that he arrived at the conclusion that such a screw might supersede the paddle-wheels of steam-vessels. Aided by the late Mr. Wright, the banker, Mr. C. A. Caldwell, Mr. Pilgrim, engineer, &c., he spent two or three years in testing his principle by various experiments in larger boats, which were attended with satisfactory results. In 1837 he visited Dover and Folkstone in his tiny craft, and established the fact that his screw would work as well in a heavy sea as in smooth water, and in 1838 his invention was brought under the notice of the Lords of the Admiralty, and for their satisfaction, as well as that of the great maritime interests of the country, Mr. Smith and his friends built the *Archimedes*, of 237 tons, 90 horse-power, the first vessel of the kind that was fitted with the screw. In spite of the difficulties which were thrown in his way, Mr. Smith persevered, as Watt and Stephenson had done before, and at the expiration of his patent in 1856 he had the satisfaction of seeing no fewer than 327 ships and vessels of all classes fitted with the screw in the Royal Navy, and an equal number of vessels in the British merchant service; since which date there has been a great increase in both services. The French and other governments have made use of Mr. Smith's invention. In 1855 Her Majesty granted him a pension on the Civil List of £200 a year, and soon afterwards the leading engineers of the country, to mark their sense of his merits as an inventor, and of the great practical benefits which his adaptation of the screw-propeller had conferred upon navigation, subscribed £2,678, which, with a service of plate, they presented him as a testimonial. It is calculated that Mr. Smith's invention had, in 1856, saved to the Royal Navy alone engines to the extent of above 100,000 horse-power, the cost of which (exclusive of hulls) would be between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000; while in the merchant and naval transport services, the pecuniary saving effected has probably been greater, to say nothing of the vast extension of steam navigation to the remotest parts of the globe, and of the greater efficiency and compactness thereby obtained. In 1860 Mr. Smith was appointed Curator of the Patent Office Museum, South Kensington. From the latest Admiralty returns, it appears that 557 ships of all classes have been fitted with the screw for Her Majesty's service, and from the latest custom-house returns, that no fewer than 1,512 vessels, of all sorts, have adopted the screw in the merchant service; giving a gross tonnage for the Navy of 688,052 tons; amount of horse-power, 160,326 horses; and approximate cost of ships and machinery, £61,223,460; for the merchant-service, gross tonnage, 1,092,417 tons; amount of horse-power, 168,637 horses; approximate cost of ships and machinery, £32,772,510; giving a total sum of £93,995,970 sterling, which has been expended on screw-ships in the United Kingdom since the *Archimedes* of 1840. The numbers of ships above stated include those which have been lost and broken up. The honour of kinghthood was conferred on Mr. Smith in 1871.

SMITH, GOLDWIN, LL.D., born at Reading, where his father was a physician, in 1823, was educated at Eton, entered at Christ Church, Oxford, and was shortly after elected to a Demyship at Magdalen College. He took his B.A. degree in 1845, having obtained the Ireland and Hertford Scholarships and the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse, and was elected Fellow of University College, of which he became Tutor. After taking his degree he obtained the Chancellor's prizes for the Latin and English essays, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1847, but did not practise. He acted as Assistant-Secretary to the first Oxford Commission (that of Inquiry), and as Secretary to the second, and was a member of the Education Commission of 1859. Having been appointed Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, he resigned in July, 1866. He had visited America in 1864, and received from Brown University the honorary degree of LL.D. Early in 1868 he was elected to the Professorship of English and Constitutional History in the new university at Ithaca, New York He has resided there since Nov., 1868. He was one of the contributors to the "Anthologia Oxoniensis," and has written anonymously as a journalist. He has composed, "Irish History and Irish Character;" "Rational Religion and the Rationalistic Objections of the Bampton Lectures of 1858;" "Lectures on Modern History;" "Lectures on the Study of History;" "Lecture: Foundation of American Colonies," and "On Supposed Consequences of Historical Progress," published in 1861; "Empire: a Series of Letters," and "Does the Bible Sanction Slavery?" in 1863; "Letter to the Southern Independence Association;" and "Plea for Abolition of Tests in Oxford," in 1864; "England and America: a Lecture," 1865; "Speeches and Letters from Jan., 1863, to Jan., 1865, on the Rebellion," 1865; "The Civil War in America: an Address delivered in Manchester," 1866; "Three English Statesmen, Pym, Cromwell, and Pitt," 1867; "The Reorganization of the University of Oxford," and "A Short History of England down to the Reformation," 1869.

SMITH, Gen. Sir John Mark Frederick, K.H., F.R.S., son of the late Major-General Sir J. F. S. Smith, K.C.H., born in 1792, entered the corps of Royal Engineers in 1805, served in 1809 at the siege of the Castle of Ischia, and the capture of that island and Procida, in the Bay of Naples; at the capture of Zante and Cephalonia, in 1810; in the action before the investment of the fortress of St. Maura, as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, and at the siege and capture of the fortress as an officer of Engineers. He is a General in the army, and a Colonel-Commandant of the R.E., and was the first Inspector-General of railways. He represented Chatham in the Conservative interest from July, 1852, till June, 1853, when he was unseated on petition; was re-elected in March 1857, and in April, 1859, and retired in 1865. He is the author of a translation of Marmont's "Present State of the Turkish Empire," 1839.

SMITH, The Rev. Joseph Denham, born at Romsey, Hants, about 1816, having been educated at the Dublin Theological Institution, entered the ministry of the Congregational Dissenters in 1837; became minister of the Congregational Church at Kingstown, near Dublin, in 1849, and took the lead in the Revivalist movement in that part of Ireland. He wrote "Oliver Cromwell; or, England Past and Present;" "The Rhine and the Reformation; or, Europe Past and Present," published in 1852; "Connemara, and an account of its Protestant Reformation," in 1853; "A Voice from the Alps, or the Valleys of the Vaudois, with Scenes by way of Lands and Lakes historically associated," in 1854; "Winnowed Grain: Selections from Addresses," in 1862; and "Life Truths," in 1866. In 1863 a magnificent edifice for religious worship, entitled Merrion Hall, of which Mr. Smith is the principal minister, was opened in Dublin.

SMITH, The Right Hon. Sir Montagu Edward, eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas Smith, of Bideford, Devon, born in 1809, and educated at the Grammar-school at Bideford, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1835, and was made a Queen's Counsel in 1852. He was one of the members in the Liberal Conservative interest for Truro from April, 1859, till Feb., 1865, when he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and received the honour of knighthood. In Nov., 1871, he was appointed to act as one of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council under the provisions of the Act passed in the previous session.

SMITH, Robert Angus, F.R.S., F.C.S., Ph.Doct., born near Glasgow, Feb. 15, 1817, was educated at Glasgow, and studied chemistry at Giessen, under Liebig, from 1839 till 1841. In connection with Dr. Playfair, he laboured on the sanitary condition of towns in Lancashire, and whilst practising as a professional chemist, has written numerous papers relating to the condition of the air. His report to the British Association, in 1848, on the Air and Water of Towns, gave a great impulse to the question at that time, and a paper on the Air of Towns, in the *Chemical Society's Journal* of 1858, first produced data establishing the difference of the town and country air wherever found. Having been appointed by the Royal Mines Commission to inquire into the state of the atmosphere in metalliferous mines, he drew up a very valuable report, which contains analyses of the air of mines, and the variations from pure air. It was followed by an Inquiry into the Action of Carbonic Acid on the Circulation of the Blood, by experiments made in an air-tight chamber, and, in 1864, by a memoir on the Constitution of the Atmosphere, including an inquiry into the air on the hills and valleys of Scotland, of Switzerland, &c. In conjunction with Mr. Mc'Dougall, he examined the action of disinfectants, and especially recommended carbolic or phenic acid, pure or in tar-oil; and this has been extensively used since that period, in various forms, in this and other countries. He was elected F.R.S. in 1857, and was some time President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. His special inquiries into the quality of the air of towns when polluted by gases from manufactures, led to his appointment by the Board of Trade, under the Alkali Act of 1863, as Inspector-General of Alkali-works for the United Kingdom. He has written a "Life of Dalton, and History of the Atomic Theory up to his Time," official reports to the Board of Health and to the Royal Society on the Absorption of Gases, various memoirs on the Arts, in Ure and Hunt's "New Dictionary of Arts and Sciences," and by desire of the Royal Cattle Plague Commission, a Memoir on the Action of Disinfectants generally; a volume on Disinfection, a Search for Solid Bodies in the Air, and three later investigations on the Salts and Organic Bodies in Air. He calls the subject a new branch by the name of "Chemical Climatology."

SMITH, The Very Rev. Robert Payne, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, born in Gloucestershire, in Nov., 1818, was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, of which he was scholar, and where he graduated, with second-class honours, in 1841, and obtained the Boden (Sanscrit) and the Pusey and Ellerton (Hebrew) University Scholarships. In the discharge of his duty as Under-Librarian of the Bodleian, he published, in a quarto volume, an elaborate Latin catalogue of the Syriac MSS. belonging to that library; has edited and translated the Commentary of St. Cyril of Alexandria upon the Gospel of St. Luke,—extant only in Syriac,—from the MSS. brought to this country by Archdeacon Tattam; and has translated the curious ecclesiastical history of John of Ephesus, in the same collection of MSS. Dr. Smith is engaged in preparing, for the Delegates of the Oxford Press, a Syriac lexicon, based on that of Castelli, but a much larger work, and one that cannot fail greatly to aid Biblical criticism. The first part was published in 1868, and the second in 1870. Eight more parts will complete the work. He is known as a profound Hebraist, and an excellent Arabic scholar, and his "Messianic Interpretation of the Prophecies of Isaiah," published in 1862, affords proof of his erudition. In 1869 he published a course of Bampton Lectures upon "Prophecy as a Preparation for Christ." He is engaged to contribute a commentary on Jeremiah to the large work that is to appear under the auspices of the Speaker. Dr. Smith was appointed, in Aug., 1865, to succeed Dr. Jacobson as Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, on the advancement of the latter to the bishopric of Chester; and in Jan., 1871, was raised to the Deanery of Canterbury, vacant by the death of Dr. H. Alford.

SMITH, William, F.S.A., formerly a well-known printseller, was born July 11, 1808, in Lisle Street, Leicester Square, where his father had for many years carried on that business. At the decease of the latter, in 1835, Mr. W. Smith, in conjunction with his brother, succeeded him, and in 1836 he purchased the celebrated collection of engravings formed by Mr. Sheepshanks, the Dutch and Flemish portions of which, considered to be the most perfect in Europe, Mr. Smith sold to the British Museum for £5,000, though he had received offers much larger in amount from Holland. This was the commencement of a series of large transactions with that establishment, and he neglected no opportunity of enriching the print department from the numerous purchases he made in this country, and in repeated visits to the Continent. In this he received every encouragement from Mr. Josi, the then keeper of the prints and drawings, and from his successor, Mr. Carpenter. Among the more important collections obtained from Mr. Smith, it may be sufficient to mention those of Mr. Harding, purchased in 1841 for £2,300; the extraordinary series of engravings by early Italian and German artists, formed by Mr. Coningham, in 1844 and 1845, for £8,000; and a selection from the Aylesford and Woodburn collections, in 1847, for £4,200. In addition to these, Mr. Smith secured for the Museum some invaluable and almost unique etchings by Rembrandt, at Baron Verstolk's sale at Amsterdam, in 1847. In order properly to appreciate Mr. Smith's laudable, and we may add disinterested, endeavours to augment our national collection of prints, now regarded, in many respects, as the choicest in existence, it should be borne in mind that the British Museum was previously much below many foreign institutions in that department of art. To Mr. Smith's intimate acquaintance with the treasures contained in the great collections, public and private, on the Continent, may indeed be ascribed the initiative of a movement that has, at his persistent instigation, turned to most profitable account the opportunities afforded by the dispersion of many invaluable private stores of old engravings, in the enrichment of our National Museum. During the business career of Mr. Smith and his brother, he was regarded, both at home and abroad, as its most eminent representative, especially in the more important branch of old prints: a distinction to which he was justly entitled, not only from his experience and training, but from the possession of remarkable natural and acquired qualifications, by the honourable exercise of which he was enabled, in a comparatively short period, to earn a handsome independence. Mr. Smith and his brother retired from business at the end of 1848, leaving no successor. He has since occupied himself in procuring an historical series of water-colour drawings by British artists, which he had intended to bequeath to the nation, but learning that the authorities of the South Kensington Museum were arranging a corresponding collection belonging to them, he presented to them in December, 1871, a very considerable number of most valuable specimens of the earlier masters, so as to make a nearly complete series, from the first development of that art in this country to the year 1806. When further space is acquired and progress made, he will continue his contributions. Many excellent and important works were not required at South Kensington, on account of the artists being already sufficiently represented, and these he has given to the National Gallery of Ireland. He was elected a member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain in 1845, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1852, a member of the council of that body in 1858-9, in 1862-3, and in 1870-2. On the establishment of the National Portrait Gallery in 1857, Mr. Smith was appointed a Trustee by Her Majesty's Government, in 1858 was unanimously elected Deputy-Chairman by his colleagues; in 1861 he became a Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society, and was a member of the committee for the management of the department of etchings and engravings in the Exhibition of 1862, as well as of 1871 and the present year. He filled the office of Honorary Superintendent in the first of these, and acted in a similar capacity in the National Exhibition of Works of Art at Leeds in 1868, when he had the honour of showing the beautiful series of etchings and engravings there exhibited to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

SMITH, William, LL.D., D.C.L., late Classical Examiner in the University of London, born in London, in 1814; received his education at that university, where he gained the first prizes in the Latin and Greek classes; was intended for the bar, and kept the usual terms at Gray's Inn; but abandoned the profession of the law for the study of classical literature. The "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities," edited by him, commenced in 1840, was completed in 1842, followed by the "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology," commenced in 1843 and concluded in 1849, and by the "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography," commenced in 1852 and finished in 1857. These three works form an Encyclopædia of Classical Antiquity. In addition to his editorial duties connected with these publications, he contributed some of the most valuable articles in the volumes. In 1850 Dr. Smith commenced the publication of his "School Dictionaries;" concise but comprehensive summaries, for the benefit of less advanced scholars, of his more voluminous publications, consisting of "A Classical Dictionary of Mythology, Biography, and Geography;" "A Smaller Classical Dictionary," abridged from the preceding work; "A Small Dictionary of Antiquities," &c. Each of these works has gone through many editions. In 1853 Dr. Smith was appointed Classical Examiner in the University of London, which office he held till 1869, when he was appointed a member of the Senate of the University. In 1853 he commenced the useful series of "Students' Manuals," by the publication of a "School History of Greece from the Earliest Times to the Roman Conquest, with chapters on the History of Literature and Art." In 1854 he published his excellent edition of "Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" in 1855 he published "A Latin-English Dictionary, based on the works of Forcellini and Freund;" and in 1860 he brought out his first volume of a "Dictionary of the Bible, comprising its Antiquities, Biography, Geography, and Natural History," which is designed to render the same service in the study of the Bible as the Dictionaries of Greek and Roman Antiquities have done in the study of the Greek and Latin classics. The second volume, completing the work, appeared in 1863. Dr. Smith is the author of the "Student's Latin Grammar," published in 1863, of a Latin course, in five parts, entitled "Principia Latina," and of a Greek course, in five parts, entitled "Initia Græca," and of numerous educational works of a high class. He became editor of the *Quarterly Review* in 1867. In 1870 he brought out, in conjunction with Mr. Hall, "A Copious and Critical English-Latin Dictionary," the fruit of fifteen years' labour; and in the same year he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford.

SODOR AND MAN, Bishop of. (*See* Powys.)

SOLLY, Edward, F.R.S., born in

London, Oct. 11, 1819, and educated at Berlin; became chemist to the Royal Asiatic Society in 1838; Lecturer on Chemistry at the Royal Institution in 1841; Honorary Member of the Royal Agricultural Society in 1842; Fellow of the Royal Society in 1843; Professor of Chemistry in the East-India Company's Military College at Addiscombe in 1845; and Honorary Professor of Chemistry to the Horticultural Society in 1846. Mr. Solly is the author of "Rural Chemistry," 1843; "Syllabus of Chemistry," 1849; "Jury Report on the Great Exhibition" of 1851, and many scientific memoirs. He has devoted himself specially to chemistry in its applications to agriculture and technology.

SOMERSET (DUKE OF), HIS GRACE SIR EDWARD ADOLPHUS ST. MAUR, K.G., eldest son of the eleventh duke, born Dec. 20, 1804, succeeded to the title as twelfth duke, Aug. 15, 1855. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and as Lord Seymour was one of the members for Totnes, in the Liberal interest, from Feb., 1834, till 1855. His Grace held the offices of a Lord of the Treasury from 1835 till 1839, of Secretary to the Board of Control from 1839 till 1841, of Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests from 1849 till 1851, and of Public Works from 1851 till 1852. On the return of Lord Palmerston to power, in 1859, he was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, which he resigned on the fall of the Russell ministry in June, 1866. His Grace, who is descended from a common ancestor with the Marquis of Hertford, was at one time a Commissioner of Lunacy, holds the patronage of three livings, and was made Lord-Lieutenant of Devonshire in 1861. He published in 1871 a work entitled "Christian Theology and Modern Scepticism," in which he attempts to show that the Acts of the Apostles and the Pauline Epistles frequently contradict one another.

SOMERVILLE, MRS. MARY, a lady of high scientific attainments, was born in Scotland, Dec. 26, 1780. The earlier period of her life was passed at a school at Musselburgh, near Edinburgh, where she was distinguished for her quiet unassuming manners. Her first marriage, with an officer of the navy, doubtless became the means of developing the latent powers of her mind, as this gentleman took great pleasure in initiating her into the mysteries of mathematics and general science, encouraged thereto, probably, by her wonderful aptitude for such pursuits. It is understood that her first work, a summary of the "Mécanique Céleste" of Laplace, intended for the "Library of Useful Knowledge," under the title of "Mechanism of the Heavens," was undertaken by the advice of Lord Brougham, but proving too voluminous for the society's publications, it was issued in a distinct form in 1831. To this succeeded "The Connection of the Physical Sciences," in 1834, which excellent work was thus characterized by the *Quarterly Review*:—"This volume, though unassuming in form and pretensions, is so original in design and perfect in execution, as fully to merit the success of eight editions, each carefully embodying all of augmentation that science had intermediately received. Her work, indeed, is a true Kosmos in the nature of its design, and in the multitude of materials collected and condensed into the history it affords of the physical phenomena of the universe." The latest work of this accomplished lady is her "Physical Geography," published in 1848, comprising the history of the earth in its whole material organization, and, consequently, embracing all those branches of scientific inquiry to which she has, at various times, directed her attention. The depth of Mrs. Somerville's knowledge, and the exalted nature of her reasoning powers, derive additional lustre from the noble moral tone of her writings, which distinguish her from too many of those inquirers in science who have penetrated too far, or not far enough, into its mysteries. In 1835 Mrs. Somerville was elected an honorary member of the Royal Astronomical Society. During the course of a long life she has received, amongst other well-merited acknowledgments of her literary services, a grant of £300 a year from the Civil List. The Roman correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing in Jan., 1872, says:—"The scientific world will be glad to know that our celebrated countrywoman, Mrs. Somerville, entered on her 92nd year on the 26th of December last. She is still full of vigour, and working away at her mathematical researches, being particularly occupied just now with the theory of quaternians, a branch of transcendant mathematics which very few if any persons of Mrs. Somerville's age and sex have ever had the wish or the power to study. But Mrs. Somerville enjoys the use of all her faculties, with the exception of a slight degree of deafness, as clearly as in her early days, and, surrounded by her daughters, presents a charming instance of youth in old age."

SOPWITH, THOMAS, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., born in 1803, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been extensively engaged in mining and railway engineering, both in this country and on the Continent, and is the author of several works on architecture, isometrical drawing, and mining. In 1838 he was appointed Commissioner for the Crown under the Dean Forest Mining Act, and in the same year a communication made by him to the British Association led to the establishment of the Mining Record Office. Mr. Sopwith is the inventor and constructor of large geological models of mining districts placed in the Government Museum of Practical Geology in London, and in the museums of Oxford and Cambridge. In 1845 he took the management of the well-known W. B. Lead Mines in Northumberland and Durham, from which, in 1871, he retired, after having completed fifty years of active work in his profession.

SOTHERN, EDWARD ASKEW, comic actor, born in Liverpool, April 1, 1830, was educated for the Church, but the stage proving more congenial to his tastes, he adopted it as his profession, and in 1851 went to the United States, and appeared at the National Theatre, Boston, in the character of Dr. Pangloss. He was not successful, and transferred his services to Wallack's and Keene's theatres, New York, where he played the leading business for five years. He performed his famous character of Lord Dundreary, in the play of "The American Cousin," which was conceived and written by himself, in the United States, more than 1,100 nights, before coming to England; and in 1863–4 it was repeated 496 consecutive nights at the Haymarket Theatre, the longest run on record. Mr. Sothern appeared in 1864 as David Garrick, in an adaptation from the French drama, from which "The Tragedy Queen" was taken, in Dr. Marston's "Favourite of Fortune," in Tom Taylor's "Lesson for Life," and in Oxenford's "Brother Sam." He appeared at Paris in 1867. He is now performing in the United States.

SOWERBY, GEORGE BRETTINGHAM, F.L.S., son of the late Mr. G. B. Sowerby (author of "The Genera of Recent and Fossil Shells"), born in 1812, is well known both as an artist and as a naturalist. He has contributed extensively to the proceedings of the Zoological and other learned societies, and has written "A Conchological Manual," published in 1839; "Conchological Illustrations," in 1841–5; "Thesaurus Conchyliorum," in 1842–71, a work still in progress, having reached the 30th part; "Popular British Conchology," in 1853; "A Popular Guide to the Aquarium," in 1857; "Illustrated Index of British Shells," in 1859; and other works on various branches of natural history. His brother, Mr. Henry Sowerby, is the author of "Popular Mineralogy," published in 1850.

SPAIN, EX-QUEEN OF. (*See* ISABELLA II.)

SPAIN, KING OF. (*See* AMADEUS.)

SPENCE, JAMES, F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S.E., Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, and late President of the Edinburgh Royal College of Surgeons, born about 1812, became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh, in 1832, and Fellow of the same in 1849. He has been Lecturer on Surgery at the Surgical Hall, on Clinical Surgery at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, Surgeon to the Royal Dispensary and Lock Hospital, Consulting Surgeon to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, a Member of the Harveian and other societies. In 1865 he was appointed Surgeon in Ordinary to the Queen, in Scotland, in the room of the late Dr. David Maclagan. He has contributed to the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* several papers on professional subjects, and published "Lectures on Surgery," 2 vols., 1871.

SPENCER (EARL), THE RIGHT HON. JOHN POYNTZ SPENCER, only son of the fourth Earl Spencer, born at Spencer House in 1835, received his education at Harrow School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1857. He represented the southern division of the county of Northampton in the House of Commons from April to Dec., 1857, when he succeeded to the title on his father's death. He was Groom of the Stole to the late Prince Consort, 1859–61; and Groom of the Stole to the Prince of Wales, 1862–67. In Dec., 1868, he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and he made his public entry into Dublin Jan. 16, 1869.

SPOTTISWOODE, WILLIAM, born in London, Jan. 11, 1825, and educated first at Dr. Buckland's school at Laleham, and afterwards at Eton and at Harrow, under Dr. Wordsworth, where he gained the Lyons scholarship, entered Balliol College, Oxford, in 1842, graduated B.A. as a first-class in mathematics at the end of 1845, and gained University mathematical scholarships in 1846 and in 1847. On quitting Oxford, circumstances altered his prospects in life, and rendered it necessary that he should take the management of the business of the Queen's printer. He has made mathematics, philosophy, and languages, both Oriental and European, his chief subjects of study, and has taken an active interest in educational matters, as well as in all questions affecting the social state and improvement of the working classes. He is a Fellow of the Astronomical, Royal, Geographical, Asiatic, and Ethnological Societies, and of the Society of Arts; and has contributed papers to the Philosophical Transactions, the Transactions of the Astronomical Society, and to scientific periodicals, English and foreign. He published "Meditationes Analyticæ" (mathematical), and a volume of "Travels in Russia." Mr. Spottiswoode was Public Examiner in Mathematics at Oxford in 1857–8, and has acted as an Examiner under the Civil Service Commission (first year of operation); for the Society of Arts, and for the Middle-Class Schools. He was appointed Treasurer of the Royal Society in 1871. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh, Aug. 1, 1871.

SPURGEON, CHARLES HADDON, born at Kelvedon, Essex, June 19, 1834, was educated at Colchester, and became usher in a school at Newmarket. Some of his relatives, who were Independents, proposed that he should enter one of their colleges, and undergo a training for the ministry; but as he held Anabaptist views, he joined the congregation which had been presided over by the late Robert Hall, at Cambridge. From this period he became a village preacher and tract distributor at Teversham, a village near Cambridge; under the designation of "the Boy Preacher," delivered his first sermon; and shortly afterwards accepted an invitation to become pastor at a small Baptist chapel at Waterbeach. The lad of seventeen became a well-known character; the barn at Waterbeach was filled with auditors, while crowds contented themselves with listening to the sound of his voice from the outside.

Invitations to preach were sent him from the surrounding places, his fame reached London, and he was offered the chapel in New Park-street, in Southwark, in which Dr. Rippon at one time preached. Mr. Spurgeon made his first appearance before a London congregation in 1853, with so much success, that ere two years had elapsed it was considered necessary to enlarge the building, pending which alteration he officiated for four months at Exeter Hall. That edifice was crowded, and hundreds were turned away from the doors. The enlargement of the chapel in Park-street, however, proved insufficient, and his hearers multiplied with such rapidity, that it became expedient to engage the Surrey Music Hall. A lamentable accident having occurred within its walls in Oct., 1856, his followers erected for him a large new chapel called the "Tabernacle," in Newington Butts, which was publicly opened in 1861. Mr. Spurgeon, who has published hundreds of sermons, laid the foundation-stone of the Stockwell Orphanage in Sept., 1867.

SQUIER, Ephraim George, LL.D., was born at Bethlehem, Albany co., New York, Jan. 17, 1821. He received a good education, which included engineering science, and taught school for some time. He became connected with the press at Albany in 1840, and shortly after assisted in the editorship of the *New York State Mechanic*, the *Hertford Daily Journal*, and the *Scioto Gazette*, published at Chillicotha, Ohio. His connection with this last paper continued for about four years, during which time, besides filling the office of clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives, he made, in conjunction with E. H. Davis, M.D., a survey of the ancient monuments of the Mississippi valley, and the two explorers prepared a quarto volume, published in 1848, as the first volume of the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge." In the autumn of that year he investigated the aboriginal monuments of the State of New York, published in 1849; and was appointed by President Taylor Chargé d'Affaires to Guatemala, and the other Central American states, in March, 1849. His despatches related not only to political matters, but to the geography of the country, &c. In 1851 he visited Europe, where he received the medal of the Geographical Society of France, and was made a member of the Royal Society of Literature, Fellow of the Antiquarian Societies of England, France, and Denmark, &c. On his return in 1853, he conceived the plan of an inter-oceanic railway through the republic of Honduras, and after making a preliminary survey of the route, negotiated the requisite concessions from the Government of Honduras, and organized at New York a company for carrying forward the work. He again visited Europe, where he secured the co-operation of English and French capitalists, and special guarantees for the road from the English and French Governments. As an incident in these negotiations, he drew up the treaty between Great Britain and Honduras for the retrocession of the Bay Islands, the principles of which, adopted by the former, opened the way for the adjustment of all disputes with the Central American states. The final survey of the proposed railway was conducted under his direction. In addition to the aforementioned works, Mr. Squier has written "Nicaragua, its People, Scenery, Ancient Monuments, and proposed Inter-Oceanic Canal," and "The Serpent Symbol, or Worship of the Reciprocal Principles of Nature in America," published in 1852; "Notes on Central America, &c.," in 1854; "Waikna, or Adventures on the Mosquito Shore," under the *nom de plume* of Samuel A. Bard, in 1855; "Question Anglo-Américaine, &c.," at Paris, in 1856; "The States of Central America, &c.," in 1857; "Report of the Survey of the Inter-Oceanic Railway," in 1859; "Translation, with Notes, of the Letter of Don Diego de Palacio (1571) to the Crown of Spain on the Provinces of Guatemala, San Salvador, &c.," and "Monograph of Authors who have written on the Aboriginal Languages of Central America," in 1860; and "Tropical Fibres and their Economic Extraction," in 1861. In 1870 was reprinted in London that portion of "The States of Central America," relating to Honduras, with additional notes, &c. Mrs. Squier also translated, under his direction, Arthur Morelet's "Travels in Central America." Mr. Squier has been for some years connected as an editor with some of Mr. Frank Leslie's periodicals. He is still interested in the plans for an inter-oceanic canal and railway through Honduras. He has contributed numerous articles to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and to many American and European periodicals and public journals. Many of his works have been translated into French, Spanish, and German.

STAINER, John, Mus. Doc., was born in 1840, and was a chorister at St. Paul's between 1847 and 1856. At the age of sixteen he became organist to St. Michael's College, Tenbury, then recently founded by Sir F. G. Ouseley, Professor of Music in the University of Oxford; and, three years afterwards, he was, at the early age of nineteen, made organist of Magdalen College, Oxford. He seized the opportunity of graduating in arts as well as in music, proceeding to Mus. Bac. in 1859, B.A. 1863, Mus. Doc. 1865, M.A. 1866. In 1860 Dr. Stainer had been appointed organist of the University Church by the then Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Jeune, late Bishop of Peterborough, and he held this appointment, together with the organistship of Magdalen, until 1872, when he was appointed to succeed Sir John Goss as organist of St. Paul's, London. Dr. Stainer, who is a brilliant instrumentalist, has composed a large number of anthems and Church services, as well as songs of a secular character, while by his recent work on *The Theory of Harmony* he has achieved a high reputation as a scientific musician.

STALEY, The Right Rev. Thomas Nettleship, D.D., born at Sheffield, Yorkshire, in 1823, was educated at the Collegiate School, Sheffield, and at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he graduated as a Wrangler in 1844, and was elected Fellow in 1846. He was, from 1844 till 1850 one of the tutors at St. Mark's Training College, Chelsea, after which he was elected Head Master of the Proprietary Grammar-school at Wandsworth. In 1861 the King of the Sandwich Islands having signified his wish that his dominions might be constituted into a see of the Church of England, and offered to contribute to the endowment, Mr. Staley was consecrated first Missionary Bishop of Honolulu. He resigned the see in 1870.

STANHOPE (Earl), The Right Hon. Philip Henry, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., historian and essayist, son of the fourth earl, and grandson of the inventor of the Stanhope printing-press, was born at Walmer, Jan. 31, 1805. Lord Mahon, the title under which he was formerly known as an author, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the usual degrees; was returned to the House of Commons in 1830 for Wootton Basset, and after the passing of the Reform Bill became member for the borough of Hertford; but having pursued a somewhat wavering course, voted with the Protectionists against the change in the Navigation Laws, and lost his seat at the general election of 1852. In the first Peel Ministry in 1834, Lord Mahon was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, then presided over by the Duke of Wellington, and during the last year of the second Peel Ministry he held the office of Secretary to the Board of Control, and supported the repeal of the corn-laws. His lordship has written "A Life of Belisarius," "A History of the War of the Succession in Spain," "A History of England from the Peace of Utrecht, 1713–83," his chief work, published in 1837–52; "Court of Spain under Charles II.," in 1844; "Life of the Great Condé," in 1845; "Historical Essays," in

1848; "Narrative of the Insurrection, 1745;" and "War of the Succession in Spain," in 1850; "History of the Rise of our Indian Empire," in 1858; and several articles in the *Quarterly Review*. He edited the "Letters of the great Earl of Chesterfield" in 1845, and was one of the editors of the papers left by Sir Robert Peel. In 1846 he was elected President of the Society of Antiquaries, and on the death of his father, March 2, 1855, succeeded as fifth earl. He was elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen in 1858, and he has founded a prize for the study of Modern History at Oxford. His lordship is chairman of the National Portrait Gallery, which was established in 1857, in consequence of his urgent recommendation, and is Honorary Antiquary to the Royal Academy. He was also mainly instrumental in procuring the appointment of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. His lordship was elected one of the six foreign members of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences at Paris in the place of the late Mr. Grote, May 11, 1872.

STANLEY, The Very Rev. Arthur Penhryn, D.D., son of the late Dr. Stanley, Bishop of Norwich, born about 1815, was educated under Dr. Arnold, at Rugby, and commenced a distinguished career at Oxford, by obtaining a scholarship at Balliol College, and shortly after the Newdigate prize for his English poem "The Gipsies." After gaining the Ireland scholarship, he took a First Class in Classics in 1837, gained the Latin Essay prize in 1839, and the English Essay and Theological prizes in 1840, when he was elected a Fellow of University College. He was for twelve years Tutor of his College, was Select Preacher in 1845-6; Secretary of the Oxford University Commission, 1850–52; Canon of Canterbury from 1851 till 1858; Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford, and Canon of Christ Church, and Chaplain to the Bishop of London from 1858 till 1863, when he became Dean of Westminster. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of St. Andrews in Feb., 1871. Dr. Stanley first became known to the literary world by his admirable "Life of Dr. Arnold," published in 1844. It was followed by "Stories and Essays on the Apostolical Age," in 1846; "Memoir of Bishop Stanley," in 1850; "The Epistles to the Corinthians," and "Historical Memorials of Canterbury," in 1854; "Sinai and Palestine in connection with their History," in 1855; "Sermons on the Unity of Evangelical and Apostolical Teaching," in 1859; Sermons on various subjects preached before the University of Oxford, in 1860–3; "Lectures on the History of the Eastern Church," in 1861, fifth edition 1869; "Sermons preached in the East," with appendix on his second visit to Palestine with H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 1862; "Letter to the Bishop of London on Subscription," and "Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church," 2 vols., in 1863–65; "Encouragements of Ordination," and "Reasonable, Holy, and Living Sacrifice: a Sermon," in 1864; "Creation of Man: a Sermon," in 1865; and "Sermon: Dedication of Westminster Abbey, the 800th Anniversary," in 1866; "Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey," 1867, third edition 1869; "The Three Irish Churches: an Historical Address," second edition 1869; "Essays on Church and State," 1870; "The Athanasian Creed: with a preface on the general recommendations of the Ritual Commission," 1871; and "Lectures on the History of the Church of Scotland," 1872. He has contributed various articles to reviews and magazines, and many papers to Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of Classical Biography," and "Dictionary of the Bible," to the "Transactions of the Archæological Institute," and to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*.

STANSFELD, The Right Hon. James, M.P., the eldest son of Mr. James Stansfeld, of Moorlands, Judge of the County Court of Yorkshire, at Halifax (who died Jan. 29, 1872), was born at Halifax in 1820, and educated at University College, London, where he attained the degree of LL.B. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1849; was elected one of the members for Halifax, in the advanced Liberal interest, in April, 1859; was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty in April, 1863, and resigned April, 1864, owing to the dissatisfaction caused by his intimacy with the conspirator Mazzini. He was appointed Under-Secretary of State under Lord Russell's second administration, in Feb., 1866, and retired in June of that year. He was made Third Lord of the Treasury on Mr. Gladstone's coming into office in Dec., 1868, and in Oct., 1869, he succeeded Mr. Ayrton as one of the Joint Secretaries to the Treasury. The latter office he resigned in March, 1871, when he succeeded Mr. Göschen as President of the Poor Law Board. He was appointed the first President of the new Local Government Board in Aug., 1871.

STAUNTON, Howard, was born in 1810; after completing his education at Oxford, settled in London, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. It was not until a subsequent period that he acquired a knowledge of chess, to which he applied himself so assiduously that, in 1843, when M. St. Amand was proclaimed the champion of Europe, he was solicited to contest that gentleman's title. Mr. Staunton accordingly challenged M. St. Amand, and proceeded to Paris, where he won the great match that had been arranged between them. Mr. Staunton has continued to maintain the position of one of the ablest authorities on chess in Europe, and is the author of numerous works upon the royal game. For several years past he has devoted his attention mainly to general literature, and edited the "Illustrated Shakespeare," known as Routledge's edition. This undertaking had occupied much of his time, and his labours were deemed so valuable as to obtain for him £1,000, the largest honorarium ever received by a Shaksperian editor. During Mr. Paul Morphy's visit to Europe in 1858 it was expected that a match would have been arranged between him and Mr. Staunton, but for some reason or other these players did not contend. Mr. Staunton published the "Chess-Player's Handbook" in 1847; the "Chess-Player's Companion," and the "Chess-Player's Text-book," in 1849; "Chess Tournament," in 1852; "Chess Praxis, a Supplement to Chess-Player's Handbook," in 1860; and "Great Schools of England," in 1865.

STAWELL, Sir William Foster, son of Mr. Jonas Stawell, of Oldcourt, co. Cork, born in 1815, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and called to the Irish bar in 1839. He was appointed Attorney-General, and a member of the Executive Council of the colony of Victoria in 1851, became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Victoria in 1856, and was knighted in 1857.

STEBBING, The Rev. Henry, D.D., F.R.S., born about 1800, graduated B.A. at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1823, M.A. in 1826, and D.D. in 1839. He has been Perpetual Curate of St. James's, Hampstead-road, since 1836; Chaplain to University College Hospital since 1837, and Rector of St. Mary Somerset, Upper Thames-street, London, since 1857. He has written "History of the Christian Church, from its Foundation to 1492," in Lardner's "Cabinet Cyclopædia;" "Lives of the Italian Poets," 1832; "Discourse on Death," 1835; "History of the Reformation," 1836; "History of the Church of Christ from 1530 to the eighteenth century," 1839; "The Church and its Ministers," 1844; "Short Readings on Subjects for Long Reflection," 1849; "Christian Graces in the Olden Time," "Jesus, a Poem," and "Long Railway Journey, and other Poems," in 1851; and "Helps to Thoughtful Reading of the Gospels," 1855. He was joint editor of the *Athenæum* with the late Mr. J.

S. Buckingham, when it first started in 1828, and was elected a F.R.S. in 1845.

STEELL, JOHN, R.S.A., sculptor to Her Majesty for Scotland, born in Aberdeen, in 1804, commenced the study of art in Edinburgh, where his parents resided; afterwards proceeded to Rome, and on his return from that city in 1833, distinguished himself by a colossal model of Alexander and Bucephalus. His sitting statue of Sir Walter Scott, in grey Carrara marble, under the lower ground arch of the monument to the great novelist at Edinburgh, brought him into notice. A public competition took place for this statue, and Mr. Steell's model was unanimously selected from among numerous others. One of his principal works in Edinburgh, the sitting colossal figure of the Queen, in her royal robes, with orb and sceptre, above the Royal Institution, gained for him the appointment of Sculptor to Her Majesty for Scotland, and another of his works, the equestrian statue of the late Duke of Wellington, in bronze, was erected in 1852 in front of the Register House, Edinburgh. The bust taken from this figure so pleased the Duke that he ordered two to be executed for him—one for Apsley House, and the other for Eton. Mr. Steell's statue of Admiral Lord de Saumarez, in the Hall of Greenwich Hospital, his bronze statue of Lord Melville, his statues in marble of Lord Jeffrey and Lord Justice-General Boyle, in Edinburgh, and his monument to the 93rd Highlanders, in the Cathedral at Glasgow, have been favourably noticed by competent critics, and his statues of the late Marquis of Dalhousie, and of the distinguished financier, the late Right Hon. James Wilson, have been erected in Calcutta. His statue of the late Professor Wilson, in bronze, twelve feet high, was placed on its pedestal in Princes-street, Edinburgh, March 21, 1865. He has executed another colossal statue of Allan Ramsay, busts of Prince Alfred, and numerous other works.

STENHOUSE, JOHN, LL.D., F.R.S., born at Glasgow, Oct. 21, 1809, was educated at Glasgow Grammar school, the University, the Andersonian University of Glasgow, and the University of Giessen, and studied chemistry under Prof. Graham, Dr. Thomas Thomson, and Baron Liebig. He was appointed Lecturer on Chemistry at the Medical School of S. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, in 1851; resigned the appointment in 1857, owing to a severe attack of paralysis; succeeded Dr. Hofmann as non-resident assayer to the Royal Mint in 1865, and was deprived of this appointment by the abolition of the office by Mr. Lowe, in 1870. Mr. Stenhouse is the author of about eighty papers on chemical subjects, and pamphlets "On the Applications of Charcoal to Sanitary Purposes," 1855; "On the Successful Application of Charcoal Air-Filters to the Ventilation of Sewers," 1861. On Nov. 30, 1871, a royal medal of the Royal Society was awarded to him for long-continued chemical researches which have proved of great value in the arts and in agriculture.

STEPHEN, SIR ALFRED, C.B., son of the late John Stephen, a Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, was born in 1802, called to the bar in 1823, and appointed a Judge of that Court in 1839, having previously held the posts of Solicitor-General and Attorney-General of Tasmania. He was appointed Chief-Justice of New South Wales in 1844; received the honour of knighthood in 1846; and was created a C.B. in 1862. He is a cousin of the late Right Hon. Sir James Stephen.

STEPHEN, SIR GEORGE, youngest son of the late James Stephen, Esq., M.P., Master in Chancery, and brother of the late Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, born in 1794, and practised as a Solicitor in the City for some years. He was afterwards called to the bar at Gray's Inn in 1849, and went the Northern circuit. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Bucks, and received the honour of knighthood in 1838. He was for a long time one of the leading advocates for the abolition of slavery, a cause which his father had also taken up. He has devoted much time and trouble to modify the punishment of prisoners committed for contempt of the Court of Chancery. He published anonymously, in 1839, a work called "Adventures of an Attorney in Search of Practice," and is also author of "The Jesuit at Cambridge," published in 1839; "Adventures of a Gentleman in Search of a Horse;" "Juryman's Guide," in 1845; "Negro Trade and the African Blockade," in 1849; "Principles of Commerce and Commercial Law," in 1853; "Anti-Slavery Recollections," in 1854; and "Digest of County Court Cases," in 1855.

STEPHEN, James Fitzjames, Q.C., eldest son of the late Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, born in March, 1829, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1852, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Jan., 1854. He chose the Midland circuit, became Recorder of Newark-on-Trent, and acted as counsel for the Rev. Rowland Williams when that gentleman was tried by the Court of Arches on a charge of heresy preferred against him by the Bishop of Salisbury. His speech was reprinted in a separate form in 1862. In Dec., 1869, he received the lucrative appointment of Legal Adviser to the Indian Government, in the place of Mr. (now Sir Henry) Maine, and he held it till April, 1872, when he returned to this country. During the three years he spent in India he laboured hard to consolidate, abbreviate, and simplify Indian law. He has written a "General View of the Criminal Law of England," 1863; and "Definition of Murder considered," 1866. He is also said to be the author of "Essays by a Barrister," reprinted from the *Saturday Review* in 1862.

STEPHENS, Alexander Hill, born at Taliaferro, Georgia, Feb. 11, 1812, graduated at Franklin College, Georgia, in 1832, and having studied law, was admitted to practise in 1835. He was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature in 1836, and served five years, was chosen State Senator in 1842, and a Representative in Congress for Georgia in 1843. After the nomination of Gen. Scott for the Presidency, Mr. Stephens, who had been a prominent Whig leader in Georgia, became a supporter of the Democrats, and in Aug., 1860, delivered a speech before a convention in Georgia strongly opposing the secession of that State. When, however, the course of events rendered the rupture inevitable, he supported it, and was elected provisional Vice-President of the Confederate States. He was sent as Commissioner to Virginia, which had passed the ordinance of secession; and through his agency a treaty was made with the State Convention, and the state was admitted into the new confederation provisionally formed at Montgomery. On the formal organization of the government, Mr. Stephens was elected Vice-Pres. by the vote of the people. The principles which guided him in the course which he pursued may be gathered from a letter written by him to Senator Semmes, of Georgia. "The issue of the war, in my judgment, was subjugation or independence. I so understood it when the state of Georgia seceded, and it was with a full consciousness of this fact, with all its responsibilities, sacrifices, and perils, that I pledged myself to stand by her and her fortunes, whatever they might be, in the course she had adopted. As for making any public denial of such a charge, I felt too much self-respect to do it." After the failure of the Peace Conference in April, 1865, Mr. Stephens retired to Georgia, was arrested and confined in Fort Warren, Boston Harbour, but was released, Oct. 11, 1865, when he returned to Georgia. In Dec., 1865, he was elected U. S. Senator, but was not permitted to take his seat, as the state had not complied with the necessary conditions for its re-admission to the Union. Mr. Stephens published in 1868, "A History of the War between the States: tracing its Origin, Causes, and Results," 2 vols.

8vo.; and in 1868-9, "A Constitutional View of the late War between the States," 2 vols. 8vo. A volume entitled "Alexander H. Stephens in Public and Private Life; with Letters and Speeches," was published in 1867. Since 1869, Mr. Stephens has been the political editor of a weekly journal published at Atlanta, Georgia.

STEPHENS, Edward Bowring, A.R.A., sculptor, born at Exeter, studied under the late Mr. E. H. Baily, and in 1843 gained the gold medal of the Royal Academy for an alto-relievo of "The Battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ." He spent three years at Rome, and has produced, amongst other works two groups,—"Satan Tempting Eve," and "Satan Vanquished," both in the Great Exhibition of 1851; "Eve Contemplating Death," in 1853; "Group of Euphrosyne and Cupid," in 1856; "The Angel of the Resurrection," in 1861, and a colossal portrait statue of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, in 1862.

STEPHENSON, Sir Rowland Macdonald, born in 1808, and educated at Harrow, is a civil engineer, and director of the East-India Railway Company. He received the honour of knighthood in 1857, for his services in introducing and carrying out the system of railway communication in India under the late Lord Dalhousie, and has contributed articles on engineering and other subjects to scientific periodicals.

STEWART, Alexander Turney, the most successful of modern merchants, born at Belfast, Ireland, in 1803. He received an excellent education at Belfast and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in 1822. He proceeded to the United States about 1823, and at first taught the classics at a private school, but in 1827, having a cash capital equal to £600, he went into trade. At first he resolved to have a partner familiar with the business, but as his friend declined when the time came to go into business, he started alone. He determined to have but one price, and that as low as he could afford the goods; to make no misrepresentations in regard to goods, to deal with all customers alike, and to buy exclusively for cash. His small capital, as we have said, was about £600, and he had invested most of it in Irish linens and laces. Starting on this basis, his career has been amazingly successful, perhaps beyond precedent. He has now an immense wholesale establishment with a score or more of warehouses at New York, the largest retail dry-goods store in the world, its floors having an area, it is said, of twenty-two acres. He has also branch houses in other large cities of the south and west, and bureaus and warehouses in most of the larger cities of Europe. His annual sales range from sixty-nine to seventy-five millions of dollars, and his profits are reputed to range from three to six millions. He is also a very large owner of real estate, holding not less than $25,000,000 in New York city, and having within the past three years purchased about half a township on Hempstead Plains, Long Island, where he is building a city, and has already constructed a railroad to connect it with New York. Mr. Stewart has nearly completed a vast hotel for working women, where, at an expense of not over two dollars, or two dollars and a quarter per week, fifteen hundred can have most of the substantial comforts of home together with well-cooked food, everything being furnished at cost. He has also commenced a similar hotel for working young men. The cost of these two buildings and the land will be about $5,000,000 (£1,000,000). In special cases of suffering he gives largely, as for example, a shipload of provisions to the Irish in the famine of 1847; a shipload, costing him $30,000, to the Lancashire sufferers in 1862. By the Chicago fire of Oct., 1871, Mr. Stewart was a heavy loser, but he gave at once $50,000 (£10,000), and subsequently, it is said, $50,000 more, for the relief of the sufferers.

STEWART, Balfour, LL.D., F.R.S., born Nov. 1, 1828, at Edinburgh, was educated at the Universities of St. Andrews and Edinburgh. He was appointed Director of the Kew Observatory, July 1, 1859; Secretary to the Meteorological Committee, Jan. 1, 1867,—an appointment which he afterwards resigned; Professor of Natural Philosophy in Owen's College, Manchester, July 7, 1870, which appointment he now holds in connection with the Directorship of the Kew Observatory. Dr. Stewart is the discoverer of the law of equality between the absorptive and radiative powers of bodies, for which he received the Rumford Medal from the Royal Society in 1868. He is the author, jointly with Messrs. De La Rue and Loewy, of "Researches on Solar Physics;" joint author with Professor Tait of researches on the "Heating produced by Rotation in Vacuo;" and has written numerous papers on "Meteorology and Magnetism;" an "Elementary Treatise on Heat," published by the Clarendon Press, Oxford; and "Lessons in Elementary Physics," 1871.

STEWART, SIR HOUSTON, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral, is a son of the late Sir M. S. Stewart, Bart., and was born in 1791. He served at Flushing and the siege of St. Jean d'Acre, and was second in command in the Black Sea in 1855–6. He was created a K.C.B. for his services off Sebastopol in 1856, and was made a G.C.B. in 1865; he has since been promoted to the rank of a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. He was one of the members in the Liberal interest for Greenwich, from Feb. to July, 1852. Sir Houston Stewart was Comptroller-General of the Coast Guard from Nov., 1846, till 1850; a Lord of the Admiralty from 1850 till 1852; Admiral Superintendent of Malta Dockyard in April, 1853; second in command in the Black Sea in Jan., 1855; Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West Indian stations in Nov., 1856; and Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth from Oct., 1860, till Nov., 1863. He was appointed Governor of Greenwich Hospital Feb. 15, 1869.

STIGAND, WILLIAM, son of the late William Stigand, Esq., of Devonport, born in 1827, was educated at Shrewsbury and St. John's College, Cambridge. After studying the Equity branch of the profession of the law, he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in June, 1852; has resided at various times in France, Italy, and Germany, and has visited Spain and the East. He has written "A Vision of Barbarossa, and other Poems," published in 1860; and "Athenais; or, the First Crusade," in 1866. Mr. Stigand has contributed to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*.

STIRLING, MRS., an accomplished and versatile actress, daughter of the late Capt. Hehl, of the Horse Guards, born in Queen Street, Mayfair, in 1817, was educated at a convent in France, and on her return home, finding that her family had fallen into pecuniary difficulties, she determined, although then but sixteen years of age, to try her fortune upon the stage. Adopting the name of Miss Fanny Clifton, she obtained an engagement at the East London Theatre, at which her reception was encouraging, attributable in no small degree to her handsome person and musical voice. This was followed by a better engagement at the Pavilion, where she met Mr. Edward Stirling, the stage manager, to whom she was soon afterwards married. Mrs. Stirling's next professional engagement was with Mr. Davidge, of the Liverpool Theatre, where she remained one season, went to Birmingham, and soon after returned to London, and played at the Adelphi in "Victorine," "The Dream at Sea," and other new pieces. About this time she accepted an engagement for three years under Mr. Macready, at Drury Lane, where she obtained important parts, and won her way to popularity. Her next engagement was at the Princess's, where she took leading Shaksperian characters, both tragic and comic; and amongst these her Cordelia was regarded as the most successful, though in Rosalind, Desdemona, and

Portia her talents were displayed to great advantage. Mrs. Stirling's engagements at the Olympic and at the Strand Theatre, under Mr. Farren, are still fresh in public recollection, and her more recent performances at the Haymarket, Adelphi, and St. James's Theatres, have been attended with great success, especially in the prominent parts of Lady Teazle, in Sheridan's comedy of "The School for Scandal," Lady Gay Spanker, Maritana, the Widow Green, Mrs. Bracegirdle, in the "Tragic Queen," and Peg Woffington.

STIRLING, The Right Rev. Waite Hocking, D.D., Bishop of the Falkland Islands, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford (B.A. 1851). Having held the curacy of St. Mary's, Nottingham, he was appointed Secretary of the South American Missionary Society in London, and afterwards Superintendent Missionary at Terra del Fuego, of the same society. In 1869 he was made Bishop of the Falkland Islands, being consecrated in Westminster Abbey on Dec. 21. He is joint author of "The Story of Commander Allen Gardiner, R.N., with Sketches of Missionary Work in South America," 1867.

STODDARD, Richard Henry, poet and journalist, born at Hingham, Massachusetts, in July, 1825. He removed to New York in 1835, and has since resided there. In 1848 he began to write for periodicals, chiefly in verse, and in 1849 he published a volume of poems under the title of "Footprints." A second volume, entitled "The Castle by the Sea, and other Poems," was published in 1852. About this time he received an appointment, which he still holds, in the New York Custom house. He turned his attention in 1853 and 1854 to poems for children, for whom he has since that time written largely. His "Adventures in Fairy Land," 1853, and "Town and Country, and Voices in the Shells," 1854, were favourably received. His "Songs of Summer" appeared in 1857, and in 1860, "The Life, Travels, and Books of Alexander von Humboldt." The next year he edited "The Loves and Heroines of the Poets." In 1862 "The King's Bell" was published, and in 1864 and 1865 he versified "The Story of Red Riding Hood" and "The Children in the Wood." In 1865, besides his "Abraham Lincoln, a Horatian Ode," he edited "Madrigals: mostly from the Old English Poets," "The Later English Poets," "Under Green Leaves," a collection of rural poems; "Favourite English Poems" and "Home Ballads." He had also edited Nathaniel Lyon's "Political Essays," Vassar's "Twenty-one Years Round the World," and with Mrs. Stoddard, "Remember: a Keepsake," 1869. In 1871, his latest volume of poems, "The Book of the East, and other Poems" was published. Mr. Stoddard has been editorially connected with the *Round Table*, the *World*, and other periodicals, and is now editor of *The Aldine*, an illustrated journal.

STOKES, George Gabriel, F.R.S., born in 1819, was educated at Dr. Wall's school in Dublin, at the Bristol College, and at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1841, as Senior Wrangler, and was elected to a Fellowship. In 1849 he was appointed to the Lucasian Professorship of Mathematics, and in 1852 was awarded the Rumford Medal by the Royal Society (of which he had been chosen a member a few months before), in recognition of his services to the cause of science by his discovery of the change in the refrangibility of light. An account of this discovery will be found in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1852. Mr. Stokes, who was chosen one of the Secretaries to the Royal Society in 1854, and was President of the British Association at the meeting at Exeter in 1869, has contributed to the Transactions of several learned societies, and has delivered professorial lectures at Cambridge, and at the Museum of Practical Geology in

London. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on Professor Stokes by the University of Edinburgh, Aug. 1, 1871.

STOKES, William, M.D., son of Dr. Whitley Stokes, senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, born in Dublin, in 1804, took the degree of M.D. in the University of Edinburgh in 1825. He has written on the diseases of the lungs and windpipe, and the heart and the aorta, and has contributed to the periodicals of the day. Dr. Stokes, who has filled the office of Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Dublin, received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh, on the occasion of the inauguration of its first chancellor, Lord Brougham, in June, 1846; has served as President of the College of Physicians in Ireland, and has been twice appointed crown representative professor in the General Medical Council. He is one of the physicians in ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.

STORKS, Major-General The Right Hon. Sir Henry Knight, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., eldest son of Mr. Serjeant Storks, born in 1811, and educated at the Charterhouse, entered the army in 1828, served in the 61st, 14th, and 38th regiments, and was Assistant Adjutant-General in the Kaffir war in 1846–7. He has been Military Secretary in the Mauritius, commanded the British Military Establishments on the Bosphorus, the Dardanelles, and at Smyrna, during the war with Russia between 1854 and 1856, was Secretary for Military Correspondence at the War-office from 1857 till 1859, and was appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands in 1859. On the cession of those islands to Greece, Sir Henry succeeded Sir J. G. Le Marchant as Governor of Malta. He proceeded in Nov., 1865, to Jamaica, as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, to conduct the inquiry into the outbreak, and having performed the mission with credit, he was on his return made a Privy Councillor, Nov. 13, 1866. In Jan., 1868, he was appointed Under Secretary of State for War and Controller-in-Chief; and in 1870 was made Surveyor-General of the Ordnance. Sir Henry Storks was elected M.P. for Ripon, Feb. 15, 1870.

STORY, William Wetmore, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, Feb. 19, 1819, graduated from Harvard College in 1838; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and published several legal works of merit. He is the son of the Hon. Joseph Story, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States and author of the well-known legal treatises, and was led to study law by his father's earnest desire. But the bent of his genius was towards sculpture, and, at length, abandoning his profession, he devoted himself to art with great earnestness and rare success. His reputation is deservedly high on both sides of the Atlantic. His statue of George Peabody, executed for the Corporation of London, his busts of his father, James Russell Lowell, Josiah Quincy, and Theodore Parker, his statue of Edward Everett, and his numerous ideal groups and figures, have won for him much renown. Mr. Story is also a writer on a wide range of topics, and a poet as well as a sculptor. Before abandoning law he had published "Report of Cases argued and determined in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the First Circuit," 1842–47, 3 vols.; "Treatise on the Law of Contracts not under Seal," 2 vols., 1844; "Treatise on the Law of Sales of Personal Property," 1847. He published subsequently "Life and Letters of Joseph Story, LL.D., edited by his Son," 2 vols., 1851; "The American Question," London, 1862; "Roba di Roma; or, Walks and Talks about Rome," London, 1862; "Proportions of the Human Figure, according to a New Canon, for Practical Uses," illustrated, 1866; "Graffiti d'Italia," Edinburgh, 1869; and "A Roman Lawyer in Jerusalem, First Century," 1870. Besides these he has published five volumes of poems; viz., "Nature and Art," 1844; "Poems," 1847; "Poem delivered at the Dedication of Crawford's Statue of Beethoven at the Boston Music Hall," 1856; "Poems," 1856; and "Ginevra da Siena," 1866. Since 1848 Mr. Story has resided almost constantly in Italy.

STOTS BASHI, Tycoon or Siogoun of Japan, was born in 1835, and usually resides in the palace at Jeddo. He received Sir Harry Parkes, the British Minister Extraordinary to Japan, May 1, 1867, at the palace at Osaca.

STOWE, MRS. HARRIET ELIZABETH BEECHER, authoress, daughter of the late Dr. Lyman Beecher, born at Litchfield, Connecticut, June 15, 1812, was associated with her sister in the labours of a school at Hartford in 1829, afterwards removed with her relatives to Walnut Hills, near Cincinnati, and was married in 1836 to the Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, D.D., professor of Biblical History in the Lane Seminary, over which her father presided. In the earlier part of her married life, Mrs. Stowe wrote for the magazines several tales and sketches, which were afterwards collected under the title of "The May Flower." During her intervals of leisure amidst family cares, Mrs. Stowe continued to contribute to the periodicals sketches and short stories; but, apart from one or two Sunday School books, she attempted nothing of more importance until 1850, when, her husband having accepted the professorship of Natural and Revealed Religion in Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, she contributed to the *National Era*, an anti-slavery paper, published at Washington, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as a serial. When the story was completed, she long and vainly sought a publisher for it, until a young Boston publisher finally consented to publish it in 1852. It met with unequalled success; 313,000 copies were sold in the United States within three and a half years, and in all, over half a million copies, including a German edition prepared there. In Great Britain, its sale was enormous. It was translated into twenty different languages, including Welsh, Russian, Armenian, Arabic, Chinese, and Japanese; there were fourteen different German and four different French versions; and it was dramatized in various forms. Mrs. Stowe subsequently published "A Peep into Uncle Tom's Cabin for Children," 1853; and "The Christian Slave: a Drama," founded on "Uncle Tom's Cabin," 1855. As some of the statements of fact in the work were denied, Mrs. Stowe published in 1853, "A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin," giving the original facts and statements on which it was based. She visited Europe in 1853, and the results of her observations were published in 1854, in "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands," 2 vols., a work which did not add to her literary reputation. A little work entitled "Geography for My Children," was published in 1855, and the next year appeared her second anti-slavery novel, "Dred: a Tale of the Dismal Swamp," a work not equal to "Uncle Tom." Of this about 180,000 copies were sold in the United States, and 150,000 in Great Britain. In her subsequent works, Mrs. Stowe has delineated the quaint old domestic life of New England of fifty or a hundred years ago. Her other published works are: "Our Charley, and what to do with Him," 1859; "The Minister's Wooing," a tale of Newport, Rhode Island, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, 1859; "The Pearl of Orr's Island," 1862; "Agnes of Sorrento," 1862; "Reply on behalf of the Women of America to the Christian Address of many thousand Women of Great Britain," 1863; "The Ravages of a Carpet," 1864; "House and Home Papers, by Christopher Crowfield," 1864; "Religious Poems," 1865; "Stories about Our Dogs," 1865; "Little Foxes, by Christopher Crowfield," 1865; "Queer Little People," 1867; "Daisy's First Winter, and other Stories," 1867; "The Chimney

Corner, by Christopher Crowfield," 1868; "Men of Our Times; or, Leading Patriots of the Day," 1868; "Oldtown Folks," 1869, one of the best of her recent works; "The American Woman's Home; or, Principles of Domestic Science," in association with her sister, Miss Catherine E. Beecher, 1869. In Sept., 1869, Mrs. Stowe contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly* and to *Macmillan's Magazine*, as in some sort a reply to the Countess Guiccioli's "My Recollections of Lord Byron," an article, entitled "The True Story of Lady Byron's Life," in which she accused Lord Byron of incest. This article evoked a storm of literary criticism almost unprecedented, and the tempest was by no means allayed by the publication in 1870 of Mrs. Stowe's work, entitled "Lady Byron Vindicated." In 1870 was also published "Little Pussy Willow: a Book for Boys and Girls;" in 1871, "Oldtown Fireside Stories," "Pink and White Tyranny," and "My Wife and I; or, Harry Henderson's History." Mrs. Stowe has also been for some time one of the editors of *Hearth and Home*, and a contributor to the *Independent* and other periodicals.

STRAIN, The Right Rev. John, D.D., a Scotch Catholic prelate, born Dec. 8, 1810, was consecrated Bishop of Abila by Pope Pius IX., Sept. 25, 1864, and appointed Vicar Apostolic of the Eastern District of Scotland.

STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, Viscount, K.G., better known as Sir Stratford Canning, and under that name identified with British policy in Turkey, the son of Stratford Canning, a merchant, who was uncle to George Canning, the statesman, was born in January, 1788, in the city of London, and was educated on the foundation at Eton, whence he passed in due course as a Scholar to King's College, Cambridge. In 1807, while still an undergraduate, he obtained, through his cousin's interest, an appointment as Précis Writer in the Foreign Office, and in 1808 accompanied Mr. Adair on a special mission to Constantinople, and was next year made Secretary of Embassy, upon Mr. Adair's appointment as permanent minister. On returning to England, he resumed his academic studies, and in 1813 took the degree of M.A. at Cambridge. In 1814 he was advanced to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, and sent to Basle, where he assisted in framing the treaty which united the Swiss cantons in the Helvetic Confederation; and was present at Vienna during the Congress of 1815. In 1820 he was sent on a special mission to Washington, to adjust certain differences left unsettled by the treaty of Ghent; and returned in 1823, the British Government declining to ratify the engagements he had made. In 1824 he was sent to St. Petersburg, to ascertain the intentions of the Czar respecting Greece. In the following year he went as Ambassador to Constantinople, when his influence was employed with the Sultan Mahmoud in favour of the Greeks; but not succeeding, he came to England on leave, to be present during the conferences of London; returning to his post in 1827. After the "untoward event" of Navarino, diplomatic relations with Turkey were broken off, and he returned to England, receiving the Grand Cross of the Bath in acknowledgment of his valuable services. In 1831 Sir Stratford was sent on a special mission to Constantinople, and returned in the following year to undertake a special mission to Spain. In 1841 he was appointed Ambassador at Constantinople, replacing Lord Ponsonby, and held that important post for many years, under ministries of every political complexion; and his personal elucidations of Eastern politics have doubtless had great influence with British statesmen. He was the steadfast friend of Reschid Pacha, and the supporter of all his reforms; and uniformly exercised his influence to improve the condition of the Christian population of Turkey. It is to be regretted that, under the belief that the claims of France, Russia, and Austria respecting the Holy Places had been adjusted, he should have left Constantinople in 1852, and that his post should have been occupied by a subordinate, although an able and vigilant officer, at the time when Prince Menschikoff was actually menacing the Sultan in his own palace; but it may be urged that England had no *locus standi* in the dispute until a territorial aggression became imminent, and that the instructions sent from home directed that the representative of England should not officially interfere in the matter. During the Russian war, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe supported the British Government most efficiently at the Porte. He resigned his post at Constantinople, and returned to England in the early part of the year 1858. In 1852 he was raised to the peerage, by the title of Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe. He sat in the House of Commons for Stockbridge and Old Sarum before the adoption of the Reform Bill, and for King's Lynn from 1835 to 1842; and since he took his seat in the House of Lords has taken an active share in the debates on questions of foreign policy. He was created a Knight of the Garter Dec. 11, 1869.

STRATHNAIRN (Baron), The Right Hon. Sir Hugh Henry Rose, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., son of the late Right Hon. Sir George H. Rose, G.C.H., many years member for Christ Church, British Minister at Berlin, &c. (who died in 1855), born in 1803, was educated at Berlin; entered the army in 1820, and after attaining the rank of Lieut.-Col. became successively Consul-General in Syria, Secretary of Embassy and Chargé d'Affaires at the Porte, and Commissioner at the head-quarters of the French Army in the East in 1855–6. While acting as Chargé d'Affaires at the Porte, he displayed, according to Mr. Kinglake, great foresight in urging upon the admiral in command of the Mediterranean fleet the policy of making a naval demonstration at the critical moment when Prince Menschikoff, by his domineering attitude, had nearly succeeded in intimidating the Sultan and his ministers. During the Indian mutiny, the command of the Central India field force was bestowed upon him, and for his able services at this perilous period, culminating in the fall of Jhansi, he was created first a K.C.B. and afterwards a G.C.B., besides receiving the thanks of Parliament, and when the order of the Star of India was instituted, he was one of the earliest of the recipients of that honour. On the return to Europe of the late Lord Clyde, Sir Hugh Rose succeeded him as Commander-in-Chief in India, and it fell to his lot, while holding this high post, to superintend and direct the amalgamation of the Queen's forces with the armies of the late East-India Company. By his zeal, energy, and professional skill on this occasion, he succeeded in reforming many old-standing abuses and defects, and greatly promoted the comfort and efficiency of the troops. He resigned the post of Commander-in-Chief in India in 1865, and took command of her Majesty's forces in Ireland. In 1869 he was appointed to succeed the late Lord Gough in the command of the Royal Horse Guards; and in 1870 he resigned the command in Ireland. His lordship is a General in the army, and is regarded as one of the ablest of our general officers. He was made a D.C.L. at Oxford in June, 1865, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Strathnairn, of Strathnairn, in the county of Nairn, and of Jhansi, East Indies, July 28, 1866.

STRAUSS, David Frederich, theologian, born at Ludwigsburg, in Würtemberg, June 27, 1808, completed his studies at Tübingen, was ordained in 1830, and in 1831 became Professor in the Seminary of Heilbronn, which he quitted to finish his theological studies at Berlin. After a short study of the Hegelian philosophy, he returned to Tübingen, where he became tutor in a theological academy, and was entirely unknown to fame until he published, in 1835, his "Life of Jesus," which, on account of his resolving the Saviour into almost a mythical personage, produced a great sensation throughout the Christian world. It was speedily translated into other languages, and called forth several able replies. He was dismissed from his tutorship, and after spending some time in retirement, during which he wrote some works tending to allay the alarm and irritation caused by his doctrines, he was appointed Professor of Dogmatics and Church History at Zurich in 1839; but the appointment was considered a scandal, and he was obliged to resign. During the revolution of 1848 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the German National Assembly; was returned by his native town to the Diet of Würtemberg, where, to the astonishment of every one, he took his place among the Conservatives. His constituents were so displeased with his conduct that he soon gave in his resignation. In addition to his theological works, Strauss has written "Life of Schubert," published in 1849; "Christian Maerklin," in 1851; the "Life and Writings of the Poet and Philologist Nicodemus Frischlin," in 1856, and other works.

STREET, George Edmund, R.A., F.S.A., born at Woodford, Essex, in 1824, was educated at the Collegiate School, Camberwell, studied architecture for three years under Mr. Owen Carter at Winchester, and for five years under Mr. G. G. Scott, whom he quitted about 1850, and has since been engaged in various works on his own account. His favourite style is Gothic, and all his literary efforts have tended to illustrate its history and principles, and to promote its progress. Mr. Street has written numerous essays and lectures upon architecture. His principal works are "The Brick and Marble Architecture of North Italy in the Middle Ages," published in 1855; and "Some Account of Gothic Architecture in Spain," &c., in 1865. Among Mr. Street's numerous architectural works may be mentioned, the Theological College at Cuddesdon, the chapels and school-rooms of Uppingham and Bloxham Schools, and new churches at Bournemouth; Boyne Hill; Hagley; Garden Street, Westminster; SS. Philip and James, Oxford; St. John, Torquay; All Saints, Clifton; St. Saviour, Eastbourne; St. Margaret, Liverpool; St. Mary Magdalene, Paddington; and the Crimean Memorial Church, Constantinople. Amongst his church restorations are Eccleshall; Wantage; Jesus College Chapel, Oxford; Uffington and Shottesbrook, in Berks; Stone, in Kent; and Stewkley and Wendover, Bucks. In addition to numerous other works in progress, Mr. Street is engaged upon the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres's mansion, at Dunecht, N.B. In 1850 he was appointed Diocesan Architect to the diocese of Oxford, and subsequently Diocesan Architect for York, Ripon, and Winchester. Mr. Street is a Fellow of the Institute of Architects, of which he has been Vice-President; is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, an Honorary Member of the American Institute of Architects, and of other societies was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in May, 1866, and a Royal Academician, June 29, 1871. He was elected a member of the Imperial and Royal Academy of the Fine Arts, at Vienna, in 1869. Mr. Street was appointed Architect to the New Courts of Justice, in 1868. He is now engaged in building the new nave and two western steeples of Bristol Cathedral; on the restoration of the nave and building of the new choir to Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, and the Synod House for the Irish Church in connection with it.

STRICKLAND, Miss Agnes, third daughter of Thomas Strickland, Esq., of Reydon Hall, Suffolk, born early in the century, manifested in childhood a taste for poetical composition. This propensity was discouraged by her father, who feared that it might divert her from more solid pursuits. At twelve years of age she had composed many pages of a romantic chronicle in rhyme, called the "Red Rose," intended to commemorate the fortunes of the House of Lancaster, but her sibylline leaves were discovered, and treated with such severe criticism by her father, that she abjured rhyming for a time. After an interval of three years she produced a poem in four cantos, under the title of "Worcester Field, or the Cavalier," which was eulogized by Thomas Campbell, and which, like "Demetrius," a tale of modern Greece, that succeeded it, has long been out of print. After the death of her father, she, with her elder sister, commenced a regular course of study in the British Museum, and the facility with which they read chronicles and manuscripts in old French and Provençal Italian became of the utmost use in the collection of those materials which afterwards enriched their historical biographies. Agnes continued to reside, till the death of her widowed mother, with her two unmarried sisters, in the quiet seclusion of Reydon Hall, where she composed numerous contributions to fugitive literature, part of which were reprinted under the title of "Historic Scenes and other Poetic Fancies," in 1850. She had before written popular books for young people, such as "Stories from History," "Illustrious British Children," "Alda, the British Captive," and "The Rival Crusoes," the joint production of herself and her sister Elizabeth. In 1835 Agnes added to her reputation by the "Pilgrims of Walsingham," constructed on the plan of the old "Canterbury Pilgrimage," and the sisters commenced their great undertaking, "The Lives of the Queens of England from the Norman Conquest," of which the first volume appeared in 1840, and the last in 1849. It carries the series down to the accession of the Hanoverian family, and has become one of the most popular works of our time. The name of one sister only is known in connection with it, as the elder Miss Strickland has by choice eschewed the honours of professed authorship. Agnes and Elizabeth Strickland have since produced "Lives of the Queens of Scotland, and English Princesses connected with the Regal Succession of Great Britain," published in 1850–9, a necessary adjunct to their "Lives of the Queens of England." The most important of these lives is that of Mary Stuart, whose innocence Agnes Strickland has undertaken to prove from evidence recently discovered in the State Paper Office and among the royal records contained in the General Register Office, Edinburgh. Agnes Strickland published in 1862 "The Bachelor Kings of England," as a companion volume to the Lives of the Queens of England and of the Queens of Scotland. It contains the Lives of William Rufus, Edward V., and Edward VI., the only three unmarried sovereigns of England. This third work completes her chain of royal and domestic historical biography from the Norman Conquest. Her latest works are "How will it End?" published in 1865; "Lives of the Seven Bishops," in 1866; and an abridged edition of the "Queens of England" for the use of schools and families. In 1871 she received a Civil List pension of £100 in recognition of the merit displayed in her literary works.

STROSSMAYER, The Right Rev. Joseph, D.D., a prelate of the Roman Church, born at Essak, in Sclavonia, Feb. 4, 1815, received his education in the universities of Vienna and Padua, and on May 20, 1850, was consecrated Bishop of Bosnia and Sirmio. During the sittings of the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican in 1869–70 he was constantly represented as an earnest opponent of the dogmatization of the infallibility of the Pope. Several journals went so far as to reproduce the text of a speech alleged to have been delivered at the Council by Mgr. Strossmayer; but in 1872 the Bishop addressed to the *Français* a letter in which he says:—"Latterly several liberal, or rather self-called liberal papers, have published a pretended speech, supposed to have been made by myself at the Vatican Council. I resolutely and absolutely deny ever having made any such discourse. I never said a word during the entire Council which could in any way diminish the authority of the Holy See or tend to promote discord in the Church."

STUART, The Right Hon. Sir John, son of a Highland laird, born in 1793, educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1819, and appointed a Vice-Chancellor in 1852. He was one of the members in the Tory interest for Newark, from Aug., 1847, till July, 1852, and for Bury St. Edmund's from July till Oct., 1852, when he was promoted to the Bench, sworn in as Privy Councillor, March 24, 1871. He resigned the office of Vice-Chancellor, April 18, 1871.

STUBBS, The Rev. William, M.A., born June 21, 1825, was educated at the Grammar-school, Ripon, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a first-class in classics and a third in mathematics, and was elected to a Fellowship at Trinity College. He was ordained in 1848, became Vicar of Navestock, Essex, in 1850, and Librarian at Lambeth in 1862. He was Diocesan Inspector of schools in the diocese of Rochester from 1860 till 1866, when he was appointed Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford. On Nov. 20, 1869, he was elected Curator of the Bodleian Library, *vice* Professor Conington, deceased. He published, in 1850, "Hymnale secundum usum Sarum;" in 1858, "Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum;" in 1860, "Tractatus de Sancta Cruce de Waltham;" edited, in 1863, "Mosheim's Institutes of Church History;" in 1864 and 1865, "Chronicles and Memorials of Richard I.," published by the Master of the Rolls; in 1867, the "Chronicle," ascribed to Benedict of Peterborough, in the same series; and in 1870, "Select Charters and other Illustrations of English Constitutional History, from the Earliest Period to the Reign of Edward I."

SULLIVAN, Barry, tragedian, born at Birmingham, in 1824, made his first appearance on any stage at Cork, in 1840, when his success was so great that he determined to adopt the stage as a profession. After studying for some time in Ireland, he proceeded to Scotland and joined the company of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, under the management of the late W. H. Murray; here he remained for several seasons, studying hard and making rapid strides in his profession; he then visited Paisley, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester. His reputation having reached the metropolis, he was engaged by Mr. B. Webster, and made his first appearance in London, at the Haymarket Theatre, in Nov., 1851, in the character of Hamlet, with decided success. During his continuance at that theatre he repeatedly had the honour of appearing before the Queen and the late Prince Albert. He subsequently had engagements at the St. James's, Sadlers' Wells, the Standard, and Drury Lane, and after making a farewell tour of the United Kingdom, sailed for America in Nov., 1857. He met with an enthusiastic reception throughout the United States and the new Dominion of Canada. Returning to London in May, 1860, he reappeared at the St. James's, &c.; he then made a second tour of the United Kingdom, and sailed for Australia in May, 1861, his success being so great that he played nearly one thousand nights in Melbourne alone. He also held several engagements at Sydney, and after paying a visit to Queensland, sailed from Brisbane for India, and reached England in June, 1866; thus completing a tour round the world. In the following September he reappeared at Drury Lane, in the characters of Richard III., Hamlet, Macbeth, &c. About 1869 and 1870 he was lessee of the Holborn Theatre.

SULLIVAN, The Right Hon. Edward, born at Mallow, in July, 1822, educated at Middleton School, county Cork, and at Trinity College, Dublin, was called to the Irish bar in Michaelmas term, 1848, obtained a silk gown in 1858, and was appointed Her Majesty's third Serjeant-at-Law, on the promotion of Mr. Fitzgibbon to one of the Masterships in the Irish Chancery, in 1860. He was Law Adviser to the Crown in 1861; Solicitor-General for Ireland from 1865 till March, 1866; and Attorney-General for Ireland from Dec., 1868, till Jan., 1870, when he was appointed Master of the Rolls in Ireland in succession to the late Right Hon. John Edward Walsh. He sat in the Liberal interest for Mallow from July, 1865, till his elevation to the judicial bench.

SUMNER, Charles, a statesman and author, born at Boston, Massachusetts, Jan. 6, 1811, was educated at the Boston Latin School and Harvard College, graduating in 1830. He next commenced the study of law under Mr. Justice Story, of the United States Supreme Court, whose friend he became in spite of disparity of age. He was admitted to the bar in 1834, and soon had a large practice. Appointed reporter of the Circuit Court of the United States, he published three volumes of Justice Story's decisions, known as "Sumner's Reports." He also edited at this time the *American Jurist*, a quarterly law journal, and shortly after his admission to the bar was Lecturer on Constitutional Law and the Law of Nations to the Cambridge Law School. He was offered in 1836 a professorship in the Law School and also one in Harvard College, both of which he declined. In 1837 he visited Europe, remaining nearly three years, of which one was spent in England. He was received with great cordiality by eminent jurists there. On his return to Boston in 1840 he resumed practice, and in 1844–46 published, with annotations, "Vesey's Reports," in 20 vols. In 1845 he avowed himself an advocate of peace in a speech before the municipal authorities of Boston, on the "True Grandeur of Nations." He had been known up to this time as a Whig, but his avowal of peace principles, in regard to the war with Mexico, and his opposition to the annexation of Texas, on the ground of its giving new territory to slavery, gradually alienated him from that party, while his address to the Massachusetts Whigs, on "The Anti-Slavery Duties of the Whig Party," tended to increase that alienation. In 1848 he was associated with the Free Soil party and gave them efficient aid. In 1850, Mr. Webster having resigned his seat in the Senate, to enter Mr. Fellmore's Cabinet, Mr. Sumner was, after a severe contest, elected his successor by a coalition of Freesoilers and Democrats. His first important speech was an attack upon the fugitive-slave law then pending, which he denounced with potent logic. In 1856, after a protracted fight against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the wrongs done to Kansas, he made an eloquent speech of two days, subsequently published under the title of "The Crime against Kansas," in which he severely denounced the action of some of the Southern members of Congress. For this he was attacked, two days later, while sitting at his desk, by Preston S. Brooks, a member of Congress from South Carolina, and most brutally beaten over the head and shoulders with a heavy cane. The result of the injuries thus received was a long and serious disability, from which he was three or four years in recovering. He was re-elected to the Senatein 1857; but though he resumed his seat for a few months in 1858, he was unable to perform any active duties till Dec. 1859. His speech on "The Barbarism of Slavery," in the session of 1859-60, was elaborate and eloquent, but exceedingly bitter. He took an active part in the Presidential contest of 1860, opposing all concession to a compromise with slavery, and during the war that followed early proposed emancipation as the speediest mode of bringing the war to a close. From March, 1861, to March, 1871, he was Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate. He made an elaborate argument in the Mason and Slidell case, Jan. 9, 1862, in which he took the ground that their seizure was unjustifiable on the principles of international law, which the United States had always maintained. During the war, and since, Mr. Sumner has been conspicuous for the statesman-like views he has advanced on all the great questions of state, and though offence was taken at the positions he was supposed to have maintained in regard to the Alabama claims, it has since become evident that his views were misstated and that he was not averse to any settlement of this vexed question which should be honourable to both nations. His present position in the Senate is peculiar; while a decided and radical Republican, he has become alienated, not wholly by his own fault, from the President and some of his friends in the Senate, and has been removed from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Besides the law books already mentioned, and an edition of Dunlap's treatise on Admiralty practice, Mr. Sumner has published "A Defence of the American Claim in the North Eastern Boundary Controversy;" "White Slavery in the Barbary States," 1847; and numerous Speeches, which have been collected in four volumes. A collection of his Complete Works, edited by Hon. Charles A. Phelps, with a life, has been published in 10 vols.

SUMNER, The Right Rev. Charles Richard, D.D., F.R.S., second son of the late Rev. Robert Sumner, and younger brother of the late archbishop of Canterbury, born at Kenilworth, in 1790, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the usual degrees. He was for some years Canon of Canterbury and Rector of Abingdon, Berks; was consecrated Bishop of Llandaff in 1826; and translated to the see of Winchester in 1827. He was also Provincial Sub-dean of Canterbury, Prelate of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and a Vice-President of the Royal Society of Literature. Dr. Sumner translated Milton's treatise on "Government," published at the command of King George IV. He resigned his see in 1869, under the provisions of the Bishops' Resignation Act, and an Order in Council, made in Nov. in that year, assigned to him the episcopal residence of Farnham Castle during his life.

SUTER, The Right Rev. Andrew Burn, D.D., born Nov. 30, 1830, educated at St. Paul's School, London, and at Cambridge, was curate of St. Dunstan's in the West, London, in 1856, incumbent of All Saints', Spitalfields, in 1860, and was consecrated Bishop of Nelson, New Zealand, Aug. 24, 1866. Dr. Suter, who was for some time secretary to the Church of England Young Men's Society, has published several sermons and lectures.

SUTHER, The Right Rev. Thomas G., D.D., ordained in 1837, was consecrated Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney in 1857.

SUTHERLAND, John, M.D., born about the commencement of the present century, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1831. Having held several inferior posts, he was nominated a member of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the sanitary state of the army, and afterwards proceeded as Royal Commissioner of Sanitary Arrangements to the Army in the Crimea in 1856. He has been Medical Superintendent and Inspector-General of the Board of Health; a Member of the Royal Commission to inquire into the state of health of the Indian Army, and a Commissioner for the Improvement of Barracks and Hospitals. He represented her Majesty's Government as Commissioner at the International Conference on the subject of Quarantine, which was held at Paris in 1851.

SWAIN, Charles, born at Manchester, in 1803, was only six years of age when he lost his father, and from his mother, a Parisian, he inherited a poetical temperament. He was educated under the care of the Rev. W. Johns, of Manchester, quitted school for the dye-works of his uncle, M. Tavaré, at that time settled in Manchester, in 1818, and joined the firm of

Lockett and Co., engravers, of Manchester, of whom he afterwards purchased a branch of their business, which he still conducts. Having contributed to the *Literary Gazette* a poem which attracted notice, he became known as a writer of poetry for the Annuals and other periodicals. His "Metrical Essays," published in 1827, was followed by "The Mind, and other Poems," in 1831; "Dryburgh Abbey," in 1832, a poem on the death of Sir Walter Scott; "Dramatic Chapters, Poems, and Songs," in 1847; "English Melodies, a volume of Lyrics," in 1849; "The Letters of Laura d'Auverne, and other Poems," in 1863; and "Art and Fashion," a volume containing poetical sketches of Reynolds, Gainsborough, Haydon, Leonardo da Vinci, and other great painters, in 1863. Several of his songs have been adapted to music, whilst in the United States, as well as in England, numerous editions of his poems have been printed, and some of them have been translated into French and German.

SWAINSON, WILLIAM, naturalist, born about the close of the last century, published "Zoological Illustrations," in 1820; followed by his "Exotic Conchology," in 1821; and by the "Naturalist's Guide," in 1822. Having been a frequent contributor to periodical literature of papers on his favourite studies, he wrote one of the volumes on Natural History which appeared in "Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia," in 1834. His later works are "The Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds;" "The Natural History and Classification of Birds;" "The Natural History and Classification of Fishes;" "Animals in Menageries;" "The Habits and Instincts of Animals;" "The Birds of Western Africa," and "The Flycatchers" (these two in Sir W. Jardine's Naturalist's Library); "A Treatise on Malacology;" "Ornithological Drawings;" "The History and Natural Arrangements of Insects." Mr. Swainson has, we believe, settled as a colonist in New Zealand.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY, KING OF. (*See* CHARLES XV.)

SWINBURNE, ALGERNON CHARLES, son of Admiral Charles Henry Swinburne, by Lady Jane Henrietta, daughter of George, third Earl of Ashburnham, and grandson of Sir John Edward Swinburne, Bart., of Capheaton, Northumberland, was born in Chester Street, Grosvenor Place, London, April 5, 1837. He entered as a commoner at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1857, but left the university without taking a degree. He afterwards visited Florence, and spent some time with the late Walter Savage Landor. His first productions, "The Queen Mother," and "Rosamond," two plays, published in 1861, attracted but little attention. It was followed by "Atalanta in Calydon, a Tragedy," in 1864; "Chastelard," a Tragedy, in 1865; and "Poems and Ballads," in 1866. The latter work was very severely criticised, and led to a kind of literary warfare. In 1866, Mr. W. M. Rossetti published "Poems and Ballads: a Criticism," and Mr. Swinburne himself, "Notes on Poems and Reviews." His later works are "A Song of Italy," 1867; "William Blake: a Critical Essay," 1867; second edition 1868; "Siena: a Poem," 1868; the second part of "Notes on the Royal Academy Exhibition," 1868, the first part of which was written by Mr. W. M. Rossetti; "Ode on the Proclamation of the French Republic, Sept. 4, 1870;" and "Songs before Sunrise," 1871, in which he glorifies Pantheism and Republicanism.

SYBEL, HEINRICH VON, one of the most eminent of living German historians, born at Düsseldorf, Dec. 2, 1817, studied history for four years at Berlin, under the famous Von Ranke, took his degrees at the University of Bonn, and became extraordinary Professor there in 1844. The following year he was appointed ordinary Professor at Marburg, and in 1847 elected a member of the States of Hesse, and deputy in the Diet of Erfurt. Summoned to Bavaria in 1856 by Maximilian II., he became a member of the Munich Academy of Sciences, and was sent on several scientific missions. In 1861, however, he returned to Bonn as Professor, and was elected by that University a member of the Chamber of Deputies at Berlin, being more recently returned to the Constituent Diet of the North German Confederation. His principal work is a "History of the French Revolution," which has been translated into English by Mr. Walter C. Perry, from the third German edition. He is also the author of "Origin of Royalty in Germany," 1845; "The Rising of Europe against Napoleon I.," 1860; and "Minor Historical Writings," 2 vols., 1863–69.

SYDNEY, BISHOP OF. (*See* BARKER, DR.)

SYKES, COL. WILLIAM HENRY, M.P., F.R.S., the male representative of the Dryglington branch of an ancient Yorkshire family, born in 1790, joined the Bombay army in 1804, was present at the siege of Bhurtpoor under Lord Lake, passed as interpreter in the Hindostanee and Mahrattee languages in 1810, served in the Deccan from 1817 till 1820; commanded a regiment at the battles of Kirkee and Poona, and the capture of Hill Forts, and has a medal and clasps, and subsequently commanded a field force south of Punderpoor. He was afterwards statistical reporter to the Government at Bombay from 1824 to 1831, but retired on rank of lieut.-colonel in 1831, with the honorary rank of colonel, which was made substantive in 1854, under the Queen's sign manual. Returning to England, he was chosen a director of the East-India Company in 1840, served as chairman of that company in 1856-7, and was elected Lord Rector of Marischal College and University, Aberdeen, in 1854. In Sept., 1857, the late king of Prussia, in an autograph letter, was pleased to confer upon him the title of Ritter of the second class (Knight Commander) of the order of the Red Eagle of Prussia, as a promoter of scientific and literary research, and in compliment to the East-India Company. In 1840 he was appointed one of the Commissioners of Lieutenancy for London, has been Chairman of the Society of Arts, in 1858 was elected President of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and in 1863 President of the Statistical Society of London, of which he was one of the founders. Colonel Sykes is the author of "Notes on the Religious, Moral, and Political Condition of Ancient India," which has been translated into the French and German languages; of "The Origin and Progress of the Taeping Rebellion in China," published in 1863; of "Comparison of the Organization and Cost of the British and French Army and Navy in 1865–6;" and of numerous papers on the natural history, geology, meteorology, and statistics of India. Having been an unsuccessful candidate for Aberdeen in Aug., 1847, he was returned in March, 1857, and still represents that constituency. He is a Liberal in politics, and has on all occasions voted in favour of an extension of the franchise and the ballot; has taken an active part in the debates for the reduction of the annual estimates, particularly on the vote for fortifications, and has criticised severely our military policy in India since 1860, and European interference in the late Chinese revolutionary movement. He has been the persevering advocate of the rights of the princes and peoples of India, and has twice successfully assisted in putting a Conservative and Liberal Government in a minority in the House of Commons respecting the grievances of Indian officers.

SYME, JOHN THOMAS IRVINE BOSWELL, LL.D., F.L.S., born at Edinburgh, in Dec., 1822, and educated at the Dollar Institution and Edinburgh University; was Curator of the Botanical Society of London, 1851–56; Lecturer on Botany at the Charing Cross Hospital, 1856–63; and Lecturer on Botany at the Westminster Hospital, 1856–67. He is the author of the scientific portion of the third edition of "English Botany," which comprises a new British Flora, &c., 1863–71.

SYRA AND TENOS, ARCHBISHOP OF. (*See* LYCURGOS.)

T.

TAGLIONI, MARIA, dancer, of Italian descent, was born in Stockholm, in March, 1804. Her father was ballet-master at some of the opera-houses on the Continent, and his daughter made her *début* in 1827, at the French Opera, where she achieved a great success, and increased her fame by visits to most of the capitals of Europe, appearing in London in 1838. In the exquisite airy style of her performance, dancing might truly be said to be "the poetry of motion." She was married to Count Gilbert de Voisins, and in 1847 retired from the stage, and has since resided in Italy.

TAIT, THE MOST REV. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, and Primate of all England, is the youngest son of the late Craufurd Tait, Esq., W.S., of Harvieston, co. Clackmannan, his mother being a daughter of the late Sir Islay Campbell, Bart., of Succoth, sometime Lord President of the Court of Session, born in Edinburgh, Dec. 22, 1811, was educated at the High School and at the Academy at Edinburgh, under Archdeacon Williams; went in 1827 to the University of Glasgow, where he attended the lectures of the late Sir Daniel K. Sandford and Mr. Buchanan; was elected in 1830 an Exhibitioner on Snell's foundation, to Balliol College, Oxford, of which he became successively Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor, and graduated B.A. in first-class honours. He subsequently became a Public Examiner of the University. Whilst residing at Oxford in his capacity as college tutor, he took a prominent part in opposing the spread of Tractarian principles, and was one of the four tutors who first drew the attention of the university authorities to the celebrated Tract No. 90, written by Mr. Newman, for the purpose of showing that the Thirty-nine Articles of the Established Church could be honestly subscribed by those who held Roman Catholic doctrines. His opposition, however, to this school of theology, always courteous and open, was marked by the most sincere respect for, and personal attachment to, those who held these peculiar views. The circumstance of Mr. Tait's being in holy orders proved, in the then state of the law, an obstacle to his appointment, in 1838, to succeed the late Sir D. K. Sandford in the Greek chair at Glasgow; but the death of Dr. Arnold in 1842 opened to him a field of greater usefulness, as he was selected to fill the important office of Head Master of Rugby School, where he remained eight years. While there he married a daughter of the late Venerable Archdeacon Spooner, brother of the late Mr. Richard Spooner, long one of the members for Warwickshire, and uncle to the then bishop of Oxford. A severe illness, occasioned by over-exertion in his arduous post, probably induced Dr. Tait to accept from Lord John Russell's government, in April, 1850, the deanery of Carlisle. But, to a man of his mental activity and conscientious devotion to his sacred calling, this could be no post of indolent retirement. He originated, and generally conducted himself, an additional pulpit service on Sundays, besides undertaking an amount of labour in visiting the poor, instructing the young and ignorant, and superintending the public charities of a large town, seldom equalled by the most hard-working parish clergyman, and was at the same time an active member of the Oxford University Commission. The late Dr. Blomfield having resigned the see of London, under a special Act of Parliament, in Aug., 1856, Dr. Tait was nominated to the vacancy. In 1863 he proposed, and by his zealous efforts powerfully contributed to the successful initiation of, an extensive scheme for supplying the deficiency of church accommodation in London, by raising a fund of £1,000,000 in the course of ten years. On the death of the late Dr. Longley, in 1868, Dr. Tait was appointed his successor in the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. The University of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1869. Dr. Tait has written two volumes of sermons preached either at Oxford or in the school chapel at Rugby; a work entitled "The Dangers and Safeguards of Modern Theology," with remarks on the celebrated "Essays and Reviews," published in 1861; the "Word of God and the Ground of Faith," in 1863; Charge to the Clergy, in 1866; and has contributed articles on education and kindred topics to the *Edinburgh* and *North British Reviews*.

TALBOT, William Henry Fox, the chief discoverer of photography, son of the late Wm. D. Talbot, Esq., of Lacock Abbey, Wilts, maternally descended from the earls of Shrewsbury, born in 1800, was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained two university prizes. He represented Chippenham in the Liberal interest in the first reformed Parliament. In his "Pencil of Nature," published in 1844, he has related the steps by which he was led to the discovery of the photographic art, for which he received, in 1842, the medal of the Royal Society. Although he had patented his process, Mr. Fox Talbot generously left it open to the public. Of late years he has devoted himself to the task of deciphering the cuneiform inscriptions obtained from the East. He has written "Hermes, or Classical and Antiquarian Researches," published in 1838–9; "Illustrations of the Antiquity of the Book of Genesis," in 1839; and "English Etymologies," in 1846.

TALBOT DE MALAHIDE (Baron), The Right Hon. James Talbot, LL.D., born Nov. 22, 1805, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was Scholar, and graduated in due course as Senior Optime in Mathematics, and 1st class in the Classical Tripos. He was returned to the House of Commons as member in the Liberal interest for Athlone, in Dec., 1832, and was defeated at the general election in Jan., 1835. He succeeded to the Irish title in 1850, on his father's death, and was created a peer of England in 1856. Lord Talbot is President of the Archæological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, which owes much of its present prosperity to his influence and activity. He is President of the Geological and Zoological Societies of Dublin; a V.P. of the Royal Dublin Society, F.R.S., F.S.A., and a Member of the Council of the Royal Irish Academy, of which institution indeed he was for some time President, but resigned the office in Nov., 1869. It is understood that he is collecting materials for a monograph of the noble house of Talbot, including the various Irish branches, as well as the senior branch, of which the Earl of Shrewsbury is the head. Lord Talbot is hereditary Lord Admiral of Malahide, and the castle and estates of Malahide have been in the possession of his ancestors for nearly 700 years in direct male descent. He has been a Lord in waiting to the Queen.

TAMBERLIK, Henri, tenor singer, born at Rome in 1820, made his first appearance at Naples in 1841, and after visiting various parts of Europe, sang at Covent Garden Opera, London. He fulfilled engagements in North and South America, and sang at Paris in 1858, and again in 1869. In the latter year he established a large manufactory of firearms at Madrid.

TAMBURINI, Antonio, singer, born at Faenza, March 28, 1800, made his first appearance at Bologna in 1818. He sang with great success in various parts of Italy, appeared in England in 1832, and afterwards at Paris. For twenty years he was a great favourite with the public, and having amassed a fortune, retired to Sèvres.

TANN, General Ludwig, Baron

VON DER, was born in 1805, at the town of Tann, in Bavaria, ceded in 1866 to Prussia. As a boy he went to Munich to receive his education, and on its completion he was entered, in 1833, as 2nd Lieutenant in the 1st Bavarian artillery regiment. In 1840 he rose to be Superior Lieutenant, and was, at the same time, transferred to the General Quartermaster's staff, where, by diligence and superior culture, he succeeded in obtaining, in 1844, the rank of Captain to the Adjutant of the Crown Prince Maximilian. After Prince Maximilian had ascended the throne, and had nominated his friend a Major and Adjutant of the wing, he approved Von der Tann's resolve to fight for the liberation of Schleswig-Holstein. Major von der Tann, with Count Fr. Bothmer and others, joined a free corps, of which he undertook the command, and not only among the Danes, but also at Hoptrup (June 7, 1848), and at the storming of the trenches at Düppel, exhibited great skill and valour. In 1850, owing to special circumstances, he forsook the service of Bavaria, but, in Nov. of the same year, returned to it with the rank of Colonel. In March, 1855, he became Major-General; in April, 1859, Commandant of the First Infantry Brigade; and in 1859 General Adjutant of the King. About a year later he was appointed Lieutenant-General and Commandant-General in Augsburg. In the war of 1866 he became chief of the general staff of Field-Marshal Prince Charles. Having on Jan. 8, 1869, attained the rank of General of Infantry, he undertook, on the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, the supreme command of the First Bavarian Army Corps, which took a prominent part in the battles of Wörth and of Sedan. Gen. von der Tann also led the march from Paris against the French forces at Artenoy and Orleans, which latter city he captured.

TARVER, THE REV. CHARLES FÉRAL, son of J. C. Tarver, Esq., many years French master at Eton College, born in 1820, was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, of which he was Scholar and Fellow, graduating B.A. in 1842, and M.A. in 1846. From 1852 till 1854 he was Curate of the Chapel Royal, Windsor Park, and from 1855 till 1859, in which year he accompanied the Prince to Rome, Spain, and Portugal, as his chaplain and director of studies, was classical tutor to the Prince of Wales. He was appointed Rector of St. John's Ilketshall, Suffolk, in 1855; Chaplain to the Queen in 1858; Honorary Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, and Vicar of St. Peter's, in the Isle of Thanet, in 1863; and Honorary Canon of Canterbury in 1870.

TASMANIA, BISHOP OF. (*See* BROMBY, DR.)

TAUCHNITZ (BARON), BERNHARD CHRISTIAN, publisher at Leipsic, celebrated for his editions of Greek and Latin Classics, Hebrew and Greek Bibles, but best known to English travellers and writers for his neat continental editions of British authors, is a member of an old family of booksellers and printers, Karl Tauchnitz, half a century ago, having made himself famous for his cheap editions of the Classics. He founded an independent establishment in 1837, and, in 1841, began his series of English authors. At that time there was no international copyright, yet he resolved to obtain the sanction of the authors to the republication of their works, and to pay them for permission to include them in his series. This collection consists of upwards of 800 volumes, and is continually increasing. In order to mark his appreciation of the endeavours of Tauchnitz to familiarize in Germany the *chefs-d'œuvre* of a literature of which he himself was so great an admirer, the duke of Saxe-Coburg, the brother of the late Prince Consort, raised him to the rank of Baron.

TAYLER, FREDERICK, painter in water-colours, born near Elstree, Herts, April 30, 1804, became a contributor to the exhibitions of the Old Water-colour Society in 1831, his pictures being chiefly taken from subjects in Highland, rural, and sporting life; such as the "Hawking Parties" of past times; "Unkennelling" and "Calling out of Cover" of modern times; or "Troopers of Two Centuries since," "Wayside Travellers" and "Harvest Carts" of to-day. Some of his earlier "Scenes on the Moors" were painted in conjunction with the late Mr. George Barrett. Occasionally he has executed compositions of importance from Sir W. Scott's works, in which his spirited style in the painting of horses and dogs is turned to good account, as in the "Festival of the Popinjay," in 1854. He went to Paris as one of the jurors in the Fine Art Department of the French Great Exhibition in 1855, and received the Cross of the Legion of Honour. Mr. Tayler, who has illustrated several books, including an edition of Sir Roger de Coverley, and many of whose etchings are to be found in the works of the Etching Club, of which he is a member, was unanimously elected President of the Society of Painters in Water-colours in 1858. He resigned that office in June, 1871.

TAYLOR, Alfred Swaine, M.D., F.R.S., born at Northfleet, Kent, in Dec., 1806, was educated at a private school, entered as a pupil at the united Hospitals of Guy's and St. Thomas's, under Sir Astley Cooper and the late Mr. Jos. H. Green, in Oct., 1823, and continued his medical studies at Guy's on its separation from the other hospital until 1828. He went to study in the chief medical schools of France, Germany, and Italy, became by examination a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1830, after having passed the Society of Apothecaries; a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in 1848; and was elected Fellow of this College in 1853. Dr. Taylor, who had become a F.R.S. in Nov., 1845, received from the Treasurer and Governors of Guy's Hospital the first appointment to the chair of Medical Jurisprudence, which he continues to hold. In 1832 he was elected joint Professor in Chemistry at Guy's Hospital with the late Mr. A. Aikin, and occupied that chair without an associate from 1851 to 1870, when he resigned the professorship. He has been for many years consulted by the Government in reference to cases of alleged murder by poisoning and others of a medico-legal nature. He is the author of works on Medical Jurisprudence, on Poisons, and on Chemistry, well known to members of the medical and legal professions, and has received from the University of St. Andrews the honorary degree of M.D.

TAYLOR, Bayard (originally James Bayard), was born near Kennett Square, Chester County, Pennsylvania, Jan. 11, 1825, and became an apprentice in a printing office at Westchester in 1842. He travelled in Europe, mostly on foot, for two years (1844–46), at an expense of only $500 (£100), and on his return published "Views Afoot; or, Europe seen with Knapsack and Staff." He had previously published "Ximena, and other Poems." On his return from Europe he edited a paper at Phœnixville, Pa., for one year, and afterwards contributed to the *Literary World* and the *New York Tribune*. In 1849 he became a member of the editorial staff of the *Tribune*, and a stockholder in the Tribune Association. He also visited California, and returned in 1850 by way of Mexico. In August, 1851, he left the United States on a third tour, from which he returned in Dec., 1853, having travelled more than fifty thousand miles in Asia, Africa, and Europe. In July, 1856, he set out upon a fourth tour, through Northern and Eastern Europe, returning in Oct., 1858. In 1862 he accepted the post of Secretary of Legation to the American Embassy at St. Petersburg, and in 1863 became Chargé d'Affaires there. He had previously married a daughter of Professor Hansen, the distinguished German astronomer. After his return from Russia, in 1864, Mr. Taylor devoted himself to writing and lecturing. He re-visited California, and made a somewhat protracted stay in Colorado and the region once known as the Great American Desert, in 1866–67. In 1871, with a party of friends, he traversed the route of the Northern Pacific Railway, and made an excursion into the new British province of Manitoba. He had occasionally mingled volumes of poetry among his descriptive works, but until 1863 had never attempted anything in the way of fiction. In that year his first novel appeared, and has been succeeded by three others, all of which have been favourably received. Mr. Taylor's principal works are eleven volumes of travels; viz. "Views Afoot, or Europe;" "Eldorado; or, Mexico and California;" "Central Africa;" "Greece and Russia;" "Home and Abroad," two series; "India, China, and Japan;" "Lands of the Saracen;" "Northern Travel;" "By-Ways of Europe;" "Colorado." A volume giving his observations of the route of the Northern Pacific Railway and Manitoba is nearly ready. He is also the author of four novels,—"Hannah Thurston;" "John Godfrey;" "Story of Kennett;" and "Joseph and his Friend;" and of seven volumes of poetry, viz., "Poems of the Orient;" "Poems of Home and Travel;" "The Poet's Journal;" "Complete Poetical Works;" "The Picture of St. John;" "Goethe's Faust, translated into English Verse," two vols. Mr. Taylor has edited "A Cyclopædia of Travel;" "The Life, Travels, and Books of Alexander von Humboldt;" "Auerbach's Villa on the Rhine;" "The Illustrated Library of Travel, Exploration, and Adventure," of which two volumes, "Japan," and "Wild Men and Wild Beasts," have already appeared; and "Frithiofs Saga, from the Swedish of Esaias Tegner." Several of his works have been translated into French, German, and Russian.

TAYLOR, Sir Henry, K.C.M.G. and D.C.L., dramatist and essayist, born in 1800, has written the following dramas: "Isaac Comnenus," "Philip Van Artevelde," "Edwin the Fair," "A Sicilian Summer," and "St. Clement's Eve," published respectively in 1827, 1834, 1842, 1850, and 1862. "The Statesman," a book containing views and maxims respecting the transaction of public business, which had been suggested to the author, as he himself declares, by twelve years of official life in the civil service, was published as early as 1836. It was followed by "Notes from Life," based on his own experience, consisting of essays on such subjects as Choice in Marriage, Humility and Independence, the Life Poetic, Children; and "Notes from Books," including an essay on "The Ways of the Rich and Great;" and three others on modern poets, reprinted from the *Quarterly Review*, both published in 1848. A collective edition of his poetical works, in three volumes, was published in 1863, and it is understood that new editions of each are shortly to be sent to the press.

TAYLOR (Baron), Isidore-Sévérin-Justin, traveller and author, of English descent, born at Brussels, Aug. 15, 1789, was educated at Paris. Having studied drawing, at the age of eighteen he earned a modest competence by the aid of his pen and pencil, and then travelled abroad for a time. On the return of the Bourbons, he espoused their cause, and was raised to the rank of lieut. of artillery, went through the Spanish campaign of 1823, as staff-officer and as aide-de-camp of Gen. D'Orsay, but did not neglect his artistic pursuits. He has been a member of various art and scientific commissions in France, and under the auspices of Charles X. proceeded to Egypt to bring home the obelisk of Luxor, which stands in the Place de la Concorde, at Paris. As a Royal Commissioner of the Théâtre Français, he was able to introduce some useful reforms, and he was employed for many years in making large purchases abroad of pictures, to enrich the great

French collections. Baron Taylor, who actively interested himself on behalf of an institution previously unknown in France,—the Friendly Society for the Benefit of Painters, Musicians, and Artists generally, has written some dramas and several useful works on the arts; among which may be mentioned, "Voyage Pittoresque en Espagne," 1826; "La Syrie," 1837; and "Pélerinage à Jérusalem," 1841. Baron Taylor was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour in 1822, Officer in 1833, and Commander in 1837; was elected a member of the Paris Academy of Fine Arts in 1847, and was nominated to the Senate by an Imperial decree, dated May 6, 1869.

TAYLOR, The Right Hon. Thomas Edward, M.P., son of the Hon. and Rev. E. Taylor, and nephew of the first marquis of Headfort, born in 1812, received a commission in the Dragoon Guards in 1829, and became captain. He was first returned to the House of Commons as one of the members for the county of Dublin, in July, 1841, and retains his seat; was Lord of the Treasury in Lord Derby's second administration, in 1858–9, and was appointed one of the Joint Secretaries to the Treasury in Lord Derby's third administration, in July, 1866. This office he held till Oct., 1868. He was sworn of the Privy Council, and took the oath of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Nov. 7, 1868, but he only held the office a short time, as the Conservative ministry resigned on Dec. 2 following. Colonel Taylor, who has been a lieut.-colonel of the Meath Militia since 1846, is a magistrate and deputy-lieut. of Meath.

TAYLOR, Tom, author of nearly a hundred dramatic pieces, a tenth of them being adaptations from French plays or novels, born at Sunderland, in 1817, was educated at the Grange School, and went through two sessions at Glasgow University, in the course of which he received three gold medals and several other prizes. From Glasgow he proceeded, in 1837, to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took a degree as a junior optime, and in the first class of the classical tripos, and was elected a Fellow of Trinity. Mr. Taylor, who held for two years the Professorship of English Language and Literature at University College, London, was called to the bar of the Inner Temple in Nov., 1845, and went the Northern circuit until his appointment to the Assistant Secretaryship of the Board of Health, in March, 1850, and on the reconstruction of that board in 1854, he was appointed Secretary, with a salary of £1,000 per annum. When the board was abolished, and its functions were transferred to the Local Government Act Office, a department of the Home Office, Mr. Taylor was made Secretary of that department, which is charged with the execution of the important duties devolving on the Home Secretary under the Sanitary Act of 1866. Amongst his most successful comedies may be mentioned "Still Waters run Deep," "Victims," "An Unequal Match," "The Contested Election," "The Overland Route," and the "Ticket-of-Leave Man." In conjunction with Mr. Charles Reade, Mr. Taylor has written some popular dramas, and has contributed to *Punch* several articles in prose and verse. He compiled and edited the "Autobiography of B. R. Haydon," from the journals of that painter, published in 1853; the "Autobiography and Correspondence of the late C. R. Leslie, R.A.," published in 1859; and the "Life and Times of Sir Joshua Reynolds," left incomplete by the late Mr. Leslie, R.A., in 1865. He has also revived the dramatic "History," in blank verse and five acts, in his "'Twixt Axe and Crown," and "Joan of Arc" produced at the New Queen's Theatre. Mrs. Tom Taylor is known under her maiden name of Miss Laura Barker, as a musical composer of marked originality and power. She has contributed an original overture and entr'acte music to her husband's Joan of Arc.

TCHIHATCHEF (or Chikachov), Peter de, geologist and naturalist, descended from a Bohemian family, born in 1812, at Gatchina, in the neighbourhood of St. Petersburg, at an early age devoted himself to literature. He was attached to the Russian Embassy at Constantinople, and his position as a diplomatist gave him the opportunity of writing on the geography and ethnology of many European and Asiatic countries which he visited. In 1844 he resigned his official appointments, sold his estates in Russia, and set out to explore Asia Minor. His splendid work, "L'Asie Mineure," &c., a physical, statistical, and archæological description of the countries he visited, was published in 1853–6; and he has contributed to the Transactions of various learned societies. He resides usually at Paris, is a member of various scientific bodies, and has received various orders.

TEALE, The Rev. William Henry, M.A., born in 1810, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in honours in 1834. Having taken orders, he was collated in 1843 to the Vicarage of Roystone, Yorkshire, which he vacated in 1861, on being appointed to the Rectory of Devizes, Wilts, and he is rural dean. He has written "Lives of Eminent English Laymen," 1842; "Lives of Eminent English Divines," 1846; a translation of "The Confession of Augsburg, with introduction and Notes;" "Education in England historically considered," 1850; and has contributed to religious periodical literature. He also edited the seven Sermons preached at the consecration of the Parish Church of Leeds in 1841, and other works.

TECK (Prince), His Royal Highness Francis Paul Charles Louis Alexander, Count of Hohenstein, only son of Duke Alexander of Würtemberg and the Countess Hohenstein, was born Aug. 27, 1837. By the German law, the marriage of his mother to Duke Alexander was only recognized as morganatic, and consequently Prince Teck and his two sisters bore the titles of Count and Countess of Hohenstein until Dec. 1, 1863, when a royal decree of the king of Würtemberg conferred upon them the title of Prince and Princesses Teck. His Royal Highness served in the Austrian army, but resigned his commission in 1866. He married the Princess Mary Adelaide of Cambridge June 12, and was created an hon. G.C.B. (civil division), July 6, 1866.

TEGETMEIER, William B., F.Z.S., of German extraction, born at Colnbrook, Bucks, in 1816, and educated for the medical profession at University College, London, was formerly Lecturer on Natural and Applied Science at the Home and Colonial Training College. He has written "The Poultry Book," "Pigeons," "Manual on Principles of Domestic Economy," used as a text-book in the Government training colleges; and numerous papers read before the Royal, Entomological, and Zoological Societies, and the British Association. He has devoted much attention to the variation of species, and assisted Mr. Charles Darwin in the preparation of his volumes on "The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication," and other works. Mr. Tegetmeier is editor of several departments in the *Field* newspaper.

TEMPLE, The Right Rev. Frederick, D.D., Bishop of Exeter, son of an officer in the army, born Nov. 30, 1821, was educated at the Grammar-school at Tiverton, and proceeding to Oxford, became Scholar of Balliol College, and took his degree of B.A. in 1842 as a double first-class. He was elected Fellow and Mathematical Tutor of his college, and, having been ordained in 1846, was appointed Principal of the Training College at Kneller Hall, near Twickenham, in 1848. This post he resigned in 1855; and having held an Inspectorship of Schools during the interval, was appointed, on the resignation of Dr. Goulburn, in 1858, Head Master of Rugby School. Dr. Temple, who was a Chaplain to the Queen, gained some notoriety in 1860, as the author of the first of the seven "Essays and Reviews," which caused so much controversy soon after their appearance. At the general election of 1868, Dr. Temple took an active part in Warwickshire in support of Mr. Gladstone's measure for the disestablishment of the Irish Church; and the Premier nominated him to the bishopric of Exeter, in succession to the late Dr. Philpotts,—an appointment which caused considerable commotion in clerical circles. The confirmation of Dr. Temple's election took place Dec. 8, 1869, at the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, when Bishop Trower, as the representative of a portion of the clergy who were opposed to Dr. Temple, because he was the author of one of the "Essays and Reviews," instructed counsel to oppose the election. Counsel were accordingly heard on both sides, and Dr. Temple's election was confirmed by the Vicar-General. Dr. Temple received episcopal consecration at Westminster, Dec. 21, 1869, together with the bishops-elect of Bath and Wells, and of the Falkland Islands. Dr. Temple published "Sermons preached in Rugby Chapel, in 1858–60," in 1861.

TENNANT, James, F.G.S., Professor of Geology at King's College, London, was born early in the century. He has compiled "A Catalogue of Fossils found in the British Isles;" "Treatise on Geology, Mineralogy, and Crystallography" (jointly with Professors Ansted and Mitchell), published in 1857; "Art-Gems and Precious Stones;" "A Description of the Imperial State Crown preserved in the Jewel-house at the Tower of London;" "Iceland Spars;" and "A Stratigraphical List of British Fossils," with remarks on their character and localities.

TENNIEL, John, artist, son of Mr. John Baptist Tenniel, born in London, in 1820, was educated at Kensington. At a very early age he showed a taste for art, and whilst a boy his first picture was exhibited, and sold at the Gallery of British Artists in Suffolk Street. He studied art in his own way, and may be said to have been entirely self-taught. He was a successful candidate in one of the Cartoon competitions in Westminster Hall in 1845, painted a fresco in the Palace at Westminster, and has only produced a few pictures since, chiefly for private collections. In 1851 he became a member of *Punch's* "staff," and from that time has contributed to the illustration of that periodical. He has illustrated, wholly or in part, many Christmas books and other works; amongst which may be mentioned "Æsop's Fables," "Lalla Rookh," "The Ingoldsby Legends," and *Once a Week*.

TENNYSON, Alfred, D.C.L., F.R.S., Poet Laureate, third son of the late Rev. G. C. Tennyson, the elder brother of the late Right Hon. C. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, was born in 1809, at his father's parsonage, at Somerby, Lincolnshire; his mother, who died in 1865, being a daughter of the Rev. Stephen Fytche. He was educated by his father, and in due course proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge. With the exception of a volume of poems published in conjunction with his brother Charles, when they were boys, and a prize poem, composed whilst an undergraduate at Cambridge, Mr. Tennyson did not publish anything till 1830, when "Poems chiefly Lyrical" appeared, and from 1842 the steady and rapid growth of his fame may be traced. The two volumes then issued were in part merely a republication, but the most important poems were those added to his former productions. It was at once apparent that the author of the "Mort d'Arthur," "Locksley Hall," the "May Queen," and the "Two Voices," was entitled to take the first rank among English poets, a reputation which was more than sustained by the two great works which followed. So well known and popular, indeed, had Mr. Tennyson become after the publication of "In Memoriam," in 1850, that it seemed only a "matter of course," upon the death of

Wordsworth, in 1851, that the privilege of wearing "the laurel greener from the brows of him who uttered nothing base" should be offered to him. The "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington" was published in 1852, on the morning of the funeral; and since that occurrence few events of more than ordinary interest in the eyes of Englishmen have taken place without eliciting from the Laureate some poem worthy of the occasion. He has written "Poems chiefly Lyrical," published in 1830; "Poems," in 1832; "Poems," 2 vols., in 1842; "The Princess, a Medley," in 1847; "In Memoriam," issued anonymously, in 1850; "Maude, and other Poems," in 1855; "The Idylls of the King," in 1858; "Enoch Arden, and other Poems," in 1864; "The Holy Grail, and other Poems," published Dec. 15, 1869; and "The Window, or the Songs of the Wrens," in 1870. "A Concordance to the entire Works of Alfred Tennyson," published in 1869, is a remarkable proof of the Laureate's wondrous popularity. At the Commemoration of 1855, the University of Oxford, giving expression to the universal feeling of England, conferred on the poet the honorary degree of D.C.L., and the fellows of his own college, Trinity, Cambridge, endorsing the judgment of the sister university, subscribed to purchase his bust (by Woolner), which they have placed in the vestibule of their library, and in 1869 they unanimously elected him an honorary fellow of the college.

THEED, William, an eminent sculptor, was born at Trentham, Staffordshire, in 1804, and received his education at Ealing. His principal works are a marble group of the Queen and Prince Consort, life size, at Windsor Castle; a colossal bronze statue of the Prince Consort at Coburg, and a replica for Sydney, New South Wales; a third colossal bronze of the Prince at Balmoral, also one the natural size of life, in marble, at Balmoral Castle; a marble statue of the Duchess of Kent, life size, at Frogmore; a monument in marble, to the memory of the Duchess of Gloucester in St. George's Chapel, Windsor; a colossal bronze statue of Sir Isaac Newton, erected at Grantham, 12 feet in height; twelve bronze reliefs, subjects from English history, in the House of Lords; Burke, in marble, heroic size; Hallam, the historian, in St. Paul's; Mackintosh the historian's monument in Westminster Abbey; and a marble mural monument, bust, and allegorical figures, to the memory of Sir Herbert Edwards, in Westminster Abbey; a marble statue, heroic size, of Sir William Peel, of the Naval Brigade, in Greenwich Hospital; another colossal statue in marble, of Sir William Peel at Calcutta; and a third in Sandy Church, Bedfordshire; a statue of the late Lord Derby in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, and one in the Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall. Mr. Theed recently erected the very colossal marble group of "Africa," being one of the principal corners of the Albert Memorial, and has now in progress a colossal statue of the late Sir Robt. Peel, for Huddersfield, and a statue of the late Henry Booth for Liverpool.

THIELE, Just Mathias, author, born at Copenhagen, Dec. 13, 1795, entered the Royal Library in 1820 as a copyist, became Secretary, was appointed Inspector of Stamps in 1835, and Secretary and Librarian to the Academy of Sciences, and a Counsellor of State, in 1851. He has written an interesting volume on the "Youth-Time of Thorwaldsen," published in 1851; an able notice of that great artist's works, several novels and dramas, a "History of the Engravings in the Copenhagen Collection," and other works, distinguished by research and ability. He was made a Knight of the Order of the Danebrog in 1835, and of the Order of Vasa in 1847.

THIERRY, Amédée-Simon-Dominique, brother of the late eminent historian Jacques Nicolas Augustin Thierry, born at Blois, Aug. 2, 1797, and educated for a schoolmaster, devoted himself to literature, and wrote several articles in the *Revue*

Encyclopédique. His principal work, "L'Histoire des Gaulois," appeared in 1828, and gained for him the chair of History in the Academy of Besançon, but his liberalism soon lost him this post. After the revolution of July, 1830, he was appointed Prefect of the Haute-Saône, and he introduced several important reforms into that department of France. He has written "Histoire de la Gaule sous l'Administration Romaine," published in 1840–2, a continuation of the former work; "Récits et Nouveaux Récits de l'Histoire Romaine," in 1860–4; "Tableaux de l'Empire Romain," in 1862; "Histoire d'Attila et de ses Successeurs," a new edition in 1864; and "St. Jérôme, la Société Chrétienne à Rome et l'Émigration Romaine en Terre Sainte," in 1867. He was made a member of the Institute in 1841, Officer of the Legion of Honour, May 6, 1846; was promoted Commander June 16, 1856; and Grand Officer Aug. 14, 1868. M. Thierry was nominated a Senator Jan. 18, 1860.

THIERS, LOUIS-ADOLPHE, President of the French Republic, born April 16, 1797, at Marseilles, where his father was a working locksmith; obtained admission to the public school, in which he made marked progress, and studied geometry with a view to the military profession. His friends decided to bring him up to the law, and he was sent to Aix, where he studied under M. Arnaud. In due time he made his appearance at the bar, but with very indifferent success, and this disappointment induced him to turn his attention to literature, and he accordingly set out for Paris. By great perseverance he gained a footing in literary society, and having obtained an introduction to the conductor of the *Constitutionnel*, was engaged to write political articles. The first volume of his "History of the French Revolution" appeared in 1823, and the tenth, completing the work, in 1832. In the *National*, he opposed the unconstitutional proceedings of Charles X. and his minister Polignac, and, after the revolution of July, 1830, held various minor official posts, and was made Under-Secretary of State under Lafitte's administration. About this period he was elected Deputy for Aix, and distinguished himself by his financial ability and oratorical power. In 1832 he was appointed Minister of the Interior, which he soon exchanged for the portfolio of Commerce and Public Works. In 1836 he was President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; and in March, 1840, again held that office. It was during his ministry that the Syrian question assumed, through his manœuvres, such a threatening aspect as nearly to involve France in war with the other great powers. The king soon afterwards requested his retirement. He employed his leisure in writing his "History of the Consulate and Empire," in continuation of his former work, of which the first volume appeared in 1845, and the twentieth, completing the work, in 1862. The revolution of February, 1848, found him unprepared, and when the Republic was proclaimed, Thiers was a National Guard, with a musket on his shoulder. His talents and caution, however, secured him a position, first, in the Constituent, and then in the National Assembly. On the elevation of Louis-Napoleon to the Presidency, it was thought by many that Thiers, whom the prince had proclaimed as his minister, in the abortive expedition of Boulogne, in 1840, would take office; but, though he professed to accept the Republic heartily, he was banished during the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, and, after living some time in Switzerland, was permitted to return to Paris. M. Thiers busied himself exclusively with painting and the fine arts during the first twelve years of the empire, though it is not easy to discover why he should not have become one of Napoleon's ministers. Napoleon III., who was one of his admirers, did his utmost to achieve in politics, the arts, and in municipal matters all that he had seen attempted by M. Thiers; and it has been asked whether it was the emperor or M. Thiers who was unwilling to form an alliance. Whatever may have been the cause of their estrangement, M. Thiers did not re-enter the Chamber till 1863, when he was elected Deputy for the department of the Seine by the Liberal opposition. He successively attacked the administration of the finances, the municipal administration of Baron Haussmann and the foreign policy of the emperor. "The empire has no more faults to commit," he sarcastically said, after Sadowa. All the speeches he delivered afterwards taunted Government with the loss of its foreign *prestige*, and may be considered among the principal instigations to the disastrous war of 1870. It is true that when the conflict became inevitable he made a fine speech, in which he proved that the Government was not ready, and was rushing headlong to certain defeat; but the warning came too late. The early disasters of the war brought M. Thiers into a very prominent position. On Aug. 17, 1870, he delivered a remarkable speech in the Corps Législatif, expressing a hope that Paris would, in case of necessity, oppose an invincible resistance to the enemy, and for that purpose, he said, it would be necessary to make a waste around Paris for the enemy, and to cause abundance in the capital by allowing the inhabitants of the surrounding country to take refuge in it with all their produce. Ten days later he was appointed a member of the Paris Defence Committee; and although he declined to become a member of the Government of the National Defence, formed on the downfall of the empire, he voluntarily undertook diplomatic journeys to the courts of England, Russia, Austria, and Italy to implore aid for France. He arrived in London Sept. 13, 1870, and after being visited at the French embassy by Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone, left on the 18th for St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Florence. This self-imposed mission was unsuccessful, and in Oct. M. Thiers returned to Tours, whence he proceeded to the head-quarters of the King of Prussia at Versailles to open negotiations for peace in accordance with the suggestion of the four neutral Powers. The authority with which he had been invested by the Delegate Government at Tours to treat with the enemy on behalf of the French Republic was ratified by the Government of the National Defence in Paris, and the veteran statesman had several interviews with Count Bismarck, Nov. 1–6, in order to obtain an armistice of twenty-five days, so as to enable elections to be held throughout the country, and a National Government to be in this way regularly established; but the negotiations fell through in consequence of the German Chancellor's stern refusal to permit the revictualling of Paris and the other besieged fortresses. Returning to Tours, M. Thiers again placed his services at the disposal of the Delegate Government, which, on Dec. 9, removed to Bordeaux. The efforts of M. Thiers to restore peace acquired for him the gratitude of his countrymen, as was proved, after the capitulation of Paris, by his being elected to the National Assembly by one-third of the nation. This immense popularity naturally pointed him out to the Assembly as the future head of the Provisional Government, and one of the first acts of the Chamber was to confer that dignity upon him, Feb. 17, 1871. Besides the prerogatives of "Chief of the Executive Power," he also possessed the privileges of a deputy, and was allowed to take part in the deliberations of the Assembly whenever he pleased. The latter faculty was precious while the Assembly held its sittings at Bordeaux, for without the good sense contained in M. Thiers' replies to the enthusiastic advocates of *guerre à outrance*, and to the passionate appeals of such deputies as M. Keller not to abandon Alsace and Lorraine, it is by no means certain that the Assembly would have accepted the terms of peace offered by Prussia. On Feb. 28, M. Thiers introduced to the Assembly the preliminaries of the Treaty of Peace, which he had assisted in concluding two days previously at Versailles, subject to the ratification of the National Assembly. After a very animated debate these preliminaries were sorrowfully voted (March 1) by 546 "Ayes," against 107 "Noes." By this memorable treaty France renounced in favour of the German Empire the fifth part of Lorraine, including Metz and Thionville, and Alsace less Belfort; France binding herself also to pay to Germany five milliards of francs, of which one milliard was to be paid in 1871, and the remaining four milliards by instalments extending over three years. It was stipulated that as soon as the treaty was ratified the German troops should begin to evacuate the interior of Paris and some departments lying in the western region, the evacuation of the other departments to take place gradually after payment of the first milliard, and proportionately to the payment of the other four milliards. In March, 1871, the National Assembly removed to Versailles, and on the 18th of that month Paris fell into the hands of the Communists, who about the 6th of April destroyed M. Thiers' house; and it was not till May 22 that the capital was recovered to the Government by the army under Marshal MacMahon. The supplementary elections of July gave additional power to the policy of M. Thiers in the Assembly, which, on August 31, by a very large majority, prolonged his tenure of office "until it shall have concluded its labours," increased his powers and changed his designation from "Chief of the Executive Power" to "President of the French Republic." M. Thiers has chiefly directed his energies to hasten the evacuation of the occupied districts by paying off the instalments of the war indemnity, and to the reorganization of the French army. He was made Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, April 27, 1840, and has received several foreign orders.

THIRLWALL, The Right Rev. Connop, D.D., Bishop of St. David's, born at Stepney, Middlesex, Feb. 11, 1797, was educated at the Charterhouse and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1825, was ordained in 1828, and became Rector of Kirby Underdale, Yorkshire. He was Tutor of Trinity College, Craven Scholar, and Bell's Scholar, in 1815; 22nd Senior Optime and Senior Chancellor's Medallist, in 1818; and Examiner for the Classical Tripos, in 1828, 1829, 1830, 1832, and 1834. He was for some time Classical Examiner in the University of London, is Visitor of St. David's College, Lampeter, and was made Bishop of St. David's in 1840. He has written a "History of Greece," first published in 1835–40, in Lardner's "Cabinet Cyclopædia," and since re-issued in a larger form. He was, with the late Archdeacon Hare, joint-translator of "Niebuhr's Roman History," and one of the editors of the "Cambridge Philological Museum." His speech on "The Irish Church," delivered in the House of Lords June 15, 1869, was published in a separate form.

THOLUCK, Friederich-August-Gottreu, theologian, born at Breslau, March 30, 1799, received his education in the university of that city, and proceeding to Berlin, prosecuted Oriental studies under the celebrated Von Diez. Whilst thus engaged, his attention was specially directed to that class of controversial theology which the scepticism of modern Germany has evoked, and he published a series of works in which he unfolded and vindicated the leading doctrines of the Christian dispensation. The first of these—"The Doctrine of the Sinner, and of the Mediator"—is well known in its translated form in this country, as are many of his other works; such as "Translation and Exposition of the Psalms," "Exposition of the Sermon on the Mount," "Authenticity of the Evangelical History," Sermons on the "Chief Phases of the Christian Faith and Life," "Hours of Devotion," and "Literary Guide for Christian Theology, and Science in General." In the department of Oriental literature he has produced—"Collection of Flowers from the Eastern Mystics," and "Speculative Doctrines of a Trinity of the late Orientals," published between 1821 and 1826. Dr. Tholuck held the post of Extraordinary Professor of Theology in the University of Berlin in 1824, whence, in 1826, he was transferred in the same capacity to that of Halle. Compelled to relinquish his duties in consequence of ill-health, he held, in 1829, the office of Chaplain to the Prussian embassy at Rome, and was appointed, in 1843, to the Consistory of Magdeburg, where he became Superior Councillor in 1867.

THOMAS, The Rev. David, D.D., is a native of Wales, and was educated at Newport Pagnel. He entered upon his work as a Congregationalist minister in 1841. Having accepted a charge at Stockwell, he started *The Homilist*, a monthly periodical, of which twenty-nine volumes have been issued. On the motion of Dr. Baird, the College of Waynerburgh, in the United States, conferred upon him the degree of D.D., *honoris causâ*. Dr. Thomas is the author of "The Philosophy of Happiness;" "A Biblical Liturgy;" "Resurrections: Thoughts on Duty and Destiny," 1862; "The Genius of the Gospel, a Homiletic Commentary on the Gospel of St. Matthew," 1864; and "A Homiletic Commentary on the Acts of the Apostles," 1870.

THOMAS, Mrs. Jane, whose maiden name was Pinhorn, born at Woolwich, in Kent, early in the century, was married to the Rev. Edward Thomas, of Billesdon, Leicestershire, May 11, 1824. This lady has written "Tranquil Hours, Poems," published in 1838; "Sir Redmond, a Metrical Romance," in 1839; "Poems," in 1846; "The Merchant's Daughter of Toulon, a Play," performed at the Marylebone Theatre in Dec., 1855, and published in 1856; "Autumnal Leaves, and other Poems," in 1860; and "Primroses by a River's Brim," in 1865. She has contributed to the *Metropolitan*, the *Old Monthly*, *Ainsworth's Magazine*, and other periodicals, and has written several popular songs and fugitive pieces.

THOMAS, The Right Rev. Mesac, D.D., Bishop of Goulburn (Australia), was born at Typoeth, Cardiganshire, in 1816, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1840, M.A. 1843, D.D., 1863). After officiating as a curate at Birmingham, he became Vicar of Tuddenham, Suffolk, 1843–45; incumbent of Attleborough, Warwickshire, 1845–51; and was secretary to the Colonial and Continental Church Society from the latter date until 1863, when he was consecrated first Bishop of Goulburn. His diocese, erected in 1863 out of a portion of the Sydney diocese, is bounded on the north by the 34° of south latitude, on the west by South Australia, and on the south by Victoria.

THOMPSON, The Rev. Henry, M.A., born in 1797, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, graduated B.A. in 1822, and M.A. in 1825. He obtained Sir W. Browne's medal for the Latin ode during his undergraduate course, and was a successful competitor, with a Latin essay, for the first Members' Prize. He has written "The Life of Hannah More," published in 1838; "Davidica, Sermons on the Life of David," in 1826; "Pastoralia, a Manual of Helps for the Parochial Clergy," in 1830; "Concionalia, Outlines of Sermons for Parochial Use throughout the Year," in 1853; "Concionalia," second series, 1871; translated Schiller's "Maid of Orleans" (to which he has prefixed a critical preface) in 1848; and contributed largely to the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," having edited, and, for the most part, written, "The History of Roman Literature," as well as a portion of "The History of Greek Literature." He published "Original Ballads by Living Authors" (1850), translated several German ballads, wrote various pieces in

"Lyra Messianica," "Lyra Mystica," "Lyra Eucharistica," "Lyra Sanctorum," &c.; has contributed to various periodicals, religious and secular; and has published various separate sermons and tracts. Having been for some years curate of Wrington, Somerset, he was appointed to the Vicarage of Chard in 1853.

THOMPSON, **Sir Henry**, F.R.C.S., born at Framlingham, Suffolk, Aug. 6, 1820, and educated at University College, London, was appointed Assistant Surgeon of University College Hospital, London, in 1853, Surgeon in 1863, and Professor of Clinical Surgery in 1866. He gained the Jacksonian Prize of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1852, with his essay on "The Pathology and Treatment of Stricture of the Urethra," and the same prize in 1860, with an essay on "The Healthy and Morbid Anatomy of the Prostate Gland," both of which have been published. He is the author of "Practical Lithotomy and Lithotrity," published in 1863, and was appointed Surgeon Extraordinary to the late King of the Belgians in 1863, and to the present king in 1866. He was made a corresponding member of the Society of Surgery in Paris in 1859, honorary member of l'Accademia de' Quiriti at Rome, and an Officer of the Order of Leopold, in 1864. He was knighted in 1867.

THOMPSON, **The Rev. Robert Anchor**, M.A., born in Durham, in 1821, was educated at Durham School, and as an engineer student of Durham University, and graduated B.A. at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, in 1844, as twentieth Wrangler. He for some time held an appointment at the Observatory of Durham, and having been curate of Louth, was promoted to the charge of Binbrooke in 1854. The Rev. R. Thompson prepared a volume of Observations whilst at the Observatory in Durham, which was published by that University in 1849, and has written "Christian Theism," a treatise "On the Existence and Character of the Supreme Being," published in 1855, as the first Burnett Prize Essay; "Essay on Principles of Natural Theology," in 1857; "Oxford Declaration: a Letter," in 1864; and Sermons. He is Master of St. Mary's Hospital, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

THOMPSON, **The Rev. William Hepworth**, D.D., F.S.A., born at York, March 27, 1810, was educated privately and at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a Scholar in 1830, a Fellow in 1834, Assistant Tutor in 1837, and Tutor in 1844. He was elected Regius Professor of Greek in Cambridge University, and made a Canon of Ely in 1853, and on the death of Dr. Whewell in 1866 was appointed to the mastership of Trinity College. In addition to editing Archer Butler's Lectures on Ancient Philosophy, he is the author of papers on Plato and Isocrates read before the Cambridge Philosophical Society; of a "Sermon preached in Trinity College Chapel at the Commemoration;" of editions of the Phædrus and Gorgias of Plato (1871), with dissertations and notes. He was appointed a member of the Public Schools Commission in 1861, and is a member of the governing bodies of Eton and Westminster Schools, and of Cheltenham College, and an honorary Canon of Ely Cathedral.

THOMS, **William John**, F.S.A., son of the late N. Thoms, Esq., Secretary of the first Commission of Revenue Inquiry, was born in Westminster, Nov. 16, 1803, and commenced life as a clerk in the Secretary's Office, Chelsea Hospital, occupying his leisure in contributing to the *Foreign Quarterly Review* and other periodicals. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1838, and is a Fellow of the Societies of Antiquaries of Edinburgh and Copenhagen, and Secretary of the Camden Society. His first publication, "A Collection of Early Prose Romances," appeared in 1828, and reached a second edition. He has compiled "Lays and Legends of Various Nations," published in 1834; "Book of the Court," in 1838; "Three Notelets on Shakspere," in 1865; and "Hannah Lightfoot, Queen Charlotte, and the Chevalier D'Eon, Dr. Wilmot's Polish Princess, &c.," in 1867; and has edited "Anecdotes and Traditions," published in 1839; "Stow's Survey of London," in 1842; and "Caxton's Reynard the Fox," in 1844. Mr. Thoms is the projector and editor of *Notes and Queries*, which he has been enabled to carry out most successfully, in consequence of the personal regard felt for him by a large circle of literary friends. A fourth series of this useful periodical was commenced in Jan., 1868. Mr. Thoms has held for many years an appointment in the House of Lords; and in 1863, without any application on his part, was appointed Deputy-Librarian.

THOMSON, THE MOST REV. WILLIAM, D.D., Archbishop of York, son of John Thomson, Esq., of Kelswick House, born at Whitehaven, Cumberland, Feb. 11, 1819, was educated at Shrewsbury School and at Queen's College, Oxford, of which he was successively Scholar, Fellow, Tutor, and Provost. He took the degree of B.A. in 1840, was ordained Deacon in 1842, and Priest in 1843. After four years' experience of parochial labour at Guildford and at Cuddesden, he became tutor of his College, and was appointed Select Preacher at Oxford in 1848. He was chosen to preach the Bampton Lectures in 1853, the subject being "The Atoning Work of Christ;" was appointed to the Crown living of All Souls, Marylebone, in 1855; and the Provostship of the College becoming vacant by the death of Dr. Fox, he was, notwithstanding the part he had taken in altering the close constitution of the College, which had excited some opposition, elected to succeed him. In 1856 he was appointed one of the Select Preachers a second time; in 1858 was chosen Preacher of Lincoln's Inn, which post he held till his elevation to the Episcopal Bench; in 1859 was appointed one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary; in Dec., 1861, was consecrated to the Bishopric of Gloucester and Bristol; and was promoted in 1863 to the Archiepiscopal See of York. Dr. Thomson, who is a Fellow of the Royal and Geographical Societies, and a Member of the Photographic Society, was for some time Examiner in Logic and Mental Science to the Society of Arts, and acted for several years as Examiner in Divinity in the Oxford Middle-Class Examinations. He has written "An Outline of the Necessary Laws of Thought," which is used in several universities in this country and in America as a textbook; "Sermons Preached in Lincoln's-Inn Chapel," published in 1861; "Pastoral Letter to the Clergy and Laity," in 1864; "Life in the Light of God's Word," 2nd edition 1870; contributed a Life of Christ and other articles to Dr. Smith's Dictionary of the Bible; and has written, besides, reviews and pamphlets. His Grace, who edited a work on Evidences, entitled "Aids to Faith," is Primate of England, a Governor of the Charterhouse, and of King's College, London, and patron of ninety-six livings. The see is of the annual value of £10,000.

THOMSON, SIR WILLIAM, F.R.S., LL.D., D.C.L., was born at Belfast in June, 1824. His father, the late James Thomson, LL.D., was lecturer on mathematics at the Royal Academical Institute in Belfast, but on his appointment to the professorship of that science in the University of Glasgow, he removed thither with his family. At the early age of eleven William entered the College, and shortly after completing his course at Glasgow he removed to Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1845 as second wrangler, being immediately afterwards elected to a fellowship. In 1846 he was made Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, and still occupies that post. In the same year he accepted the editorship of the *Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal.* To this magazine, which he continued to edit for about seven years, he contributed valuable additions to the mathematical theory of electricity, and among the principal of these was his paper on the "Distribution of Electricity on Spherical Conductors," published in 1848. In 1855 Mr. Thomson delivered the Bakerian Lecture. It was entitled "Electrodynamic Properties of Metals," and contained a series of experimental investigations of the highest value. Among the most important of his contributions to the advancement of electrical science are the construction of several beautiful instruments and their application to the study of atmospheric electricity. His quadrant and portable electrometers, owing to their diversity of application and extreme delicacy and accuracy, have been of the greatest service; a modification of the former has been very successfully used at the Kew Observatory, to indicate and self-register changes in the electric state of the atmosphere. But it is in connection with submarine telegraphy that Mr. Thomson's labours in electrical science are best known, he being the inventor of the Mirror Galvanometer and the Siphon-Recorder, which, owing to their extreme delicacy, can be worked by very low battery power, a circumstance that tends greatly to the preservation of the cables. To the science of magnetism also Sir W. Thomson has made important additions, but it is in the investigation of the nature of heat that his extraordinary power of mathematical insight is seen to the greatest advantage. Owing to their abstruse nature, it is impossible to give in this work a detailed account of the results of his experiments, but the following may be mentioned as the principal:—The conversion of water at the freezing point into ice without expenditure of force; the specific heat of substances; the heating of indiarubber by sudden stretching; the relation between the force expended and the heat produced in the compression of a gas; and the universal tendency in nature to the dissipation of mechanical energy. The last of these is in many respects one of the most extraordinary generalizations of modern science. Sir William Thomson's views on the subject were published in 1852 in the *Philosophical Magazine*. The limits of this notice do not allow any reference to many other papers by this distinguished worker in science: we can only mention those on "Thermal Effects of Fluids in Motion;" the "Mathematical Theory of Elasticity;" the "Rigidity of the Earth;" the "Determination of a Ship's Place at Sea from Observation of Altitudes;" and on "Approach caused by Vibration." On the successful completion of the Atlantic Cable in 1866, he received the honour of knighthood, and was presented with the freedom of the city of Glasgow. For his profound and extensive attainments Sir William has received many acknowledgments. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him successively by the Universities of Dublin, Cambridge, and Edinburgh, and that of D.C.L. by Oxford. He is a Fellow of both the London and Edinburgh Royal Societies, from the former of which he received the Royal Medal and from the latter the Keith Prize. He delivered the Rede Lecture at Cambridge in 1866; was President of the British Association at its meeting at Edinburgh in 1871; and was elected President of the Geological Society of Glasgow for the year 1872.

THORBECKE, JOHN RUDOLPH, statesman, of German descent, born in Zwolle, in 1796, graduated at the University of Leyden in 1820, and studied in various German universities. He went to Amsterdam, published his first political work in 1825, and was appointed Professor of Political Science at the University of Ghent. The Belgian revolution of 1830 terminated his connection with that university, and he repaired to Leyden, where he was appointed a Professor of Jurisprudence, and gave lectures on political and economical science, which, as well as his books, bore the impress of liberal and progressive opinions. In 1840 he was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly, and in 1844, in conjunction with other zealous reformers, used his utmost endeavours, but without effect, to introduce a plan of radical reform. After the French revolution of Feb., 1848, M. Thorbecke was placed by the king at the head of a commission for the revision of the constitution, and at its recommendation the rejected project of 1844 was carried out. M. Thorbecke was appointed, in Oct., 1849, First Minister of the Crown, which office he resigned in April, 1853, and returned to his professorship in Leyden. After a few years he reappeared as the leader of the Liberal opposition, was a second time chosen Prime Minister, Feb. 1, 1862, and retired in 1866. In 1868 Thorbecke was again sent for by the king, but he failed in his attempt to form an administration. He held the professorship of jurisprudence at the University of Leyden from 1853 till 1862, and has written several legal and other constitutional works.

THORBURN, Robert, A.R.A., miniature-painter, born at Dumfries, in 1818, studied the first rudiments of the art at Edinburgh, under Sir W. Allen; won the chief prize at the Scottish Academy, repaired to London, and was admitted a student of the Royal Academy in 1836. He first exhibited at the Academy, in 1837, two portraits, and the full number admissible, viz. eight, in 1838. In a few years he began to dispute supremacy, both as to the art displayed and patronage received, with the established favourites of the day, Ross and Newton, especially in female portraits. In 1845 he executed by commission a portrait of the late Prince Consort; in 1846, one of the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; in 1847, portraits of the Princess Charlotte of Belgium and the Duke of Brabant; and in 1848, a group of the Queen, with the Princess Helena and Prince Alfred. He has continued to advance in reputation, and his groups of "The Hon. Mrs. Norton's Family," of "The Marchioness of Waterford and Viscountess Canning," and of "The Duchess of Buccleuch, Ladies Scott, and Balfour," excited especial admiration. These groups exceeded the usual dimensions of miniatures, a tendency which has been carried out in most of Mr. Thorburn's portraits. He was elected A.R.A. in 1848, gained the first gold medal at the Universal Exhibition at Paris in 1855, and was elected an Honorary Member of the Royal Scottish Academy. Within the last few years Mr. Thorburn has practised portrait-painting in oil-colours with great success.

THORNBURY, George Walter, son of a solicitor, born in 1828, was intended for Oxford, with a view of taking orders, but early in life showed a taste for literature. He became a contributor of topographical and antiquarian papers to the *Bristol Journal* in 1845, and wrote for the *Athenæum*, in 1851, a series of papers, afterwards reprinted, on the Courts of the Crystal Palace. He has written "Lays and Legends of the New World," published in 1851; "Monarchs of the Main," being a history of the Buccaneers, drawn from old French, Spanish, and Dutch sources, in 1855; "Shakespeare's England during the Reign of Elizabeth," and "Art and Nature at Home and Abroad," containing chapters on home and foreign tours, in 1856; "Songs of Cavaliers and Roundheads," in 1857; "Every Man his own Trumpeter," a novel of the time of Louis XIV., founded on Montluc's memoirs, in 1858; "Life in Spain," and "Past and Present," in 1859; "Turkish Life and Character Illustrated," the two last-mentioned works reprinted from *All the Year Round*, in 1860; "British Artists from Hogarth to Turner," a "Life of J. M. W. Turner, R.A.," founded on letters and papers furnished by the artist's friends and executors, "Cross Country," and "Ice-bound," in 1861; "True as Steel," a novel of the time of Luther, based on Goethe's play of "Goetz of Berlichingen," in 1863; "Wildfire," a novel of the time of the French Revolution, based on a sketch of Diderot, in 1864; "Haunted London," illustrated by Fairholt, of which two more volumes are promised, and "Tales for the Marines," in 1865;

"Greatheart, a Cornish Novel," in 1866; a collection of vers de société for the last two hundred years, entitled "Two Centuries of Song," in 1867; "Old Stories Re-told," and "The Vicar's Courtship," in 1869. He acted as art critic to the *Athenæum* for some years.

THORNTON, THE RIGHT HON. SIR EDWARD, K.C.B., is the son of the late Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, G.C.B., who was for some time Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Portugal, and upon whom the title of Count de Cassilhas, in that kingdom, had been conferred by King John VI. of Portugal. Sir Edward Thornton, who succeeded to the title of Count de Cassilhas (in the kingdom of Portugal) on the death of his father about 1850, entered the diplomatic service in 1842, when he was attached to the mission at Turin. He was appointed paid attaché at Mexico in 1845, and Secretary of Legation to the Republic of Mexico in 1851. From April, 1852, till Oct., 1853, he acted as Secretary to the late Sir Charles Hotham's special mission to the River Plate. He was appointed Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Republic of New Granada in May, 1854, but was transferred to the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay in Sept. of the same year. He was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Confederation in 1859; in July, 1865, he was sent on a special mission to the Emperor of Brazil, and in the following month he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil. He retained this post until Sept., 1867, when he was transferred in the same capacity to the court of the King of Portugal. He, however, did not proceed thither, but was appointed in the following Dec. to the post of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, in the place of the late Hon. Sir Frederick Bruce, G.C.B. In recognition of his diplomatic services he was made a Companion of the Bath (civil division) in Feb., 1863; and a Knight Commander of the same Order, Aug. 9, 1870. He was sworn of the Privy Council, Aug. 19, 1871.

THORNYCROFT, MRS. MARY, daughter of the late Mr. John Francis, sculptor, who, when verging towards middle life, settled in London, was born in 1814, at Thornham, in Norfolk. From an early age she was admitted to his studio, and began to carry on her favourite experiments with the clay. This "waste of time," as it was then called, resulted in increasing manual facility, and she became an exhibitor of heads and busts at the Royal Academy, having previously made her first essay in imaginative sculpture by a figure of "Penelope," and a group, representing "Ulysses and his Dog." The work which first attracted the attention of the public was a life-sized statue called the "Flower-Girl." Miss Francis became the wife of Mr. Thornycroft, who had been a pupil of her father, in 1840, accompanied him on a tour through Italy in 1842, and at Rome derived great advantage from the advice of Thorwaldsen and Gibson. The latter was struck with her models of "Sappho" and a "Sleeping Child," executed during her stay in that city. The "Sleeping Child" made so favourable an impression on Mr. Gibson's mind that, when asked by the Queen to point out the best artist to model the portraits of the Royal children, he at once mentioned its author. On her return to England in 1843, Mrs. Thornycroft received Her Majesty's command to execute a statue of the Princess Alice, and performed her task so satisfactorily, that commissions were given to her for statues of the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred. This series, designed by the artist in the character of the four seasons, has become very generally known, having been exhibited at the Royal Academy, and engraved. The Queen continued to patronize her, and she executed other works for the royal family. Her admirable work, a "Girl Skipping," was greatly admired in the Paris Exhibition of 1855, as a faithful transcript from nature, full of grace and elegance, both in idea and execution.

THORPE, Thomas Bangs, born at Westfield, Massachusetts, March 1, 1815, was educated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, from which he graduated in 1842. In 1846 he removed to Louisiana, and after accompanying the American army to Mexico as a military annalist, returned to Louisiana, and edited for some years one of the leading Whig papers in New Orleans, and subsequently a paper at Bâton Rouge. He had commenced his career as a painter, and had met with some success in that art, but he soon abandoned it for literature. He has been also editor of a sporting paper in New York. His works are "The Mysteries of the Backwoods; or, Sketches of the South-West," 1846; "Our Army on the Rio Grande," 1846; "Tom Owen, the Bee-Hunter," 1847; "Our Army at Monterey," 1847; "The Hive of the Bee-Hunter," 1854; "Lynde Weiss: an Autobiography," 1854; "A Voice to America, the Model Republic: its Glory or its Fall," 1855.

TILLEY, Samuel Leonard, C.B., born in Queen's county, New Brunswick, May 8, 1818, and educated at the Grammar-school, entered the Assembly in 1851, as representative for St. John's. He was a member of the Government and Pro-Secretary of New Brunswick in Nov., 1854, resigned in May, 1855, was reappointed in July, 1857, and was Leader of the Government from March, 1861, till March, 1865. He has been a member of the Government and Pro-Secretary since April, 1866, was a delegate from the Government of New Brunswick to confer with the Governments of Canada and Nova Scotia respecting intercolonial trade and the intercolonial railway, in 1861–3, and acted in the same capacity on the question of the union of the provinces of British America in 1864. He was a delegate to the Imperial Government on the subject of the intercolonial railway in 1861–2, and on the question of the union of the provinces of British America in 1866–7. On the organization of the Dominion Government in 1867, Mr. Tilley was called into the Dominion Cabinet as Minister of Customs, which office he still holds (1872).

TIMBS, John, F.S.A., born in London, Aug. 17, 1801, worked for Sir R. Phillips, and edited the *Mirror* from 1827 till 1838. Mr. Timbs has compiled "A Picturesque Promenade round Dorking," published in 1822; "Why and Because; or, Knowledge for the People," in 1833; "Year Book of Facts in Science and Art," an annual publication commenced in 1839; "Popular Errors Explained," in 1841; "Wellingtoniana," in 1852; "Curiosities of London," a compendium of all the ancient lore and modern information connected with this prolific subject, the result of many years' labour, in 1855; "Curiosities of History;" "Curiosities of Science," first and second series; "Things not generally Known;" and "Stories of Inventors, &c., in Science and Art," in 1859; "Anecdote Biography," in four series, in 1860-4; "Illustrated Book of Wonders," and "Something for Everybody," in 1861; "International Exhibition of 1862," and "School Days of Eminent Men," in 1862; "Knowledge for the Time," and "Things to be remembered in Daily Life," in 1863; "Century of Anecdote, 1760 to 1860," and "Walks and Talks about London," in 1864; "Club Life in London, with Anecdotes," "Strange Stories of the Animal World," and "Romance of London: Strange Stories," in 1865; "English Eccentrics and Eccentricities," and "Nooks and Corners of English Life," in 1866; "Historic Ninepins: a Book of Curiosities, where Old and Young may read Strange Matters;" and "Notable Things of our own Time." He was chief working editor of the *Illustrated London News* almost from its commencement till 1858.

TINDAL, Mrs. Acton Isabella Euphemia, daughter and heiress of the late Rev. John Harrison, of

Ramsey, in Essex, Vicar of Dinton, Bucks. Miss Harrison was married in 1846 to Acton Tindal, Esq., of the Manor House, Aylesbury, Clerk of the Peace for Bucks, and nephew of the Right Hon. Sir N. C. Tindal, some time Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. She has contributed in verse or prose to various magazines, and is also the author of "The Heirs of Blackridge Manor," a novel, and of "Lives and Leaves," a small volume of early verses. Her poem, "The Infant Bridal," was reprinted, with a notice of the author, in "Recollections of a Literary Life," by Mary Russell Mitford. A few copies of her poem, "The Eve of All Souls," were printed for private circulation; but this, and others of her fugitive pieces, have found their way into several collections of modern verse.

TISCHENDORF, Lobegott Frederick Constantine, D.D., Count of the Russian Empire, and Professor of Theology and of Biblical Literature in the University of Leipsic, was born at Lengenfeld, in Saxony, Jan. 18, 1815, where his father was a physician, and studied theology and philology at the University of Leipsic. With a view to reform the Greek text of the New Testament, he received aid from the Saxon Government to travel through Europe for the purpose of consulting the best and rarest manuscripts; in 1844 he proceeded to Egypt, Syria, and Asia Minor, and brought back to Leipsic a precious stock of valuable Biblical MSS.; in 1849 he again proceeded to France and Great Britain to pursue his researches, and in 1853 revisited the East, whence he returned with new collections. In 1843 he was made a D.D. by the University of Breslau, and in 1845 was appointed to an extra Professorship at the University of Leipsic, which in 1850 was converted into an ordinary Professorship. The account of his first Journey to the East was published at Leipsic in 1845-8; and in addition to his New Testament, he has published several rare Scripture "Codices," and the apocryphal books of the New Testament. In 1865, whilst on a visit to England, honorary degrees were conferred upon him by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; and a Russian order of nobility was conferred upon him by the Czar, by patent dated April 25 (May 7), 1869. One of his most recent publications is entitled "Novum Testamentum Vaticanum. Post Angeli Maii aliorumque Imperfectos Labores ex ipso Codice edidit Æn. F. Constant. Tischendorf." In it the professor accuses Cardinal Mai's edition of inaccuracy; but that Tischendorf himself has fallen into many errors is abundantly shown by Attilio Giovannini, in his "Della Illustrazione dell' edizione Romana del Codice Vaticano della Bibbia Greca, fatta del Prof. C. Tischendorf." In "Die Sinaibibel: ihre Entdeckung, Herausgabe, und Erwerbung," 1871, Tischendorf gives an account of the discovery of the Codex Sinaiticus, and of the steps taken towards its publication.

TITE, Sir William, M.P., F.R.S., architect, only son of the late Mr. Arthur Tite, merchant, of London, was born in 1802, and having received his education at a private school, was articled as a pupil to Mr. Laing, architect of the Custom-House, then just commenced, and while in his office the rebuilding of the church of St. Dunstan-in-the-East was entirely intrusted to him. As one of the earliest and best specimens of restored Gothic architecture, this contributed much to his reputation, and in early life he obtained a large share of public favour. He built the great Gothic church for the late Edward Irving, and many public and private buildings, including some of the largest railway-stations in England and France. In 1840 he was appointed architect of the New Royal Exchange. In 1835 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1839 of the Society of Antiquaries; was for some time President of the Architectural Society, and was President of the Royal Institute of British Architects. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the advanced Liberal interest for Barnstaple, in Aug., 1854, and has been one of the members for Bath since June, 1855. He strongly opposed the adoption of the Gothic style of architecture for the New Foreign Office. Mr. Tite, who has paid attention to the subject of banking, was on the Select Committee on the Bank Charter in 1856, is a Director of the London and Westminster Bank, and Governor of the Bank of Egypt, and has written a "Descriptive Catalogue of the Antiquities found in the Excavations at the New Royal Exchange," privately printed in 1848, and some Essays and Lectures. He received the honour of knighthood in 1869, and was made a C.B., Oct. 12, 1870.

TITIENS, or TIETJENS, Teresa, operatic singer, of Hungarian origin, was born at Hamburg in 1834. The sweetness of her voice having attracted, whilst she was a child, the notice of a professional teacher, her parents resolved to have her educated for a musical career. After the requisite course of study, she made her first appearance at Hamburg in 1849, as Lucrezia, in Donizetti's favourite opera, and at once established her claim to a distinguished place on the lyric stage. She proceeded to Frankfort, and thence to Vienna, gaining in each city increased reputation. In April, 1858, she appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, as Valentine, in the "Huguenots;" and with reference to her first performance in the metropolis of the part of Lucrezia, an able critic observed that "A voice so rich in quality, so extensive, and so flexible, combined with a temperament so passionate, and a dramatic perception so exact, carries us back to the highest standards of lyric excellence. The great line which commenced with Pasta and was sustained in all its honours by Schroeder, Malibran, and Grisi, finds no feeble vindication in the genius of Mademoiselle Titiens." Her subsequent career in London and elsewhere, by her performance of Norma, Margaretta in "Faust," Leonora in the "Trovatore," the arduous part of Medea, in Cherubini's magnificent opera of that name, &c. &c., has fully confirmed the expectations held out by her early success, and for several seasons she has formed the chief attraction at Her Majesty's Theatre.

TOBIN, Sir Thomas, F.S.A., born in 1807, is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the city and county of Cork, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, and a Member of the Royal Irish Academy. Lady Tobin, who is a member of the Archæological Association of Palestine, has written "Shadows of the East;" "Sketches in Egypt, &c.," published in 1855; and "Land of Inheritance," "Bible Scenes Revisited," in 1862; and translated M. Botta's Letters on the first discoveries at Nineveh in 1844.

TODHUNTER, Isaac, M.A., F.R.S., son of a dissenting minister, of Scottish extraction, born at Rye, in 1820, after studying at University College, London, went as tutor in a school at Wimbledon, in order to obtain funds to defray the expenses of a three years' residence at Cambridge, and then entered at St. John's College, in that university, where he graduated B.A. in 1848, as Senior Wrangler. He became Fellow, Assistant Tutor, and Principal Mathematical Lecturer of his College, and has written treatises on "The Differential Calculus," "Analytical Statics," "Plane Co-ordinate Geometry," "Integral Calculus," "Algebra," "Plane Trigonometry," "Spherical Trigonometry," "History of Progress of Calculus of Variations during the Nineteenth Century," published in 1861; "Trigonometry for Beginners," "Mensuration for Beginners," 1869; and "Researches on the Calculus of Variations," 1872, an essay which gained the Adams Prize in the University of Cambridge for 1871.

TODLEBEN, Gen. Francis Edward, son of a shopkeeper, was born at Mitau, in Courland, May 8, 1818. After studying in the schools of Riga, he was admitted into the College of Engineers at St. Petersburg, and served with the forces despatched to attempt the reduction of the Circassians in 1848. When the Russian war broke out, in 1854, he was second captain in the corps of engineers destined for service in the field, and having distinguished himself under Gen. Schilders, in the campaign of the Danube, proceeded to the Crimea. Although Sebastopol was comparatively an open city, he succeeded, under the continuous fire of the enemy, in converting it into a fortress, which resisted for more than a year the efforts of the allied armies. Within twelve months he passed successively through the grades of captain, lieut.-colonel, adjut.-colonel, major-general, and adjut.-general; and received, among other distinctions, the decoration of the fourth, and of the third class of the Order of St. George, which is conferred only for brilliant deeds, and upon the proposal of the Chapter of the Knights of the Order. During this memorable siege he was wounded in the foot, and compelled to retire. He was intrusted by the emperor with the defence of Nicolaieff, threatened by the Allies; and afterwards sent to protect Cronstadt. Since the peace of 1856 he has had no active employment, but has devoted himself to scientific and literary studies. He wrote a "Narrative of the War in the Crimea;" and in 1865 visited England, where he met with a most cordial reception.

TOLDY, Franz Schedel, critic, born at Ofen, in Hungary, Aug. 10, 1805, entered the University of Pesth in 1819, and received the degree of M.D. in 1829, in which year he gave a course of lectures on Hungarian literature in Berlin, whither he had repaired to hear Hegel. He visited London and Paris in 1831, on his return was elected a member of the Hungarian Academy, and shortly afterwards Secretary. He edited, till 1833, the *Orvosi Tár* (Medical Magazine), the first medical work published in Hungary. Resigning an important medical appointment, he devoted himself entirely to the study of the history of Hungarian literature, was appointed Professor in the University of Pesth in 1838, and Librarian in 1844. He took no part in the Revolution of 1848. Since 1841 he has been Director of the Kisfaludy Society, of which he was one of the founders. Herr Toldy has written in his own and in the German language a number of excellent works on Hungarian literature, and by this means, as well as by publishing editions of its best authors, has done more than any one else to popularize the literature of his native land throughout the world of letters.

TOMMASEO, Niccolo, born at Sebenico, in Dalmatia, in 1803, was educated in Italy, and resided for several years in Florence, where he was a frequent contributor to the periodical called the *Antologia*. For political reasons he found it expedient to remove in 1833 to France, resided some time in Paris, and after the amnesty granted by the Austrian government in 1838, settled in Venice. Towards the end of 1847, in conjunction with Manin, he got up a petition to the emperor, praying for a milder exercise of the censorship of the press, for which he was soon after thrown into prison, and having been liberated during a popular insurrection in March, 1848, was appointed a member of the Provisional Government. He resigned in consequence of his opposition to the principle of annexation to the Piedmontese monarchy, in June, and when the danger had passed away, rejoined the government, headed by Manin, as Minister of Worship and Public Instruction. Having visited Paris twice to obtain the assistance of the French Republic, and published in French an "Appeal to France," he returned to Venice in Jan., 1849, convinced of the hopelessness of the attempt, and was one of forty excluded from the amnesty on the capitulation of Venice in Aug., 1849, and went to live in retirement in Corfu. In 1865 he had returned to Florence, when, in spite of his being afflicted with blindness, he brought out several new publications. He has been a most erudite and versatile writer, and among his numerous writings the following are particularly deserving of mention:—"Nuovo Dizionario dei Sinonimi della Lingua Italiana," published at Florence in 1832; "Commentary on Dante," at Venice, in 1837; a "History of France during the Sixteenth Century, from Materials furnished by the Despatches of the Venetian Ambassadors," at Paris, in 1838; "An Introduction to the Moral Philosophy of Dugald Stuart," translated from the English; and "A Collection of Popular Poetry indigenous to Corsica, Tuscany, Dalmatia, and Greece, with Historical Introductions," at Venice, in 1849. His "New Studies on Dante" appeared in 1865, and he is engaged on a large Dictionary of the Italian Language.

TOOLE, John Laurence, comedian, son of Mr. Toole, the civic toastmaster, born in London, March 12, 1830, was educated at the City of London School, and became a clerk to a wine-merchant, but quitted this occupation, his taste lying in another direction. Having been smitten with the "bias dramatic," he was induced to join the City Histrionic Club, where his qualifications for the dramatic profession were soon recognized, and he found a favourable opportunity for appearing before a public audience at a benefit to Mr. F. Webster, at the Haymarket Theatre, July 22, 1852. Having successfully passed this ordeal, he resolved to become an actor, and commenced his professional career under Mr. C. Dillon, at the Queen's Theatre, Dublin, where he achieved great success. After further testing his powers at Belfast, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, he accepted, in 1854, an engagement at the St. James's Theatre, London, under the management of Mrs. Seymour, and sustained a variety of characters in low comedy with considerable success. This was followed by an engagement with his old manager, Mr. C. Dillon, who had the Lyceum for a short term, and, on the opening of the New Adelphi Theatre by Mr. Webster, Mr. Toole became the leading comedian. His style of acting is marked by a close fidelity to nature in every character he undertakes, whether it be in the broad region of farce, or in those more important parts in which tears and laughter equally predominate; such as "Caleb Plummer," in the version of Mr. Dickens's "Cricket on the Hearth," or the honest fireman "Joe Bright," in the drama "Through Fire and Water." For several years Mr. Toole has been in the habit of making a professional tour in the provinces, where he is as great a favourite as in the metropolis.

TORRENS, William Torrens Mc'Cullagh, M.P., eldest son of James Mc'Cullagh, Esq., of Greenfield, co. Dublin, born in Oct., 1813, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1834 and LL.B. in 1840, was called to the Irish bar in 1836, afterwards became a member of Lincoln's Inn, and practises at the Common Law bar. He was appointed a Commissioner of the Poor Law Inquiry in Ireland in 1835, Private Secretary to Lord Taunton (then Mr. Labouchere) in 1846, represented Dundalk in the advanced Liberal interest from March, 1848, till the general election in July, 1852, when he was an unsuccessful candidate for Yarmouth, for which he was returned at the general election in March, 1857, but was unseated on petition, and he was returned for Finsbury at the general election in July, 1865. He has written "Lectures on the Study of History;" "The Life of R. L. Shiel;" "Life and Times of Sir James Graham;" "Industrial History of Free Nations;" and "Empire in Asia, How we came by it; a Book of Confessions," 1872. In 1867 he was a prominent member of the advanced Liberal party, who secured by their support Mr. Disraeli's proposal of household suffrage, and in committee on the Reform Bill he proposed and carried the lodger franchise. In the following year he brought in the Artisans' Dwellings Bill, which, after protracted debates, passed both Houses. In 1869 he obtained the adoption of the system for London of boarding children by Poor Law Guardians; and in 1870 an Act to amend the laws regarding extradition was passed in accordance with the recommendations of a committee, for which Mr. Torrens had moved two years before. The School Board for London was suggested and proposed to Parliament by him as an amendment to Mr. Forster's Elementary Education Bill. In 1863 he assumed for family reasons his maternal name.

TORREY, JOHN, M.D., LL.D., botanist and chemist, born at New York, in 1798, attended the lectures of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in his native city and received his diploma of M.D. in 1818. In 1824 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry, Geology, and Mineralogy in the Military Academy at West Point. In 1827 the College of Physicians and Surgeons called him to their professorship of Chemistry and Botany, which he held till 1855. He was also Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in the College of New Jersey (Princeton), from 1830 to 1854. In 1854 he was appointed by the Government Chief Assayer in the United States Assay office at New York, an appointment which he still holds. Professor Torrey has published a catalogue of the plants growing within 30 miles of New York, in 1819; "Flora of the Northern and Middle States," 1824; "Compendium" of the foregoing work, 1826; "Cyperaceæ of North America," 1836; "Flora of the State of New York," 2 vols., 1843–44; Botanical Reports of the various Land-exploring Expeditions of the United States, from 1822 to 1858; Appendix to Dr. John Lindley's Introduction to Botany, 1831; and with Dr. Asa Gray, the "Flora of North America," a work not yet completed. In 1860 he presented to Columbia College, New York city, of which he had long been a trustee, his valuable herbarium and his extensive botanical library. He received the degree of LL.D. from Amherst College in 1845.

TOULMIN, CAMILLA. (*See* CROSLAND).

TOUNG-TCHI, Emperor of China, born April 21, 1856, eldest son of the deceased emperor, Hieng-fung, whom he succeeded Aug. 22, 1861. Before his accession, he was called Prince Tsaisung, and ranks as the eighth in the dynasty of Ta-tsing. During his minority, the affairs of the empire were administered by his uncle and prime minister, Yih-soo, better known as Prince Kung. Many useful reforms have been introduced into the country, and with the help of the English, the Taeping rebellion has been repressed.

TOWNSEND, THE REV. GEORGE FYLER, son of the late Canon Townsend, of Durham, born May 12, 1815, and educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, was appointed vicar of Leominster in Nov., 1856, and Incumbent of St. Michael's, Burleigh Street, London, Jan. 6, 1861. He has written "The Churchman's Year," 1832; "History of Leominster," 1860; and has edited "The Arabian Nights," "Æsop's Fables," &c.

TOWSON, JOHN THOMAS, was born at Devonport in 1804. His father was a chronometer and watch maker, and the son was intended by his parents to follow the same business. His inclinations caused him, however, to turn to the study of scientific subjects. He was the first to direct the attention of photographers to the fact that the luminous and chemical foci were not of the same length, a knowledge of which fact at a later period enabled Dr. Draper, of New York, to take the first photograph from life. He was also the first to devise the means of taking a photographic picture on glass, and the use of the reflecting camera. In 1846 he devoted his thoughts to navigation, especially to determining the quickest routes across the ocean to distant countries. With this object he constructed a set of tables for facilitating the practice of great circle sailing, and invented and brought into practice composite and windward great circle sailing. He subsequently invented and constructed tables for the reduction of ex-meridian altitudes, a work highly valued in the mercantile marine, and which is now going through its tenth edition. The copyrights of these works he presented to the Admiralty, who ordered them to be printed for the use of all mariners. For these services the shipowners, principally of Liverpool, on Jan. 9, 1857, presented him, as a testimonial, with a Dock Bond of the value of £1,000, and an additional gratuity of more than £100. In 1850 Mr. Towson was appointed Scientific Examiner of Masters and Mates for the port of Liverpool, which situation he still fills. At the meeting of the British Association in 1854, Mr. Towson aided Dr. Scoresby in directing the attention of the scientific section to the importance of investigating more fully the subject of the deviation of the compasses on board iron ships. The result of this discussion was the formation of the Liverpool Compass Committee. The observations and the deductions resulting from them were embodied in two reports, presented to both Houses of Parliament in 1855 and 1856. In 1863 Mr. Towson was instructed by the Board of Trade to prepare a manual on the deviation of the compass, which was subsequently published at the expense of the Board, under the title of "Practical Information on the Deviation of the Compass; for the use of Masters and Mates of Iron Ships." The second edition is now published, and together with Mr. Towson's other works has been translated into foreign languages, for the benefit of seamen of other nations.

TOZER, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM GEORGE, D.D., Bishop of Zanzibar, was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. in 1851, M.A. in 1854, and received the degree of D.D., *dignitatis jure*, in 1863, when he was consecrated Bishop of Zanzibar.

TRELAWNY, SIR JOHN SALUSBURY, Bart., M.P. for East Cornwall, eldest son of the late Sir W. L. S. Trelawny, Bart., formerly M.P. for East Cornwall, and later Lord Lieutenant for Cornwall, born June 2, 1816, and educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he became B.A.; was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1841, and succeeded his father as ninth baronet, Nov. 15, 1856. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Cornwall, was appointed in 1840 captain in the Cornwall Rangers Militia, and was sometime Captain-Commandant of the 2nd Cornwall Rifles Militia. He was one of the members for Tavistock in the Liberal interest from March, 1843, till April, 1852, when he retired. Subsequently standing in 1852, he was unsuccessful, but was again elected in March, 1857, and retired at the general election in July, 1865. He was well known in the House of Commons as one of the leaders of the Anti-Church-rate Movement, and for many years proposed a motion on that subject. He was elected for East Cornwall in 1868. In 1870 Sir J. S. Trelawny was appointed one of the commissioners to inquire into and report upon the administration and operation of the Contagious Diseases Acts (1866 to 1869).

TRENCH, THE REV. FRANCIS, brother of the Archbishop of Dublin, born in July, 1806, was educated at Harrow and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in classical honours in 1828. Having been curate of St. Giles's, and incumbent of St. John's, Reading, he was appointed to the Rectory of Islip, Oxfordshire, in 1857. He has written "Sermons at Reading," in 1843; "Travels in France and Spain," in 1845; "Scotland, its Faith and Features," and "Portrait of Charity, Exposition of 1 Corinth. xiii.," in 1846; "Walk Round Mont Blanc, &c.," in 1848; "Life and Character of St. John the Evangelist," in 1850; "Job's Testimony to Jesus, and Resurrection of the Body," in 1853; "Few Notes from Past Life," in 1862; "Notes on the Greek of the New Testament, for English Readers," 1864; "Four Sermons preached in York Minster," in 1865; and a series of miscellaneous papers, "Islipiana," issued for the years 1869 and 1870. An edition of his theological works, in three volumes, appeared in 1857.

TRENCH (ARCHBISHOP), THE MOST REV. RICHARD CHENEVIX

TRENCH, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin, is the second son of the late Richard Trench, Esq., brother of the first Lord Ashtown in the Irish peerage. He was born Sept. 9, 1807, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1829, and was ordained to a country curacy. It was not, however, as a scholar or a divine, but as a poet, that Mr. Trench first became known. About 1837, while holding the incumbency of Curdridge Chapel, a district in the extensive parish of Bishop's Waltham, Hants, he published two volumes of poems, entitled "Sabbation, Honor Neale, and other Poems," and the "Story of Justin Martyr," somewhat in the style of Wordsworth. These poems, which were favourably received, were followed by "Genoveva," "Elegiac Poems," and "Poems from Eastern Sources." Among those who took an interest in the author was the Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, then rector of Alverstoke, to whom he became curate in 1841, resigning the incumbency of Curdridge. There he continued in the active discharge of his parochial duties till 1845, when his rector was promoted to the deanery of Westminster, and he was presented to the rectory of Itchen Stoke, by the late Lord Ashburton, to whom he had become known at Alverstoke. Dr. Wilberforce, on his promotion to the see of Oxford, appointed Mr. Trench his examining chaplain. In 1845 and 1846 he was Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge, and for a short time one of the select preachers. His chief publications are "Notes on the Miracles," "Notes on the Parables," "The Lessons in Proverbs," "The Sermon on the Mount, illustrated from St. Augustine," "Sacred Latin Poetry," "St. Augustine as an Interpreter of Scripture," "Synonyms of the New Testament," "The Epistles to the Seven Churches of Asia Minor," "An Essay on the Life and Genius of Calderon," "Deficiencies in our English Dictionaries," "Glossary of English Words used in Different Senses," a work "On the Authorized Version of the New Testament, with Thoughts on its Revision," and a useful treatise on the modern English language, entitled "The Study of Words," being the substance of some lectures delivered at Winchester to the Diocesan Training College. About 1847 he became Theological Professor and Examiner at King's College, London, and continued to hold that appointment till he was appointed Dean of Westminster, on the death of Dr. Buckland, in 1856. He was consecrated Archbishop of Dublin Jan. 1, 1864, after the decease of Dr. Whately. In 1832 he married his cousin, the Hon. Frances Mary Trench, sister of Lord Ashtown, by whom he has a numerous family.

TRENCH, WILLIAM STEUART, born Nov. 16, 1808, at Bellegrove, near Portarlington, Queen's County, Ireland, was educated at the College, Armagh, and took his degree at Trinity College, Dublin. He was appointed to the agency of Mr. Shirley's extensive estates in County Monaghan, in April, 1843, but resigned the office in April, 1845, for reasons stated in his "Realities of Irish Life." In Dec., 1849, he was appointed agent over the estates of the Marquis of Lansdowne, in the county of Kerry. In their management he encountered great difficulties, details of which are given in the above-mentioned work. In March, 1851, he was appointed agent over the Marquis of Bath's estates in the county of Monaghan, and in 1856 agent over Lord Digby's estates in King's County, the head supervision of which three latter estates he now holds. In 1841 he obtained the gold medal of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland for "the best report on the largest quantity of land reclaimed in Ireland." This report is published in "Transactions" of the Society. In 1869 Mr. Trench published his work, "Realities of Irish Life," giving an account of his school and college days, of the several agencies to which he was appointed, and the dangers and difficulties of the situations, &c., with sundry other matters. The work passed through five editions in one year; 7,000 copies were sold. In 1871 he published the novel "Ierne," which passed into a second edition in one month from publication.

TREVELYAN, Sir Charles Edward, K.C.B., a son of the late Archdeacon Trevelyan (of Taunton), was born in 1807, and educated at the Charterhouse and Haileybury College, on leaving which he entered the East-India Company's Civil Service, and was employed under Lord W. Bentinck and Lord Auckland in several important posts. The report submitted by him on the transit and town duties, noticed in Mc'Culloch's "Literature of Political Economy," led to the abolition of those imposts; and his exertions in the cause of native education resulted in the resolution of the Government of India whereby the promotion of European literature and science among the Indian natives was declared to be a great object of the Government. In 1840 he was appointed Assistant-Secretary to the Treasury, and in 1848 he was made a Knight Commander of the Bath for his exertions for the relief of the distress caused by the Irish famine. He was long engaged with Sir Stafford Northcote and others in the revision of the civil establishments, and was mainly instrumental in throwing open the Civil Service to public competition. In January, 1859, he was appointed Governor of Madras, from which post he was recalled in May, 1860, for publishing his protest against the new taxes proposed by the Government of India, but Her Majesty's Government recorded at the same time "their high appreciation of the services which Sir Charles Trevelyan has rendered during his administration." In October, 1862, Sir C. Trevelyan was appointed Financial Minister in India, which office he resigned on account of ill-health in April, 1865. During his financial administration important reforms were made in the system of accounts, and the resources of India were developed by a great extension of public works. After his return home, Sir C. Trevelyan resumed the subject of army purchase, upon which he had given evidence before the Royal Commission of 1857, and published two pamphlets, which had much influence on the settlement of the question. Since then he has directed his principal attention to the reform of the charities and the mitigation of the pauperism of the metropolis.

TREVELYAN, George Otto, M.P., born July 20, 1838, at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, is son of Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, K.C.B., and Hannah More Macaulay, sister of Lord Macaulay. He was educated at Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was second in the first class in classics. He was elected member for Tynemouth in the Liberal interest in 1865; and for the Border burghs in 1868. Mr. Trevelyan was appointed Civil Lord of the Admiralty, in Mr. Gladstone's Government, in Dec., 1868, but resigned office in July, 1870, on a point of conscience connected with the Government Education Bill. He advocated a sweeping reform of the army, including the abolition of the purchase of commissions, both in and out of Parliament. He wrote from India "Letters of a Competition Wallah," republished from *Macmillan's Magazine* in 1864; "Cawnpore," in 1865; and "The Ladies in Parliament, and other pieces," collected and published in 1869.

TREVELYAN, Sir Walter Calverley, Bart., born March 31, 1797, educated at Harrow and University College, Oxford, succeeded his father as sixth baronet, May 23, 1846. He has for many years contributed articles on geology, botany, and other scientific and general subjects, to the Transactions of various societies and to periodicals. In 1821 he visited the Faroe Islands, and wrote notices on their vegetation, geology, and climate, and has presented the herbarium which he formed there, and other collections, to the Botanical Museum at Kew. He is an opponent of the sale of intoxicating drinks, and the President of the United Kingdom Alliance.

TREVOR, The Rev. George, M.A., born in 1809, and educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, graduated S.C.L. in 1836, taking an honorary fourth class in classics, and has since proceeded B.A. and M.A. He was a Chaplain on the Madras Establishment in the East Indies, from 1836 till 1845, and was appointed Rector of All Saints', York, in 1847, and a non-residentiary Canon of that cathedral. He was Chaplain to the High-Sheriff of Yorkshire the same year, and in 1850 his reputation as a preacher caused him to be elected one of the Chaplains of the parish church at Sheffield by the capital burgesses of that town. The Vicar's opposition to the choice of the laity occasioned proceedings in Chancery and in the Court of Queen's Bench, in which Canon Trevor was successful in establishing his right to the office and the endowment, but we believe he has never officiated in the church, the dispute being at last compromised by the appointment of a curate. In 1868 Canon Trevor accepted from the Dean and Chapter of York the restored Rectory of Burton Pidsea, in the liberty of S. Peter's, a village in Holderness. He is well known for the active part which he has taken in promoting the revival of the functions of the northern House of Convocation. He sat as Proctor for the Chapter of York in 1847, and was the first to move the election of a Prolocutor in order to proceed to business. He was afterwards returned by the clergy of the Archdeaconry of York, and under Archbishop Longley, accepted the office of Actuary of the Lower House. Archbishop Thomson has appointed him Synodal Secretary, in which capacity he attends the two Houses when united in full synod. He supported Mr. Gladstone's candidature for the University of Oxford in 1847, and continued on his committee at his rejection in 1865, but opposed the Irish Church Bill. Canon Trevor has written "Christ in His Passion," published in 1847; "Sermons on Doctrines and Means of Grace," in 1851; "Origin, Constitution, and Form of Proceedings in the Convocations of the two Provinces of Canterbury and York," in 1852; "Types and the Antitype," in 1864; and "The Story of the Cross," in 1866; and in 1869 "The Catholic Doctrine of the Sacrifice and Participation of the Holy Eucharist," a publication expressing the orthodox Anglican doctrine, and encouraged by the subscriptions of the English and Irish primates, with a large number of prelates. He has written for the Religious Tract Society, "India, an Historical Sketch," published in 1858; "India, its Natives and Missions;" "Russia, Ancient and Modern," in 1862; "Ancient Egypt" (in reply to Baron Bunsen), "Egypt from the Conquest of Alexander to Napoleon," in 1866; and in 1869 "Rome from the Fall of the Western Empire," containing a history of the Papacy.

TRINIDAD, Bishop of. (*See* Rawle.)

TROCHU, Louis Jules, a French general, was born in Bretagne, March 12, 1815, and received his education in the Military Academy of St. Cyr. In 1837 he entered an artillery regiment as Lieutenant. His talents soon attracted attention, and in particular that of Marshal Bugeaud, who, in recognition of his bravery displayed in the battles of Sidi-Yussuf and Isly, made him his Adjutant, and intrusted him with most important commissions. His services, circumspection, and bravery in the Crimean war, gained for him the rank of a General of Division. In this capacity he received a command in the Italian campaign of 1859. On the conclusion of peace he was relegated to the Ministry of War, and received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. Niel had intended him for his successor as Minister of War, but the latter's celebrated *brochure* on French military affairs had drawn down upon him the displeasure of the Imperial Court. Before the war of 1870–71, General Trochu held command of the Army Division in Toulouse, which Niel and Lebœuf had held before him. In the crisis which followed the battle of Sédan, he was made Governor of Paris and Commander-in-Chief of all the forces destined for the defence of the capital, which position he held until the city surrendered to the German hosts. In

Oct., 1871, he was elected President of the Council-General for Morbihan. His pamphlet on "L'Armée Française en 1867" reached its 20th edition in 1870.

TROLLOPE, Anthony, second son of the late Mr. T. A. Trollope, barrister-at-law, and of Mrs. Trollope, the well-known authoress, born in 1815, was educated at Winchester and at Harrow. For many years he has held an appointment in the Post Office, and he has been sent on several important missions to establish postal conventions with other countries. He has written "The Macdermotts of Ballycloran," published in 1847; "The Kellys and the O'Kellys," in 1848; "La Vendée, an Historical Romance," in 1850; "The Warden, a Novel," in 1855; "Barchester Towers, a Novel," and "The Three Clerks, a Novel," in 1857; "Doctor Thorne," in 1858; "The West Indies and the Spanish Main," and "The Bertrams, a Novel," in 1859; "Castle Richmond, a Novel," in 1860; "Framley Parsonage," and "Tales of all Countries, two Series," in 1861; "North America," and "Orley Farm," in 1862; "Can You Forgive Her?" in 1864; "The Belton Estate," "Miss Mackenzie," and "Hunting Sketches," from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in 1865; "Clergymen of the Church of England," in 1866; "Ralph the Heir;" "Last Chronicle of Barset;" and other works. He contributes to periodical literature. Mr. Trollope was the editor, for a time, of the *St. Paul's Magazine*. In 1871 he paid a visit to Australia. His latest work is "The Golden Lion of Granpere," 1872.

TROLLOPE, The Ven. Edward, M.A., F.S.A., son of the late Sir John Trollope, Bart., and brother of the present Lord Kesteven, born April 15, 1817, was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1839. He was presented to the Rectory of Leasingham, Lincolnshire, in 1843, was collated to a Prebend in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln in 1861, was elected Proctor in Convocation for the diocese of Lincoln in 1866, and appointed Archdeacon of Stow and Prebendary of Liddington in 1867. The following is a list of his works: "Illustrations of Ancient Art," in 1854; "Life of Pope Adrian IV." in 1856; "The Captivity of John, King of France, at Somerton Castle," "Handbook of Lincoln," "Temple Bruer and the Templars," and "Introduction of Christianity into Lincolnshire," in 1857; "Labyrinths, Ancient and Mediæval," and "Sepulchral Memorials," in 1858; "Fens and Submarine Forests," "The Danes in Lincolnshire," "Memorabilia of Grimsby," "The Use and Abuse of Red Bricks," and "The Roman House at Apethorpe," in 1859; "The History of Worksop," and "Monastic Gatehouses," in 1860; "Life of Hereward the Saxon Patriot," in 1861; "History of Anne Askewe," and "Battle of Bosworth Field," in 1862; "Shadows of the Past," in 1863; "The Raising of the Royal Standard at Nottingham," in 1864; "Spilsby and other Churches," in 1865; "Gainsborough and other Churches," and "Norman Sculptures of Lincoln Cathedral," in 1866; "Grantham and other Churches," in 1867; "The Roman Ermine Street," in 1868; "The Norman and Early English Styles of Gothic Architecture," in 1869; "Boston and other Churches," in 1870.

TROLLOPE, Thomas Adolphus, son of the late Mr. T. A. Trollope, barrister-at-law, and of Mrs. Trollope, the well-known authoress, born April 29, 1810, was educated at Winchester and at Alban Hall, Oxford, under Dr. Whately, afterwards archbishop of Dublin. About 1840 he published two volumes on Brittany, followed by two on Western France in 1841, when he took up his residence at Florence, and has produced a series of works connected with the history of that country. His "Impressions of a Wanderer in Italy" appeared in 1850; "Girlhood of Catherine de' Medici, a Tale," "A Decade of Italian Women," and "Tuscany in 1849," in 1859; "Filippo Strozzi: a History of the Last Days of Old Italian Liberty," and a volume on the celebrated Venetian Interdict, entitled "Paul the Pope and Paul the

Friar," in 1860; "La Beata, a Novel," in 1861; "Lenten Journey in Umbria and the Marches," and "Marietta, a Novel," in 1862; "Giulio Malatesta, a Novel," in 1863; "Beppo the Conscript, a Novel," and "Lindisfarn Chase, a Novel," in 1864; "History of the Commonwealth of Florence from the Earliest Independence of the Commune to the Fall of the Republic in 1531," in four vols., 1865; "Gemma, a Novel," in 1866; "Artingall Castle, a Novel," in 1867; "The Dream Numbers, a Novel," and "Leonora Casoloni, a Novel," in 1868; "The Garstangs of Garstang Grange," in 1869; and "Durnton Abbey," in 1871. Mr. Trollope, who married Miss Garrow, authoress of several works on Italy, and was left a widower in 1865, contracted a second marriage with a daughter of Thomas L. Ternan in Oct., 1866. He is a constant contributor to periodical literature.

TROTMAN, JOHN, inventor of the anchor which bears his name, second son of Mr. John Trotman, of Cam, Gloucestershire, was born at Dursley, Aug. 15, 1813. He has written a treatise upon "Anchors and Ships' Ground-tackle," and a pamphlet "On Naval Administration," comprising a series of letters addressed to successive First-Lords of the Admiralty illustrative of the evils involved by frequent official changes, in producing departmental obstructiveness, and opposing progress and improvement. The publicity accorded to Mr. Trotman's views by the *Times* and other leading journals contributed mainly to the success of "An Act for Regulating the Proof and Sale of Chain Cables and Anchors," calculated to arrest the fearful increase of shipwreck by the too prevalent use of defective gear. Mr. Trotman's anchors are from one-third to one-fourth less in weight than ordinary anchors. They are practically recognized by "Lloyds;" the *Great Eastern* steamship is exclusively supplied with them, as are her Majesty's yacht *Victoria and Albert*, and the Imperial yachts of France, Russia, Austria, and Turkey. The French and the United States naval authorities have concluded arrangements with him for making anchors according to his plan; but as yet every endeavour to procure a trial of Mr. Trotman's anchor in the British navy has proved fruitless, though he has offered to supply them at his own cost, and has proffered plans, and all the necessary specifications, without fee or reward, for making them in Her Majesty's dockyards.

TROWER, THE RIGHT REV. WALTER JOHN, D.D., Bishop of Gibraltar, born about 1805, was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1826 in high classical and mathematical honours, and was elected Fellow of Oriel College. He was ordained in 1829, and held the living of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, London, till 1839, when he was preferred to the rectory of Wiston, Sussex, which he held till his consecration in 1848 to the bishopric of Glasgow. He acted as sub-dean of Exeter for some time, and was translated to Gibraltar in 1863. He is the author of works on the Epistles and Gospels for the various Sundays in the year. His diocese includes Malta and other English possessions in the Mediterranean, and his income consists of an allowance of £1,200 a year from the Colonial Bishopric Fund.

TSCHUDI, HIS EXCELLENCE JOHANN JAKOB VON, Ph.D., traveller, was born July 25, 1818, in Glarus, in Switzerland, and is descended from an old Swiss family, which has dwelt for centuries in the canton Glarus. Dr. Tschudi, having studied the natural sciences at Zürich, Neufchatel, Leyden, and Paris, and graduated in due course, made in 1838 a journey to Peru, where, for five years, he continued to study the natural sciences. From 1857 to 1859 he travelled again in South America, and was from 1861 to 1863 Swiss Ambassador in Rio Janeiro. Since 1866 he has resided in Vienna. He has written "System of Batrachia," Leyden, 1838; "Investigations on the Fauna Peruana," St. Gallen, 1844–47; "Sketches of Journeys in Peru from the years 1838 to 1842;" "St. Gallen," 1846, in two volumes; "The Kechua Language," two volumes, Vienna, 1853; "Journey through the Andes of South America," Gotha, 1860; "The Brazilian Province of Minas Geraes," Gotha, 1863. He has also edited, conjointly with Don M. E. de Rivera, the "Antiguedades Peruanas," Vienna, 1851.

TUAM, Archbishop of. (*See* McHale.)

TUAM, Bishop of. (*See* Bernard.)

TUFNELL, The Right Rev. Edward Wyndham, D.D., Bishop of Brisbane, born at Bath, in 1814; proceeded from Eton to Wadham College, Oxford (B.A. 1836, M.A. 1842, D.D. 1859); became Rector of Beechingstoke, Wilts, in 1846; Prebendary of Salisbury in 1850; Rector of St. Peter and St. Paul, Marlborough, in 1858; and first Bishop of Brisbane in 1859. His diocese comprises the colony of Queensland, in Australia.

TULLOCH, The Rev. John, D.D., Principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, born in 1823, near Tibbermuir, Perthshire, of which parish his father was for many years minister, entered the United College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard, St. Andrews, in 1837, and after attending the literary and philosophical classes, passed into the college of which he is the Principal, and studied theology. He received a license as a preacher in the Church of Scotland, and having been presented soon afterwards by the town-council of Dundee to a charge in that town, was, in 1845, ordained a minister. During a visit to Germany, he made himself thoroughly acquainted with the speculative theology of that country. In 1849 he was presented to the parish of Kettins, in Forfarshire, and on the death of Principal Haldane, in 1854, became Principal of St. Mary's College, University of St. Andrews, and received the degree of D.D. He first attracted attention as a writer in the *British Quarterly Review*, and the articles on Carlyle's "Life of Sterling," Bunsen's "Hippolytus," and "Vynet," in the *North British Review*, are understood to be from his pen. In 1855 he received the second of the great Burnett prizes on the "Being and Attributes of God," amounting to £600, and his Essay was published under the title "Theism." The first prize (£1,800) was adjudged to the Rev. Robt. A. Thompson, for the essay "Christian Theism," published in 1855. He has written "Leaders of the Reformation," published in 1859; "English Puritanism and its Leaders, Cromwell, Milton, &c.," "Beginning Life: Chapters for Young Men," in 1861; and "Christ of the Gospels, and Christ of Modern Criticism: Lectures," in 1864. He has since contributed various articles to the *Edinburgh Review*, especially, it is understood, the important articles on "The Positive Philosophy" (April, 1868), and on "Dr. Newman's Grammar of Assent" (Oct., 1870), and also a series of papers in the *Contemporary Review* on "Liberal Churchmen," and the "Cambridge Platonists of the 17th Century."

TUPPER, Martin Farquhar, son of a surgeon, descended from an ancient Guernsey family, born in London, in 1810, was educated at the Charterhouse and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A., M.A., and D.C.L. He was called to the bar, but never practised, and has written "Geraldine, and other Poems," published in 1838; "Proverbial Philosophy," in 1839–44; "Modern Pyramid," in 1839; "An Author's Mind," and "The Twins, a Tale," in 1841; "Crock of Gold," in 1844; "Hactenus: a Budget of Lyrics," in 1848; "Surrey: a Rapid Review of its Principal Persons and Places," in 1849; "King Alfred's Poems in English Metre," in 1850; "Farley Heath, Record of its Remains," and "Hymn for all Nations, in Thirty Languages," in 1851; "Ballads for the Times, and other Poems," in 1852; "Heart, a Tale," in 1853; "Probabilities: an Aid to Faith," in 1854; "Lyrics," in 1855; "Stephen Lang-ton; or, the Days of King John," in 1858; "Three Hundred Sonnets," in 1860; "Rides and Reveries of Mr. Æsop Smith," in 1861; "Cithara, Lyrics," in 1863; and a variety of fugitive pieces in prose and verse.

TURKEY, SULTAN OF. (*See* ABDUL-AZIZ KHAN.)

TURNER, THE REV. DAWSON WILLIAM, D.C.L., educated at Rugby, was Demy and Exhibitioner of Magdalen College, Oxford, and was appointed Head Master of the Royal Institution School, Liverpool. He has written "Notes to Herodotus," published in 1848; "Analysis of Grecian History," and "Analysis of Roman History," in 1853; "Analysis of English and French History," in 1859; "History of Germany," in 1865, and other works.

TURNER, THE RIGHT REV. JAMES FRANCIS, Bishop of Grafton and Armidale, in Australia, is a son of the late Sir George James Turner, for many years one of the Lords Justices of Appeal. He received his academical education at Durham, was for some time chaplain of Bishop Cosin's Hall, in that University, and held the rectory of North Tidworth, Wilts, from 1859 till 1868, when he was appointed Bishop of Grafton and Armidale. His consecration took place in Westminster Abbey, Feb. 24, 1869.

TURNER, THE REV. SYDNEY, B.A., inspector of prisons and reformatories, son of the eminent historian, the late Mr. Sharon Turner, born April 2, 1814, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1836, as eighteenth Wrangler. He was ordained Deacon in 1837, and Priest in 1838, and was for many years Resident Chaplain to the Institution of the Philanthrophic Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders, established at Redhill, near Reigate, Surrey. He is the author of a pamphlet on Reformatory Schools, in the form of a letter addressed to the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P. He was appointed Inspector of Reformatories and Industrial Schools in England and Scotland in 1857.

TURNER, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM, D.D., a Roman Catholic prelate, born at Preston, Sept. 25, 1800, was consecrated Bishop of Salford, July 25, 1851.

TÜRR, GEN. STEPHEN, born at Baja, in Hungary, in 1825, became a lieutenant in the Austrian army in 1848. His regiment was stationed in Italy, and his rooted dislike of the House of Hapsburg inspired him with a strong sympathy for the Italian cause. The Revolutionary Government of Hungary having called upon all Hungarians serving under the Austrian flag in Italy to desert to the Piedmontese, he went over to the latter from Buffalora, in Jan., 1849, and was appointed Colonel of the Hungarian Legion in the Sardinian service. After the disaster of Novara, the greater part of the Hungarian Legion followed their colonel into Baden, where a revolutionary movement had taken place, and throughout the struggle Col. Türr commanded not only the remnant of his legion, but also three Baden battalions. After the insurrection had been put down, the Hungarians took refuge in Switzerland, and the Federal Government aided many of them to start for the United States, but Col. Türr being too ill to go, lived for four years on a small pension granted to him by the Sardinian Government. On the outbreak of the Russian war he vainly endeavoured to serve under Omer Pasha, but succeeded in taking part as a volunteer in several of the battles in the Crimea, especially in that of the Tchernaya, and received a commission from Col. Mc'Murdo, the officer in command of the British transport service. While engaged in the performance of his duty and in connection with this employment in the autumn of 1855, he was arrested at Bucharest by the Austrians as a deserter, and sent under escort to Cronstadt to be tried there. His illegal arrest caused great excitement throughout Europe, and was protested against by the British and French Governments. After a long incarceration he was tried by court-martial, and sentenced to death; which sentence was, however (owing to the urgent remonstrance of the British Government), commuted to perpetual banishment. In the Italian war in 1859, he was appointed a member of Garibaldi's staff with the rank of colonel, and was always at the general's side during this campaign until he was seriously wounded in the left arm at Brescia. In the spring of 1860, when Garibaldi planned his Sicilian expedition, Col. Türr again served under him in the capacity of aide-de-camp, and before Palermo was promoted to the rank of general of division. The brilliant part he played in the War of Liberation was acknowledged by the Government of Victor Emmanuel, who promoted him to the rank of general of division in the army of Italy in 1861, and confided to him the military command of the town and province of Naples. He married the Princess Adeline Wyse Bonaparte, a cousin of Napoleon III., Sept. 10, 1861, and took up his residence at Pallanza. Since his marriage he has made two journeys to Roumania, with a view of creating difficulties for Austria in the east of Europe. These political journeys were, however, thought to be compromising to the Italian Government, and, accordingly, Col. Türr resigned his commission in 1864. He is the author of "Arrestation, Procès, et Condamnation du Général Türr," 1863; and also of "The House of Austria and Hungary," 1865.

TUSCANY (EX GRAND DUKE OF), SALVATOR-MARIE-JOSEPH-JEAN-BAPTISTE FRANÇOIS-LOUIS-GONZAGUE-RAPHAEL-RÉNIER-JANVIER, eldest son of Leopold II., grandson of Ferdinand III., and of Marie Antoinette Anne, daughter of Francis I., king of the Two Sicilies, the late grand duke's second wife, was born June 10, 1835, succeeded to the grand duchy on the abdication of his father, July 21, 1859, and reigned as Ferdinand IV.; but his career as a sovereign prince was brief, as he was obliged to quit his dominions on the consolidation of the kingdom of Italy under Victor Emmanuel in 1861. He married the Archduchess Anne Marie, daughter of the king of Saxony, Nov. 24, 1859. In the "Almanach de Gotha," the grand duke is described as being an archduke of Austria, Prince-Royal of Hungary and Bohemia, and a Colonel of Austrian Dragoons.

TWEEDDALE (MARQUIS OF), THE MOST NOBLE SIR GEORGE HAY, K.T., K.C.B., born Feb. 1st, 1787, succeeded his father as eighth marquis, Aug. 9, 1804. He is a General in the Army, Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Haddington, and a Representative Peer of Scotland. He was Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Wellington during the Peninsular war, and was wounded at the battle of Busaco. The marquis, who held the post of Governor and Commander-in-chief at Madras between 1841 and 1846, is the father of the Duchess of Wellington and of Lady Peel. He was made a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath March 19, 1867.

TWISLETON, THE HON. EDWARD TURNER BOYD, youngest son of the late Archdeacon Twisleton, and brother of the thirteenth Lord Saye and Sele, born May 24, 1809, and educated at Winchester and Trinity and Balliol Colleges, Oxford, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1835, was Assistant Poor-Law Commissioner in England in 1839, was a Commissioner of Inquiry into the Scotch Poor-Laws in 1843, and held the office of Chief Commissioner of Poor-Laws in Ireland from 1845 till 1849. He was appointed one of the Oxford University Commissioners in 1855, a Commissioner of Inquiry into the English Public Schools in 1861, and has been one of the Civil Service Commissioners since 1862. "The Handwriting of Junius Professionally Investigated by Mr. Charles Chabot, Expert, with Preface and Collateral Evidence. By the Hon. Edward Twisleton," appeared in 1871.

TWISS, SIR TRAVERS, D.C.L., F.R.S.,

son of the late Rev. Robert Twiss, LL.D., of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and Trevallyn, Denbighshire, born in Westminster about 1810, was educated at University College, Oxford, where he graduated in high honours in 1830, and became Fellow and Tutor of his college. From 1835 till 1839 he was one of the Public Examiners at Oxford in Classics and Mathematics; from 1842 till 1847, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford; from 1852 till 1855, Professor of International Law in King's College, London, which office he resigned upon being appointed Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford. In 1840 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and was admitted an Advocate in Doctors' Commons. In 1849 he was appointed Commissary-General of the City and Diocese of Canterbury, in 1852 Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and in 1858, on the advancement of the Right Hon. Dr. Lushington to the office of Judge of the Court of Appeal of his Province, was appointed Chancellor of the Diocese of London. On the transfer of the testamentary and matrimonial jurisdiction from the ecclesiastical to the civil courts, Dr. Twiss was created a Queen's Counsel, was elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, became Advocate-General in Aug., and was knighted in Nov., 1867. He has written various works; amongst which may be mentioned "Epitome of Niebuhr's History of Rome," published in 1837; "The Oregon Question examined with respect to Facts and the Law of Nations," in 1846; "View of the Progress of Political Economy in Europe since the 16th Century," in 1847; "The Relation of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein to the Crown of Denmark and the Germanic Confederation," in 1848; "The Letters Apostolic of Pope Pius IX., considered with reference to the Law of England and the Law of Europe," in 1851; "Lectures on the Science of International Law," in 1856; "The Law of Nations, considered as Independent Political Communities," in 1861; and "Law of Nations in Time of War," in 1863. In 1872, a legal investigation of an extremely painful nature, involving serious imputations on the character of Lady Twiss, led Sir Travers Twiss to throw up all his appointments.

TYNDALL, John, LL.D., F.R.S., was born in Ireland, about 1820. He was employed for some years on the Ordnance Survey of the United Kingdom, went to Germany in 1848, and studied at the University of Marburg, and afterwards in the laboratory of Magnus, in Berlin. He conducted investigations on the phenomena of diamagnetism, and on the polarity of the diamagnetic force, including researches on the magneto-optic properties of crystals, and the relation of magnetism and diamagnetism to molecular arrangement. He has recently published a volume on these subjects. In 1853, having been previously elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, he was elected Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and succeeded the celebrated Faraday as Superintendent. The publication of an essay on the cleavage of slate rocks was the proximate cause of his joining his friend Professor Huxley in a visit to the glaciers of Switzerland in 1856; and they afterwards published a joint paper on the structure and motion of glaciers. He returned to Switzerland in 1857, 1858, and 1859, and pursued his investigations, reaching Chamouni on Christmas night, 1859, through deep snow, and two days afterwards succeeded in attaining the Montanvert, where he remained nearly three days, for the most part amid blinding snow, and determined the winter motion of the Mer de Glace. In 1859 he commenced his researches on Radiant Heat, which have disclosed relations previously unthought of between this agent and the gaseous form of matter. Numerous memoirs published in the "Philosophical Transactions," are devoted to this subject. In one of them a ray-filter is described, by means of which the luminous rays of the sun, the electric light, and the lime-light are detached from the non-luminous ones, combustion and vivid incandescence being effected at foci absolutely dark. Mr. Tyndall is a Rumford Medallist of the Royal Society, and a member of various foreign scientific societies; he was made LL.D. of Cambridge in 1855, and LL.D. of Edinburgh in 1866, when Mr. Carlyle was installed Rector of the University. He has written "The Glaciers of the Alps," published in 1860; "Mountaineering," in 1861; "A Vacation Tour," in 1862; "Heat considered as a Mode of Motion," in 1863; "On Radiation: the 'Rede' Lecture, May 16, 1865," in 1865. He has also published a volume on Sound; "Faraday as a Discoverer," and two recent works, the one entitled "Fragments of Science" and the other "Hours of Exercise in the Alps," 1871.

TYRRELL, The Right Rev. William, D.D., Bishop of Newcastle (Australia), son of a former remembrancer of the city of London, by a daughter of Dollond, the celebrated optician, born in 1807, was educated at the Charterhouse and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he gained a scholarship, and graduated as fourth Senior Optime. Having held some parochial preferments in England, on the division of the bishopric of Australia in 1847, he was appointed first Bishop of Newcastle. The annual value of this see is £833.

U.

UHRICH, Joseph Alexis, a French general of German extraction, born at Pfalsburg, Feb. 15, 1802, was educated at the Military College of St. Cyr, whence he passed as Sub-Lieutenant into the 3rd Light Infantry. In this capacity he shared in the campaign of 1823 in Spain. In September, 1831, he became a Captain, and was transferred to the African army, and remained in that country for some twenty years. In 1841 he became Major, and in 1848 Colonel of the 3rd regiment, and on Jan. 3, 1852, attained the rank of Brigadier-General. In this capacity he commanded in the Crimean War with great distinction, and was during the campaign promoted to be a General of Division. He also received several Orders. During the Italian campaign of 1859, he commanded an infantry division, and was in 1862 named a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. In 1867 he was transferred to the Army Reserve, or, in other words, pensioned. At the outbreak of the war between France and Prussia in 1870, he resumed active service, undertaking the command of a division of the Alsace and Lorraine troops. After the battle of Wörth, he became Commandant of Strasburg, a by no means enviable post, that fortress not being properly provided with either arms or provisions. He nevertheless bravely defended it for seven long weeks of merciless bombardment, winning the sincere admiration even of his enemies. Subsequently his bombardment of the open town of Kehl has been allowed by Prussian military critics to have been under the circumstances a military necessity. No French general has more thoroughly inspired respect in the German mind than Uhrich, the calumniated commandant of Strasburg.

ULBACH, Louis, author, born at Troyes, March 7, 1822, finished his education in Paris, where, in 1840, he carried off the first prize at the general competition. His first production, "Gloriana," a volume of poems, appeared in 1844, and a series of political letters, written for the *Propagateur de l'Aube*, under the signature "Jacques Souffrant, workman," one of his earliest works, had an immense success, but exposed him to a government prosecution. The eloquence of M. Jules Favre saved him from unpleasant consequences. After the *coup d'état* he joined the literary staff of the *Revue de Paris*, and in 1853 assumed the direction of that journal, which was suppressed in 1858. Among the papers he was subsequently connected with was the *Temps*, to which he contributed the dramatic *feuilleton*, and *Figaro*, in whose columns he published, under the *nom de plume* of

"Ferragus," a series of letters that gained for him great notoriety as a satirical writer. In 1868 he started *La Cloche*, which on its first appearance was a weekly pamphlet, though in Dec. 1869, it became a daily newspaper and one of the leading organs of the radical opposition. M. Ulbach has written various novels, many of which have become very popular in France and on the Continent, and some dramas, and his reputation for skill and style as a literary critic stands very high.

ULLATHORNE, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM BERNARD, D.D., O.S.B., a prelate of the Roman Church, was born at Pocklington, Yorkshire, May 7, 1806, and educated at St. Gregory's College, Downside, near Bath. After being admitted to the priesthood he became a missionary to Australia in 1832, and was appointed Vicar-General there, being well known for his zealous labours among the convict population. Father Ullathorne was the first Catholic priest who visited Norfolk Island, and he succeeded in obtaining the appointment of a Catholic bishop for the colony; was influential through evidence given before a Parliamentary Committee in 1838, in putting a stop to transportation to the penal settlements. Having returned to England, he was stationed at Coventry, where he built a large church in the Gothic style. He was appointed Vicar-Apostolic of the Western District and consecrated Bishop of Hetalona, *in partibus*, June 21, 1846; was transferred to the Central District July 28, 1848, and translated to the see of Birmingham Sept. 29, 1850, on the restoration of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, in obtaining which he bore a prominent part. Among his published works are a "Reply to Judge Burton," 1836; "Horrors of Transportation," and "The Australian Mission," 1838; "Pilgrimage to La Salette," 1854; "The Immaculate Conception," 1854; "Pilgrimage to the Monastery of Subiaco and the Grotto of St. Benedict," 1856; "Letters on the Association for promoting the Union of Christendom," 1865; "Lectures on the Conventual Life," 1868; "Letters on the Council and Papal Infallibility," 1870.

UPHAM, THOMAS COGSWELL, D.D., born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, Jan. 30, 1799, graduated from Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1818, and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1821. He remained in Andover for nearly two years after, and during that time translated "Jahn's Biblical Archæology." In July, 1823, he was ordained, and became Associate Pastor of the Congregational Church at Rochester, New Hampshire, and in Sept., 1824, was chosen Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and instructor in Hebrew in Bowdoin College, in which office he continued till July, 1867. He still resides, we believe, at Brunswick, Maine. In 1852 he visited Europe, the Holy Land, and Egypt. Professor Upham published "Ratio Disciplinæ, or the Constitution of the Congregational Churches," 1829; "Elements of Mental Philosophy," 2 vols., 1831, enlarged edition, 1869; "Philosophical and Practical Treatise on the Will," 1834; "The Manual of Peace," 1836; "Outlines of Imperfect and Disordered Mental Action," 1840. Soon after this period Professor Upham was led to adopt views somewhat akin to those of some of the Mystics. These views were manifested in a series of works from his pen, such as "Principles of the Interior or Hidden Life," 1848; "Life of Faith," 1848; "Treatise on Divine Union," 1851; "Religious Maxims," 1854; "Life of Madame Catherine Adorna," 1856; "Life and Religious Opinions of Madame de la Mothe Guyon, and of Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambrai," 1855; "A Method of Prayer: an Analysis of the work so entitled by Madame Guyon," 1859. Professor Upham has also published "American Cottage Life, a series of Poems, &c.," 1850; "Letters Æsthetic, Social, and Moral, written from Europe, Egypt, Palestine, &c.," 1855, and a Prize Essay on a "Congress of Nations," 1840.

URQUHART, DAVID, only surviving son of the late David Urquhart, Esq., of Cromarty, N.B., the representative of a family who suffered in the cause of the Stuarts, born in the North of Scotland in 1805, was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, and before he could take a degree, entered the diplomatic service, and became Secretary of the British Embassy at Constantinople. He travelled in all parts of the East, for the purpose of gaining information respecting the commercial and political influence of Russia, of which country he has been from the first an active opponent. He has written "Turkey and its Resources," published in 1834; "Spirit of the East: Travels through Roumeli," in 1839; "Diplomatic Transactions in Central Asia, 1834–9," in 1840; "Case of McLeod," in 1841; "Reflections on Thoughts and Things," in 1843; "Wealth and Want: Essay on Taxation," in 1845; "Europe in 1847" and "Statesmen of France and English Alliance," in 1847; "Travels in Spain and Morocco," in 1849; "Turkish Bath," in 1856; "The Lebanon (Mount Souria), a History and a Diary," in 1860; and other works on foreign countries, finance, and politics. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Sheffield in July, 1841, was one of the members in the Conservative interest for Stafford from Aug., 1847, till July, 1852, and gained great notoriety by the pertinacity of his attacks on the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston.

V.

VAMBERY, Arminius, born in Hungary, in 1832, was at an early age expelled by the Austrian authorities from Pesth, where he was engaged in teaching languages. He took up his residence at Constantinople, visited many parts of the East, and travelled in the disguise of a dervish, by routes unknown to Europeans, through the deserts of the Oxus to Khiva, and thence by Bokhara to Samarcand, in 1861–4. His "Travels and Adventures in Central Asia" appeared in London in 1864. He has been appointed Professor of Oriental Languages at the University of Pesth. His more recent works are an account of his "Wanderings and Adventures in Persia," 1867; and "Sketches of Central Asia," 1868.

VANDERBILT, Cornelius, usually called Commodore Vanderbilt, was born on Staten Island, New York, May 27, 1794. His father was a farmer, and owning a large sail-boat, acted as ferryman to transport the persons and produce occasionally of his neighbours to New York. The son had a scanty early education, but was quick and anxious to learn all that would be of practical advantage to him. At the age of sixteen he had earned the necessary means for purchasing a large sailing-boat suited to carry passengers, and commenced the business of transporting passengers and produce to and from New York. When he was nineteen he owned the largest boat of this description in New York harbour, and had an interest in two or three others, and soon after married and purchased a share in a large schooner to extend his business. In 1817 he had a capital of $9,000, and accepted employment as captain of a steamboat plying between New York and New Brunswick, New Jersey, &c. For many years he continued the command of steamboats owned by others, keeping a large hotel at the same time; he then embarked in steamboat enterprises on his own account, building and running his boats on the Hudson river and neighbouring waters. When gold was discovered in California, he sold out his steamboats and made arrangements for an opposition line of steamships *viâ* Nicaragua transit with California, and conducted this enterprise with great profit for several years. He was now very wealthy, and built a magnificent ocean steamer, the *North Star*, in which he made the tour of European seaports with his family. On his return he established in 1858 a line of steamships to ply between New York and Havre. This line was profitable until the commencement of the war, when of necessity it was relinquished. In 1862 Mr. Vanderbilt presented to the Government the finest vessel of his fleet, the *Vanderbilt*, which had cost $800,000 (£160,000). From that time Mr. Vanderbilt began to withdraw from his maritime enterprises, and to turn his attention to railways. He first obtained the control of the Harlem Railway, till then an unprofitable line, but under his management soon becoming a first-class route; he annexed to this the competing Hudson River Railway, and within five years had a controlling interest in the New York Central, one of the four great trunk lines running westward. This he eventually consolidated with the Harlem and Hudson River, and reached out for Western connections till he controlled the stock of lines reaching to the Union Pacific, *viâ* Chicago and St. Louis, a distance of more than fifteen hundred miles.

VAPEREAU, Louis Gustave, author, born at Orleans, April 4, 1819, studied at the seminary and college of his native city, and, in 1838, carried off, at a competition between all the colleges of France, the prize for Philosophy, established by M. de Salvandy. Admitted into the Normal School, he applied himself to various studies, with a special view to teaching philosophy. On quitting this establishment he remained a year in Paris, and in 1842 became Private Secretary to M. V. Cousin, whom he assisted in his "Pensées de Pascal." He presided over a class on Philosophy at the College of Tours in 1843, and defended philosophy, violently attacked in a treatise entitled "Du Caractère Libéral, Moral, et Religieux de la Philosophie Moderne," published in 1844. Though his course of lectures was frequently denounced, he retained his professional chair for ten years, and, in addition, presided over the German course at the same college for five years, and commenced the study of law. In consequence of the restrictions with which the teaching of philosophy was fettered, in 1852, M. Vapereau repaired to Paris, completed his law studies, and became avocat in 1854. About this time Messrs. Hachette intrusted to him the direction of the "Dictionnaire des Contemporains," which occupied his whole attention for four years, the first edition appearing in 1858. M. Vapereau continued to labour at this great undertaking, and the "Supplement" was published in 1859; a new edition of the work, revised and considerably augmented, in 1861, the "Supplement" to the new edition in 1863, the third edition, in a great measure rewritten, in 1865, and the fourth edition in 1870. Since 1859, M. Vapereau has issued yearly "L'Année Littéraire et Dramatique," an annual review of the principal productions of French literature, and the tenth volume contains a general table of the ten previous years. M. Vapereau, who is engaged upon another important work, a "Dictionnaire Universel des Littératures," has written various other works, and contributed to reviews, &c. He was nominated Prefect of the Cantal by the Government of the National Defence in Sept., 1870.

VAUGHAN, The Rev. Charles John, D.D., son of the late Rev. E. T. Vaughan, Vicar of St. Martin's, Leicester, born in 1816, was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he closed a brilliant career by taking his B.A. degree in 1838 as Senior Classic and Chancellor's Medallist, being bracketed with Lord Lyttelton. He was elected to a Fellowship at Trinity College in 1839, and having held the living of St. Martin's, Leicester, for three years, became Head Master of Harrow School in 1844; held that post till the close of 1859, when he resigned, having had the satisfaction of seeing the school raised under his mastership from a comparatively low ebb to great prosperity, if numbers be a test of success. Early in 1860 he was offered, but refused, the Bishopric of Rochester, and shortly afterwards was appointed to the Vicarage of Doncaster, which he held until 1869, when he was appointed to the Mastership of the Temple. Dr. Vaughan has published "Last Words in the Parish Church of Doncaster," 1869; and "Half-Hours in the Temple Church," 1871.

VAUGHAN, The Rev. Herbert, D.D., born at Gloucester, April 15, 1832, received his education at Stonyhurst College, Lancashire, on the Continent, and in Rome. He founded and is President of St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary College (Catholic), Mill Hill, Middlesex, and towards the close of the year 1871 accompanied to Maryland the first detachment of priests who were sent from that institution on a special mission to the coloured population of the United States. Dr. Vaughan, who has acquired a considerable reputation as a preacher, has published several pamphlets and is the proprietor of the *Tablet* newspaper.

VAUGHAN, The Very Rev. Roger Bede, second son of Colonel Vaughan, born Jan. 9, 1834, at Courtfield, near Ross, Herefordshire, was educated at Downside College, near Bath, and at Rome. He became a Clerk Regular of the Benedictine Order, was appointed Professor of Mental Philosophy at the Benedictine Gymnasium of St. Michael, near Belmont, Hereford, in 1861; and the year after was appointed Principal of the same Priory of St. Michael, under the title of Cathedral Prior of Newport and Menevia. Prior Vaughan, who is an eloquent and powerful preacher, has acquired a high literary reputation by his "Life and Labours of S. Thomas of Aquin," 2 vols., 1871–2. He has also written "Views on Catholic Education," and contributed to various Catholic periodicals.

VAUGHAN, The Right Rev. William, D.D., a prelate of the Roman Church, born in London, Feb. 14, 1814, was consecrated Bishop of Plymouth, Sept. 16, 1855.

VAUX, William Sandys W., M.A, F.R.S., Sec. R.S.L., Pres. Num. Soc., son of the late Rev. W. Vaux, B.D., Prebendary of Winchester and Vicar of Romsey, Hants, born in 1818, was educated at Westminster School and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1840. He was employed in the department of Antiquities in the British Museum in 1841, and, rising gradually, was appointed to the Keepership of the department of Coins and Medals in Jan., 1861. This office he resigned Oct., 1870, from ill-health. He has written "Nineveh and Persepolis," an historical sketch of Ancient Assyria and Persia, with an account of the recent researches in those countries, a work which has gone through four editions, and has been translated into German; a "Handbook to the Antiquities in the British Museum," published in 1851; edited "The World encompassed by Sir F. Drake," for the Hakluyt Society; and in 1863 edited and deciphered, for the Trustees of the British Museum, a collection of ninety Phœnician inscriptions recently found at Carthage. He has also published many papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature and of the Numismatic Society, and is now engaged on a Catalogue of the Coins in the Bodleian Library, for the University of Oxford.

VEITCH, John, M.A., born at Peebles, N.B., Oct. 24, 1829, received his early education at the Grammar-school, and in 1845 entered the University of Edinburgh, where he gained honours, especially in logic and moral philosophy. In 1850 he published a translation of the "Discourse on Method," of Descartes, with an introductory essay on the nature of the Cartesian philosophy, and in 1853 a translation of the "Meditations," and selections from the "Principles of Philosophy," of Descartes, with notes. In 1855–6 he acted as assistant to the late Sir W. Hamilton, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh, and to his successor, Professor Fraser, until 1860, when he was appointed to the Professorship of Logic, Metaphysics, and Rhetoric in the University of St. Andrews. Professor Veitch, who in 1857 was presented with the honorary degree of M.A. by the University of Edinburgh, acted as joint-editor with Professor Mansel of Oxford, in superintending the publication of the "Lectures on Metaphysics and Logic of Sir W. Hamilton, Bart.," published in 1859–60. He wrote the "Memoir of Dugald Stewart," in connection with the new edition of his collected works, upon which Sir W. Hamilton was employed at the time of his death, after which this publication was superintended by Professor Veitch, at the request of the Stewart trustees. In 1864 Mr. Veitch was appointed to the Professorship of Logic and Rhetoric in the University of Glasgow. He has recently written a "Memoir of Sir W. Hamilton," 1869.

VENABLES, THE RIGHT REV. ADDINGTON ROBERT PEEL, D.D., Bishop of Nassau, son of Thomas Venables, Esq., of the Home Office, born in 1827, was educated at Eton and at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1848, and M.A. in 1851. He was ordained priest in 1850, and was appointed curate of St. Paul's, Oxford, which he held till his consecration as Bishop of Nassau, comprising the Bahamas, Turk's and Caicos Islands, in 1863.

VERDI, GIUSEPPE, composer, son of an innkeeper, born at Rancola, in the duchy of Parma, Oct. 9, 1814, received his first lessons from an organist in Milan, where he resided from 1833 till 1836; studied diligently under Lavinga, and in 1839 published his earliest work, a musical drama, entitled "Oberto di San Bonifazio." His principal compositions are serious operas, and the "Lombardi," one of his first productions, made a strong impression throughout Italy, and laid the foundation of his fame. His best known operas are "Nabucodonosor," "Ernani" (founded on Victor Hugo's tragedy), the "Due Foscari," "Attila," "Macbeth," the "Masnadieri" (founded on the "Robbers" of Schiller), "Louisa Miller," "Rigoletto," the "Trovatore," "La Traviata," "Un Ballo in Maschera" (performed in London in 1861), and "Don Carlos" (performed at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, in 1867). The "Masnadieri," written for Her Majesty's Theatre, and produced in 1847, with Jenny Lind as heroine, proved a failure in London, though it has since been successful in Italy. The "Trovatore" and "La Traviata" have had great success, not only in Italy, but in Germany, France, and England. Signor Verdi's more recent operas are "Giovanna d'Arco," in 1868; "La Forza del Destino," in 1869; and "Aïda," performed at the Scala, Milan, in 1872. He was elected a member of the Italian Parliament in 1861, and in 1871 he went to Florence in order to assume the post offered him by the Italian Minister of Public Instruction, for the improvement and reorganization of the Italian Musical Institute. M. Verdi, who is a member of the Legion of Honour, was elected corresponding member of the Académie des Beaux Arts, Dec. 10, 1859; was made Grand Cross of the Russian order of St. Stanislaus in 1862; Foreign Associate of the Académie des Beaux Arts, June 15, 1864; and Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy in 1872, in which year the Viceroy of Egypt conferred on him the Order of Osmani.

VERDON, GEORGE FREDERIC, C.B., F.R.S., eldest son of the Rev. Edward Verdon, B.A., perpetual curate of St. Anne's, Tottington, Bury, Lancashire, born January 21, 1834, and educated at Rossall College, went to Melbourne in Sept., 1851, and engaged in commercial pursuits. He afterwards studied law, and was called to the bar at Melbourne in 1863, was elected to the Municipal Council of Williamstown, and appointed Chairman of the Municipal Conference held at Melbourne for the consideration of the laws relating to municipal institutions. He was one of the first members of the Volunteer force established in 1854 for the defence of the colony, and at the head of his company was engaged in suppressing an outbreak of convicts in 1857. For this service he received the thanks of the Government, and was appointed a justice of the peace. In 1858 he accepted the office of honorary assistant in the Astronomical Observatory, and was engaged in the commencement of the geodetic and magnetic surveys of

Victoria under Mr. Ellery and Dr. Neumayer. In 1859 he was elected member for Williamstown, and in the following year became a Minister of the Crown, having been appointed treasurer, which office he held with little interruption until 1868. Having carried a resolution in the Legislative Assembly for the appointment of a Board of Visitors to the Observatory, he was invited by the Government to act as honorary secretary, Sir Henry Barkly the then governor, being president. In this position, and as a member of the Government, he was enabled to secure the satisfactory establishment of the Observatory on a permanent footing, and to aid in the obtainment of a complete set of instruments, of which the Great Melbourne Telescope forms part. In 1866 the Government and Legislature of Victoria resolved upon sending a Minister of the Crown to England for the purpose of bringing the subject of the defence of the colony before the Home Government, and Mr. Verdon was selected for the mission, in which he was completely successful, having obtained a contribution of £100,000 from the Imperial Exchequer towards the cost of a Monitor for the defence of Port Phillip, together with the line-of-battle ship *Nelson*. He was entertained at a banquet at Willis's Rooms, and was made C.B. (civil division), Nov. 23, 1866. Shortly after his return to Victoria, Mr. Verdon was appointed the permanent representative of that colony in England as agent-general, with the consent of all political parties. Upon his departure, he received presentations and addresses from his Williamstown constituents, and from the local forces. He was elected F.R.S. in 1870, and is an associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers.

VEUILLOT, Louis, author and journalist, son of a cooper, born at Boynes en Gatinais (Loiret), in 1813, was sent to an humble school near Paris, and at the age of thirteen entered the office of a lawyer. He set resolutely to work to instruct himself, and with such success as to be able to gain a subsistence by his pen at the age of nineteen, and he held various appointments on the provincial press, where the stinging vivacity of his style involved him in several duels. Before going to Rome, in 1838, he was, he avows, almost devoid of faith, religious or political; but he returned an altered man, and in the *Univers*, which he was selected to edit, became the uncompromising champion of the Church, dealing blows right and left in defence of the papacy. In 1842 M. Veuillot went to Africa as Secretary to Gen. Bugeaud, and on his return entered the Ministry of the Interior as Chief Secretary. The revolution of 1848 was at first hailed by him as a providential event, though he afterwards took a different view. His polemics in the *Univers*, of which he again became editor in 1848, were so violent, that he incurred the censure of the Archbishop of Paris, and in 1853 the Bishop of Orleans expressly forbade his clergy to read that journal. He is sincere in his opinions, and writes with great precision, but his style is often disfigured by offensive personality. The *Univers*, after having been thrice warned by the Government, ceased to appear in Jan., 1860, and was replaced by the *Monde*, which was written in a more placable spirit. In April, 1867, the *Univers* was revived, and from that time to the present it has been the leading representative in the press of the advanced section of French Catholics. M. Veuillot has composed novels, polemical pieces, and hymns, and a large collection of articles under the title of "Mélanges Religieux, Historiques, et Littéraires," published in 1857-9. Perhaps the most brilliant productions of his pen are "Le Parfum de Rome," and "Les Odeurs de Paris," published respectively in 1865 and 1866. A collection of the most striking passages in his works was published in 1868 by the Abbé Charbonnell, under the title of "Pensées de M. Louis Veuillot."

VEZIN, Mrs. Hermann, an actress, *née* Jane Thomson, is the second daughter of the late Mr. George Thomson, a merchant of Liverpool, her mother being a daughter of Mr. James Cook, who for thirty years was a bass singer at Drury Lane Theatre. She left England with her parents when quite an infant for Australia, and in childhood evinced many qualities for the stage, which her mother, through reverse of fortune, had been compelled to adopt a second time. At the age of eight she was engaged, with her mother, at the Theatre Royal, Sydney, where she played juvenile characters. Before reaching the age of eleven she lost her father, and soon afterwards she accompanied her mother to Hobart Town, where she made her first appearance as a dancer with immense success. Subsequently she performed at Launceston and Melbourne, and became one of the greatest favourites on the Australian stage. Coming to England, she made her *début* at Sadler's Wells Theatre, Sept. 15, 1857, as Julia in "The Hunchback," and was highly applauded. During the season at Sadler's Wells she played several of Shakspere's heroines—Rosalind, Juliet, Portia, &c. She next appeared at the Haymarket, where she made an equally favourable impression, as Rosalind, in "As You Like It;" Julia, in "The Hunchback;" Viola, in "Twelfth Night;" Beatrice, in "Much Ado About Nothing," &c. From the Haymarket she transferred her services to the Lyceum, and from that time to the present she has held the position of leading actress at one or other of the theatres devoted to legitimate drama. In Feb., 1863, she was married to Mr. Hermann Vezin, and the following year they acted together at the Princess's in a comedy written expressly for them by Mr. Westland Marston, entitled "Donna Diana," the success of which must be attributed in no small degree to Mrs. Vezin's clever acting. In 1865 she migrated to Drury Lane, where she remained for four seasons, and during that time her greatest successes were as Mrs. Oakley in Colman's comedy of "The Jealous Wife," as Constance in the tragedy of "King John," and as Margaret in "Faust." From Drury Lane Mrs. Vezin went to the Lyceum to act in Lord Lytton's new play of "The Rightful Heir," which was produced Aug. 3, 1868. Subsequently she appeared at the Queen's, winning the most favourable opinions as Marie in "Plot and Passion;" at the Holborn, where she achieved fresh success as Clara Douglas in "Money," and Lady Teazle in the "School for Scandal;" at the St. James's, where she further added to her reputation by her admirable representation of Clotilda in "Fernande" (Oct., 1871); and more recently at the Charing Cross Theatre.

VIARDOT-GARCIA, MADAME MICHELLE-PAULINE, vocalist, daughter of the great tenor, Emanuel Garcia, and sister of the lamented Madame Malibran, born in Paris, July 18, 1821, at four years of age spoke four languages, and at seven was able to play the pianoforte accompaniments for the pupils to whom her father gave lessons. After sharing the family migrations, first to England, and afterwards to the United States, she returned with them to Europe in 1828, and her education was continued at Brussels. In consequence of her manual facility on the piano, she became one of Listz's most accomplished pupils. Her father died in 1832, before her voice was formed, and her sister being constantly absent on professional tours, her studies, which included various branches of the arts, drawing and painting, as well as music and singing, were directed by her own tastes and the counsels of her mother. She made her first appearance in London at the Opera-house in 1839, in the character of Desdemona. Her voice, like that of her sister, combined the twofold register of soprano and contralto, embracing a compass of three octaves. At the close of the season she joined the Italian operatic company, then acting at the Odéon, in Paris, and was equally successful. In April, 1840, she was married to M. Louis Viardot, Director of the Paris Italian Opera, and in 1841 reappeared in England, singing with Mario in Cimarosa's opera

"Gli Orazi e Curiazi." Her next engagement was at Vienna; and Rubini, on forming an operatic corps for St. Petersburg, selected her for his prima donna. She afterwards appeared at Berlin, and when Jenny Lind quitted the German Opera, Madame Viardot-Garcia proved herself an able successor in the *répertoire* which she greatly extended. Her name is associated with the first performances of "Les Huguenots," in which she took the part of Valentine, and of "Le Prophète," in which she performed the part of Fides, an exquisite impersonation. From the catalogue of Madame Viardot's vocal triumphs must not be omitted her Spanish songs, second only in their thrilling effect to that produced by the national melodies of the great Swedish songstress, Jenny Lind. For some years Madame Viardot has not accepted any engagements in opera, though she has often appeared at concerts, more particularly those given for charitable purposes.

VICTOR EMMANUEL, King of Italy, son of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, and of Queen Theresa, daughter of Grand Duke Ferdinand of Tuscany, was born March 14, 1820, and received at his baptism the names Marie-Albert-Eugène - Ferdinand - Thomas - Victor-Emanuel. He was carefully educated in science and military tactics, and married April 12, 1842, the Archduchess Adelaide of Austria, who died Jan. 20, 1855. He took an active part, as Duke of Savoy, in the events of 1848, accompanying his father to the field, and behaving with great bravery at the battles of Goïto, and Novara. On the evening after the latter (March 24, 1849), Charles Albert signed his abdication in the Bellini Palace. Little was then known of his son and successor, who assumed the title Victor Emanuel II., except that he was a dashing hunter, somewhat haughty, and a reputed opponent of Liberalism. He succeeded in obtaining from Austria terms less humiliating than those imposed on his father, but the treaty of peace was not signed till Aug., 1849. On mounting the throne of Sardinia he endeavoured to reorganize the finances, the army, and the system of public instruction, concluded with England several treaties of commerce, established railways, and promoted free trade. He indignantly refused the offer made by Austria for the cession of Parma, provided he would abolish the constitution. Genoa having revolted, and expelled his garrison, he sent an army against it, recovered his former rights, and his efforts for the prosperity of his kingdom were generally successful. He had, however, one great struggle throughout his reign with the court and clergy of Rome. Guided by Count Cavour, he confiscated much church property, and took away many clerical privileges. He concluded, in Jan., 1855, a convention with France and England, to take part in the war against Russia, and despatched to the Crimea an army of 17,000 men, under Gen. De La Marmora, which distinguished itself by a victory on the banks of the Tchernaya. Sardinia took part in the Conference of Paris, where her ambassador laid before the representatives an able paper on the state of Italy. In 1855, the king lost his mother, wife, and brother, and was brought to the verge of the grave by fever. After his recovery, he visited France and England, where he was received with great enthusiasm, and was created a Knight of the Garter and Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. In the early part of 1859, the king, whose relations with Austria had been for a long time the reverse of friendly, announced in the chamber that a storm was impending, and Count Cavour detailed the grievances of Sardinia against Austria in a diplomatic circular. Lord Derby's government used its best endeavours to avert a war which seemed imminent, but without effect. Austria summoned Sardinia to disarm, but in vain; and the Austrian army crossed the Ticino. The emperor of the French despatched a powerful army to Italy, and having assumed the command, joined the

Sardinian forces, and defeated the Austrians at Montebello, May 20; at Palestro, May 30 and 31; at Magenta, June 4; and at Solferino, June 24, the emperor and the king being present in person. The Austrians were expelled from Lombardy, the princes from Naples, Tuscany, Parma, and Modena; and the Treaty of Villa Franca, concluded July 11, confirmed by the Treaty of Zurich, Nov. 10, terminated the war and established Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy. The parliament, assembled at Turin, March 17, 1861, formally established the title, which was recognized by England March 30, and by France June 24. A treaty for the transfer of the seat of government from Turin to Florence, and the evacuation of Rome by the French in two years, was signed Sept. 15, 1864. The court was transferred to Florence in 1865, and the French army was withdrawn from Rome in 1867. In 1866 the king of Italy, making common cause with Prussia, by a treaty signed May 12, declared war against Austria. The Italian army was defeated by the Austrians at Custozza, June 24, and the Italian fleet sustained a reverse off Lissa, July 20; but in consequence of the success of the Prussians, peace was signed at Vienna Oct. 3, by which Venice and the territory of Venetia were ceded to Italy, and Victor Emmanuel made his public entry into Venice Nov. 7. The events which resulted in the occupation of Rome by the troops of Victor Emmanuel, and the transfer to that city of the capital of the Kingdom of Italy (1870), have been narrated at length in our memoir of Pope Pius IX. His family consists of the Princess Clothilde Marie Thérèse Louise, born March 2, 1843, and married Jan. 30, 1859, to Prince Napoleon; Prince Humbert Rénier Charles Emmanuel Jean Marie Ferdinand Eugène, heir apparent, and prince of Piedmont, born March 14, 1844; Prince Amadeus Ferdinand Marie, duke of Aosta (now king of Spain), born May 30, 1845; and Princess Maria Pia, born Oct. 16, 1847, and married Oct. 6, 1862, to Louis I., king of Portugal.

VICTORIA ALEXANDRINA (Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.), only child of the late Duke of Kent and of the Princess Louisa-Victoria of Saxe-Coburg (relict of the Hereditary Prince of Leiningen, and sister of Leopold, Prince of Saxe-Coburg, afterwards King of the Belgians), was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; her parents, who had been for some time residing abroad, having hastened to England, in order that their child might "be born a Briton." The Duke of Kent died Jan. 23, 1820, and the general education of the young Princess was directed, under her mother's care, by the Duchess of Northumberland, wife of the third duke. Until within a few weeks of her elevation to the throne, her life was spent in comparative retirement, varied by tours through different parts of the United Kingdom. Queen Victoria succeeded her uncle, William IV., June 20, 1837, as Victoria I., and her coronation was celebrated in Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838. Her Majesty was married, Feb. 10, 1840, to his late Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, by whom she has issue: 1. H.R.H. Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal, born Nov. 21, 1840, married Jan. 25, 1858, to H.R.H. the Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia; 2. H.R.H. Albert Edward Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841, married March 10, 1863, the Princess Alexandra of Denmark; 3. H.R.H. Princess Alice Maud Mary, born April 15, 1843, married July 1, 1862, to Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt; 4. H.R.H. Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, born Aug. 6, 1844, created Duke of Edinburgh (*q. v.*) May 24, 1866; 5. H.R.H. Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 26, 1846, married July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig Holstein (*q. v.*); 6. H.R.H. Princess Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848, married to the Marquis of Lorne, March 21, 1871; 7. H.R.H. Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850; 8. H.R.H. Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853; and 9. H.R.H. Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857. Her Majesty is the pattern of a woman in all the relations of life, as a queen, as a daughter, as a wife, and as a mother. The first domestic grief which she suffered was the loss of her mother, the Duchess of Kent, after a short illness, March 16, 1861, followed by the sudden death of the Prince Consort, to the great grief of the entire kingdom, Dec. 14. Her Majesty's intense sorrow for her irreparable loss, although it has in a great degree disqualified her from appearing in public and at court ceremonials, and has imposed on her the habits of a life of comparative seclusion, has, however, never been allowed by her to interfere with the performance of her important duties as a sovereign. Neither has it checked the exercise of that anxious interest which she has ever since her accession to the crown steadfastly manifested for the social welfare of her people; nor caused her to relax her efforts to encourage and reward subjects distinguished for their talents and merits; especially those whom her late lamented consort loved to honour for the zealous co-operation with him in his high endeavours to promote the advancement of undertakings which have for their object the moral, social, intellectual, and artistic progress of the nation. It is a source of great pride to her subjects, and must doubtless tend in no small degree to assuage her abiding grief, that not only in her own vast dominions, but throughout the civilised world, her name is never mentioned save in terms of sympathy, admiration, affection, and respect, as a Christian woman and as a queen. It would occupy much more space than our limits admit to give even a brief outline of the political events of Her Majesty's reign, and we can therefore merely glance at its more prominent features. On succeeding to the throne, Her Majesty found the Whig and Conservative parties nearly evenly balanced in the House of Commons. Lord Melbourne and his colleagues continued to hold office until Sept., 1841, when, owing to their increasing unpopularity, arising mainly from a want of financial ability, or at least of financial success, they were obliged to give place to the late Sir Robert Peel. Although he was pledged to maintain the corn-laws, he found himself compelled, in 1845, to acquiesce in their repeal, which was carried into effect at his instance in 1846. The effect of this change in Sir Robert Peel's policy caused a disruption in the Conservative party, and led to the accession to power of Lord John Russell, who was succeeded, in Jan., 1852, by the Earl of Derby. In the following Dec., the Conservative party, beaten on their budget, resigned, and gave place to Lord Aberdeen and the Coalition Cabinet, which in Feb., 1855, was dismissed for having mismanaged the Russian war. It was succeeded by Lord Palmerston's first administration, which was defeated on the Conspiracy to Murder Bill, in March, 1858, and Lord Derby held power for the second time, until June, 1859, when Lord Palmerston formed his second Cabinet. On his death, Nov., 1865, the ministry was remodelled, Earl Russell assuming the post of premier. His ministry having decided upon introducing a Reform Bill, the duty of conducting it through the House of Commons devolved upon Mr. Gladstone. Having been defeated on an important clause in June, 1866, ministers resigned. Lord Derby formed his third administration, and during the session of 1867 carried a Reform Bill, thereby settling a question which had long been a stumbling-block impeding the progress of legislation. The Conservatives being placed in a minority at the general election of 1868, Mr. Disraeli resigned office and was succeeded as Prime Minister by Mr. Gladstone, who has continued in office to the present time. The chief events of Mr. Gladstone's administration have been the disestablishment of the Irish Church, the passing of the Irish Land Act and the Elementary Education Bill, and the abolition of purchase in the army. "The Early Days of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort," compiled under the direction of Her Majesty, by Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. C. Grey, was published in July, 1867, and was followed in 1869 by "Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands."

VICTORIA, BISHOP OF. (*See* ALFORD.)

VIEIL-CASTEL (COMTE DE), LOUIS, statesman and author, born in France, Oct. 14, 1800, entered the Foreign Office at Paris in 1818, was an attaché at the French embassy in Spain in 1821, became Secretary of Legation, and acted in the same capacity in Vienna in 1828. After holding some other appointments, he retired in 1853. He was promoted Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1849, held several foreign orders, has contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and written "Histoire de la Restauration," published in 1860-68, for which the grand prix Gobert of 10,000 francs was awarded to him in 1867.

VILLIERS, THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES PELHAM, M.P., brother of the late Earl of Clarendon, born Jan. 19, 1802, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1827. He has been an Examiner in the Court of Chancery and a Poor-Law Commissioner, is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Herts, and has been one of the members in the House of Commons for Wolverhampton since 1835. He joined the Liberal Government and was appointed Judge-Advocate-General in 1853, was President of the Poor-Law Board and became a member of Lord Palmerston's second administration in 1859. Mr. Villiers, as an independent Liberal member, was one of the most able and eloquent leaders of the Anti-Corn-law agitation, and to the triumph of the cause his earnest speeches and persistent motions in Parliament contributed. Having been at the general election in 1847 returned for South Lancashire and Wolverhampton, he refused to abandon his old constituents. In the session of 1865 he introduced a very important measure in connection with the Poor-law administration, the Union Chargeability Bill, which was carried through Parliament and has become law. He resigned the Presidency of the Poor-law Board in July, 1866.

VIOLLET-LEDUC, EUGÈNE EMANUEL, architect, born at Paris, Jan. 27, 1814, made Gothic architecture his special study, not neglecting, however, the Greek and Roman styles. He has undertaken the restoration of various churches and edifices in France; among others that of the exquisite Sainte Chapelle, and, in concert with M. Lassus, of Notre-Dame of Paris. His most important works are "Dictionnaire Raisonné de l'Architecture Française du XIme au XVIme Siècle," published in 1853; and an "Essai sur l'Architecture Militaire au Moyen-Age," 1854. He obtained a medal of the third class in 1834, one of the second in 1838, and of the first in 1855. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1849, promoted Grand Officer July 30, 1858, and was elected an honorary member of the Royal Academy of London, Dec. 15, 1869.

VIRCHOW, RUDOLPH, Professor, known as a man of science and as a politician, was born in Pomerania, in 1821. He was the favourite pupil of the great physiologist Johann Müller, became the editor of the periodical *Archiv für Pathologie, Anatomie und Physiologie, und für klinsche Medicin*, and is the author of voluminous works on his special branches of medical science, which have acquired a European reputation. His "Cellular Pathology as based upon Physiological and Pathological Histology," and his eulogy on Professor Johann Müller, have been translated into English, the former by Dr. Chance, and the latter by Dr. Mercer Adam. His work on Goethe as a natural philosopher appeals to a wider circle than his purely professional productions. He is Public Professor in ordinary of Pathological Anatomy, General Pathology, and Therapeutics in the University of Berlin, and Director of the Pathological Institute. As an extreme Liberal, in the session of 1865 he defeated the minister, Von Bismarck, in his project for obtaining money to create a navy, and was challenged to a duel by the disappointed chief of the Prussian Cabinet. He was made an honorary member of the Royal Society of Medicine of London in 1856, and corresponding member of the French Academy of Medicine in 1859.

VIVIAN, SIR ROBERT JOHN HUSSEY, K.C.B., a natural son of Gen. Sir Hussey (afterwards Lord) Vivian, born in 1802, and educated at Dr. Burney's school, Gosport, the École Militaire at Beauvais, and the Royal College, Dresden, is a Major-General in the Madras Army, of which he was Adjutant-General from 1849 till 1854; and was at one time Lieut.-Colonel of the 1st Madras Europeans. He served during the Crimean war with the local rank of Lieut.-General at Constantinople and at Kertch, in command of the Turkish contingent, was a Director of the East-India Company from 1855 till 1858, and in the latter year was appointed a member of the Indian Council.

VOELCKER, AUGUSTUS, F.C.S., son of Frederick Adolphus Voelcker, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in 1823, and educated at a private school and at the University of Göttingen, was appointed assistant to the late Professor Johnston of Edinburgh in 1849, and Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester in 1852, which post he resigned in 1862, and became Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Agricultural Society of England. Professor Voelcker has written "Chemistry of Food," "Chemistry of Manures," "Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry," and numerous papers on theoretical and agricultural chemistry in the Journals of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the Highland Society, Chemical Society, &c.

VOGT, KARL, M.D., philosopher and author, born at Giessen, July 5, 1817, was educated there under Liebig, and removing to Berne in 1835, studied physiology and graduated M.D. He devoted his attention to geology and zoology under Agassiz, and became Professor of Zoology in the university of his native town. Having distinguished himself in the Frankfort Parliament of 1848, he, from motives of prudence, retired into Switzerland, and delivered in the canton of Neufchatel some able lectures "On Man, his Place in Creation, and in the History of the Earth," which made his name known far and wide on the Continent. They have been translated into English, and published under the auspices of the Anthropological Society. Dr. Vogt, who is Professor of Natural History in the University of Geneva, a foreign associate of the Anthropological Society of Paris, and an honorary fellow of the Anthropological Society of London, has published several works.

VOLKHARDT, WILHELM, painter, of the Düsseldorf school, born at Herdecke on the Roer, June 23, 1815, commenced as a religious and historical painter, and as a painter *de genre*. His first work, the "Good Shepherd," was followed by "Frithjof and Ingeborg," from Tegnèr's *saga* of that name. The public is familiar, through engravings, with his "Murder of Rizzio," the "Escape of Mary from Lochleven Castle," the "Death of Mary Stuart," which inspired Schiller's drama, and the "Death of the Admiral de Coligny." On his return from Italy, he settled at Düsseldorf, and is chiefly occupied in portrait-painting.

VOLKMANN, ALFRED-WILHELM, physiologist, born at Leipsic, in 1801, devoted himself to the study of medicine and the natural sciences. In 1826 he received the degree of M.D., and went to complete his studies in the hospitals of Paris and London, and in 1837 obtained the Chair of Physiology in the Russian University of Dorpat, which he held until 1843, when he was recalled to Halle as Ordinary Professor of Physiology. He has published several able works on medical subjects, and has directed his attention more particularly to the optic nerve, the circulation of the blood, and, latterly, to the irritability of the muscles.

VOYSEY, THE REV. CHARLES, B.A., was born in London, March 18, 1828, being the youngest son of the late Mr. Annesley Voysey, architect. He was educated partly by private tuition, partly at Stockwell Grammar-school, and afterwards at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1851. From 1852 to 1859 he held the curacy of Hessle, near Hull, after which he was curate (under the Crown) of Craigton, Jamaica, for fifteen months. In 1861 he was appointed curate of Great Yarmouth, but in the same year was transferred to St. Mark's, Whitechapel. Being ejected from that curacy in consequence of a sermon against endless punishment, the Bishop of London (Dr. Tait) recommended him to the curacy of the well-known Victoria Dock parish, under the Rev. H. Boyd, vicar. After six months' service there he was invited by the patron and vicar of Healaugh, Yorkshire, to accept the curacy of that parish, and at the expiration of six months the vicar resigned and presented Mr. Voysey to the benefice (1864). Mr. Voysey began his career as a religious reformer by the publication of a sermon entitled "Is every statement in the Bible about our Heavenly Father strictly true?" in reference to the two Old Testament lessons for the day; viz. those containing the stories of the Famine in the Days of David and the Numbering of the People (2 Sam. xxi. and xxiv.). A clergyman who had been implicated in the publication of that sermon got into trouble on account of it, and Mr. Voysey consequently withdrew it from circulation after it had reached a third edition. This was, however, soon followed, in 1865, by *The Sling and the Stone*, which appeared in monthly parts, each part containing two sermons which had been preached by Mr. Voysey to his congregation at Healaugh. The work was continued through four years. The opinions expressed were denounced as heretical by the ultra-orthodox parties in the Anglican Church, and eventually in the spring of 1869 legal proceedings were instituted by the Archbishop of York's secretary against Mr. Voysey, who was charged with having stated opinions at variance with the Articles of Religion, Holy Scripture, and the formularies of the Church of England, in regard to the doctrines of the Atonement, Justification, the Incarnation, and the Inspiration of Holy Scripture. The case was heard in the first instance in the Chancery Court, York Minster, Dec. 1, 1869, when judgment was pronounced against Mr. Voysey, who thereupon appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which august body confirmed the decision and sentenced the appellant to be deprived of his living, and to pay the costs, Feb. 11, 1871. A week however was allowed, in order to give Mr. Voysey an opportunity of retracting, of which permission he declined to avail himself. Since that period he has delivered sermons and lectures chiefly in St. George's Hall, London, explanatory of his theological views; and that he has a large number of wealthy supporters and sympathizers, is evident from the list of subscribers to the Voysey Defence Fund. Besides the works already mentioned, Mr. Voysey has published a Letter to Dr. Longley, Archbishop of Canterbury, on the Decalogue; "Dogma *versus* Morality, a Reply to Church Congress," 1866; and "Humanity *versus* Barbarism in our Thanksgivings," 1868.

W.

WADDY, THE REV. SAMUEL DOUSLAND, D.D., son of a Wesleyan minister, born at Burton-upon-Trent, Aug. 5, 1804, was educated at the Woodhouse-Grove School. Having devoted several years to the study of medicine with the view of joining his elder brother, Dr. Jonathan Waddy, he entered the Wesleyan ministry in 1825, and was stationed successively at Cambridge, Lynn, Birmingham, Gateshead, Northampton, Sheffield, Hull, and Bath. About 1830 he originated a scheme for the erection of a Wesleyan educational institution, the "Wesley College," Sheffield, which, with a short interval, he directed from its foundation till 1862, when he was appointed to the superintendency of Chelsea, and was removed to Lambeth, where he resides. For several years Dr. Waddy was chairman of the Sheffield district, and was raised to the presidency of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference in 1859.

WADE, Benjamin Franklin, a statesman and jurist, born at West Springfield, Mass., Oct. 27, 1800. He was the youngest of ten children. His father had been a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and his mother, an intelligent woman, was the daughter of a Congregational clergyman. The family were very poor, and Mr. Wade's early education was obtained from his mother and by his own exertions; at the age of eighteen he attempted to go to Illinois on foot (nearly a thousand miles off). He reached Northern Ohio, and spent a winter there felling wood; but on the approach of spring he found employment first as a drover, and afterwards as a school teacher, diligently studying at every leisure moment. After seven years spent in this manner, he commenced the study of the law, and at the age of twenty-eight was admitted to the bar. He was an indefatigable student in his new profession, and within six years he attained a high reputation. Having been elected in 1835 prosecuting attorney for Ashtabula County, Ohio, he displayed much ability in that capacity. In 1837, and again in 1841, he was chosen State Senator, and earnestly opposed slavery, which at that period sought to extend its influence over the Northern States. In 1847 he was chosen Judge of the third Judicial District of Ohio. In March, 1851, while holding court, the announcement was made to him that he had been chosen by the Legislature, without his seeking for the office, United States Senator from Ohio. At first elected by the Whigs, he was re-elected by the Republicans in 1857 and again in 1863. During this period, and during the war itself, Senator Wade bore an active part. He was President of the Senate and Acting Vice-President of the United States, and had the issue of the impeachment trial terminated in the conviction of President Johnson, he would have been President of the United States. He received a large number of votes for Vice-President at the Chicago Convention of 1868, but at the formal ballot Mr. Colfax had a small majority. Since 1869 Mr. Wade has not held office, and has taken no prominent part in public affairs, except to serve as Commissioner of the Government to San Domingo in 1871.

WAGNER, Richard, composer, born at Leipsic, May 22, 1813, received his education at Dresden and in the University of Leipsic. At an early age he began to write for the lyrical stage, and was appointed Musical Director of the Royal Theatre at Dresden, where several of his operas, particularly "Rienzi," "Der Fliegende Holländer," "Tannhäuser," and "Lohengrin," were produced. Professing Liberal principles, he became involved in the political troubles of Saxony in 1848, and being compelled to flee, took refuge at Zurich. In 1855 he accepted the invitation of the London Philharmonic Society to undertake the direction of their concerts for that season. He has contributed to the musical literature of the day, and his æsthetic opinions, as well as the merits of his operas, have become the subjects of controversy; one party representing him as a musical reformer of great and original genius, and the other as a visionary in his notions, and extravagant and unintelligible in his music. Wagner, who is a poet and critic, has written his own librettos, and has defended his private theories by his pen on several occasions.

WAHLBERG, PEDER FREDRIC, botanist, born at Gothenburg, June 19, 1800, received his first lessons from a disciple of the celebrated Linnæus. Having taken the degree of M.D. in 1827, he travelled, as a botanist, through Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France, and the north of Sweden. In 1848 he succeeded Berzelius as Secretary to the Swedish Academy of Sciences. Several families of plants and insects bear his name, and he has written various botanical treatises, inserted in the publications of the Swedish Academy of Sciences.

WAIAPU, BISHOP OF. (*See* WILLIAMS, DR.)

WALCOTT, THE REV. MACKENZIE EDWARD CHARLES, B.D., F.S.A., son of Admiral Walcott, M.P. for Christchurch, Hants, born at Bath in 1822, and educated at Winchester and at Exeter College, Oxford, graduated in honours in 1844. He was for some years curate of St. Margaret's, evening lecturer of St. James's, Westminster, and assistant minister of Berkeley Chapel, was appointed Precentor and Prebendary of Chichester Cathedral in 1863, and was minister of Berkeley Chapel 1866-9. He has written "The History of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster," published in 1847; "Memorials of Westminster," in 1849; "Handbook for St. James's, Westminster," in 1850; "Validity, &c., of the English Ordinal," in 1851; "Plain Persuasive to Holy Communion;" "William of Wykeham and his Colleges," in 1852; "Cathedrals of the United Kingdom," in 1858; "Minsters and Abbey Ruins of the United Kingdom," in 1860; "History of Christchurch Priory, Hants;" "Church and Conventual Arrangement," in 1861; "History of Battle Abbey," in 1866; "Memorials of Stamford," in 1867; "The Double Choir," in 1869; the "Precinct" and "Interior of a Gothic Minster:" two Lectures, in 1864; "Cathedralia, a Constitutional History of the Cathedrals of the Western Church," in 1865; Plume's "Life of Bishop Hacket," with large additions; and in parts "The Cathedral Cities of England and Wales," 1865; several poems; papers in the Transactions of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and of the Royal Society of Literature, and has contributed to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, the *Ecclesiastic*, the *Churchman's Family Magazine*, *Archæologia*, *Once-a-Week*, *Literary Gazette*, *Church of England Quarterly Review*, *Ecclesiologist*, *John Bull*, *English Churchman*, and the Reports of many Archæological Societies. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, and Corresponding Member of La Société Française d'Archéologie, La Société des Antiquaires de Normandie, &c. His latest work is a compendious encyclopædia of ecclesiastical antiquities, called "Sacred Archæology," 1869.

WALES (PRINCE OF), H.R.H. ALBERT EDWARD, heir-apparent to the British crown, eldest son of Her Majesty and the late Prince Consort, born at Buckingham Palace, Nov. 9, 1841, received his early education under the Rev. Henry M. Birch, rector of Prestwich, Mr. Gibbs, barrister-at-law, the Rev. C. F. Tarver, and Mr. H. W. Fisher, and having studied for a session at Edinburgh, entered Christ Church, Oxford, where he attended the public lectures for a year, and afterwards resided for three or four terms at Cambridge for the same purpose. His Royal Highness spent most of the summer of 1860 in a visit to the United States and Canada, where he was most enthusiastically received, was in 1858 gazetted to a colonelcy in the army, and joined the camp at the Curragh, in June, 1861. Accompanied by Dean Stanley, the Prince travelled in the East, and visited Jerusalem in 1862. His Royal Highness is a K.G., a general in the army, and Colonel of the 10th Hussars, and has the titles of Duke of Cornwall (by which he took his seat in the House of Lords in Feb., 1863), in the peerage of England; Duke of Rothsay, Baron of Renfrew, and Lord of the Isles in Scotland; and Earl of Dublin and Carrick in Ireland; and enjoys the patronage of twenty-nine livings, chiefly as owner of the duchy of Cornwall. His Royal Highness married, March 10, 1863, the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, by whom he has issue, Prince Albert Edward Victor Christian, Duke of Cornwall, born at Frogmore, Jan. 8, 1864; Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert, born at Marlborough House, June 3, 1865; Princess Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born at Marlborough House, Feb. 20, 1867; Princess Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July, 1868; and Princess Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria, born Nov. 26, 1869. The Prince of Wales became President of St. Bartholomew's Hospital in April, 1867. Towards the close of the year 1871, his Royal Highness was attacked with typhoid fever, and for some weeks his life was despaired of; but he slowly recovered, and was able to take part in the memorable "Thanksgiving Service" in St. Paul's Cathedral, Feb. 27, 1872.

WALKER, Sir Baldwin Wake, Bart., K.C.B., some time Surveyor-General of the Navy, the only surviving son of Mr. John Walker, by a relative of the noble family of Wake, born in 1803, entered the navy in 1812; became Lieutenant in 1820, and was appointed to the *Nautilus* on the Jamaica station. From 1823 till 1826 he was actively employed on the coasts of South America and Africa, in the *Brazen*, and afterwards served in the Mediterranean in the *Rattlesnake* and *Etna*, the captain of the latter vessel being the present Admiral Sir S. Lushington, K.C.B. While first lieutenant of this ship, in Oct., 1828, he rendered valuable aid to Captain Lushington in the reduction of the castle of Morea, the last hold of the Turks in the Peloponnesus, and for this service was rewarded with the order of the Redeemer of Greece, and the cross of the Legion of Honour. He sailed in the *Asia* and *Britannia*; and in the *Barham* continued to serve in the Mediterranean until 1834, when he obtained the rank of Commander. In 1838 he became Captain, being employed in the Mediterranean on board the *Vanguard*, and commanded the *Queen* and the *Constance*. At the close of 1847 he was appointed Surveyor of the Navy, and for thirteen years devoted his energy and talents to his official duties with such success that he was created a Baronet, July 19, 1856. He attained Flag rank in 1858, was appointed to the command of the South African station in 1860, and afterwards to that of the East Indian station. For some years he was a Rear- and Vice-Admiral in the Turkish service, and was made a K.C.B. in 1841, for the gallant conduct which he displayed during the brilliant operations on the coast of Syria under Admirals Stopford and Napier. He is a Knight of the Second Class of the Iron Crown of Austria, of St. Anne of Russia, and of the Red Eagle of Prussia.

WALKER, Mary E., M.D., born at Oswego, in the United States, about 1830, took the degree of M.D. in New York in 1855, and was appointed contract surgeon to the United States army, Nov. 11, 1865. She has appeared as a public lecturer on "Temperance," "Dress Reform," and "Equal Rights," and visited England in 1866. She continues to advocate her peculiar views both on the platform and through the press, and quite recently has been an urgent solicitor for official position from the Government of President Grant.

WALPOLE, The Right Hon. Spencer Horatio, M.P., born in 1806, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained the first prize for English declamation, and another for the best essay on the character and conduct of William III. Having been called to the bar in 1831, by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, of which he is a bencher, he obtained a large practice in the Courts of Chancery, and became a Q.C. in 1846. He was returned in the Conservative interest for Midhurst in Jan., 1846, and represented that borough till Feb., 1856, when he was elected one of the members for the University of Cambridge, which he still represents. He distinguished himself in the debate which took place in 1849, on the Navigation Laws; and in the discussions on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill in 1851. On the accession of Lord Derby to office in 1852, Mr. Walpole sacrificed his practice at the Chancery Bar to accept the post of Secretary of State for the Home Department, and in that capacity carried through Parliament the measure for embodying the militia. After leaving office, Mr. Walpole became Chairman of the Great Western Railway. He held the seals of the Home Office in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858, but resigned in March, 1859, owing to a difference in opinion with his colleagues with regard to the Reform Bill. He was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department in Lord Derby's third administration in 1866, and resigned May 9, 1867, retaining a seat in the Cabinet, without office. He retired with his colleagues in 1868.

WALSH, WALTER HAYLE, born in Dublin, in 1816, was educated at Paris, and at Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. He is Emeritus Professor of Medicine in University College, London, having filled that chair, which he resigned in 1862, for thirteen years. He has written "Practical Treatise on the Lungs," published in 1842; "Nature and Treatment of Cancer," in 1846; and "Diseases of the Heart and Great Vessels," of which a third edition appeared in 1862. He is a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and an associate of several foreign medical colleges.

WALTER, JOHN, M.P., eldest son of the late Mr. John Walter, of Bearwood, Berks, some time member for that county, born in London, in 1818, was educated at Eton, graduated in honours at Exeter College, Oxford, took his M.A. degree in 1843, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1847. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the Liberal-Conservative interest for Nottingham in 1843; was returned in Aug., 1847, the day after his father's death, and continued to represent that borough till April, 1859, when he was elected for Berks. He was defeated at the general election in July, 1865, but was again elected in 1868. The name which Mr. Walter bears is intimately associated with the history of what Burke called "the Fourth Estate," and his grandfather published the first number of the *Times*, Jan. 1, 1788. His father raised that journal to eminence, and by his energy in inducing men of talent to contribute to its columns, rendered it a great organ of free opinions and popular knowledge; and, in spite of many obstacles, first brought the steam-engine to the aid and service of the newspaper press.

WARD, EDWARD MATTHEW, R.A., painter, the nephew, on the mother's side, of Horace and James Smith, the authors of "Rejected Addresses," was born at Pimlico, in 1816. To the judgment and good taste of his mother, who lived to witness the artist's fame, he attributes much of his success. In 1834 he was admitted a student of the Academy, under the auspices of Wilkie, who advised him in his studies, and the true bent of his mind was shown in his preference for original composition and colour to formal academic study. His first picture, "Portrait of Mr. O. Smith in the Character of Don Quixote," was exhibited in 1834. He went to Rome in 1836, remained there nearly three years, gained the silver medal from the Academy of St. Luke in 1838, and devoted a few months in Munich to the study of fresco under Cornelius. "Cimabue and Giotto," painted at Rome, was the first picture exhibited on his return in 1839. With the single exception of his "Napoleon in the Prison at Nice," bought by the Duke of Wellington, those which followed showed but little promise. and in the Cartoon competition of 1843, his "Boadicea," although much approved by the council, did not obtain a premium. His picture of "Dr. Johnson Reading the MS. of the Vicar of Wakefield," in 1843, brought him into notice, and he added to his fame by "Goldsmith as a Wandering Musician," and "La Fleur's Departure from Montreuil," in 1844. "Dr. Johnson in the Ante-room of Lord Chesterfield," in 1845, purchased by Mr. Vernon, raised his reputation to a very high standard. In 1856 Mr. Ward was elected A.R.A. The direction permanently given to the painter's mind is indicated by a list of his subsequent pictures: "The Fall of Clarendon," in 1846, of which there is a duplicate in the Vernon Gallery; "The South-Sea Bubble," in 1847, also in the Vernon Gallery; "Highgate Fields during the Great Fire;" and "Interview of Charles II. and Nell Gwynne," in 1848; "De Foe and the MSS. of Robinson Crusoe," and "Young Benjamin West sketching the Baby in the Cradle," in 1849; "James II. receiving tidings of the Landing of the Prince of Orange," in 1850; "The Royal Family of France in the Prison of the Temple," in 1851; and "Charlotte Corday led to Execution," in 1852; in which year he was commissioned to paint eight pictures (in oil) for the corridor of the New House of Commons. Three of these pictures were executed in oil colours, but as the darkness of the corridor rendered them all but invisible, they have been since executed in fresco. "The Landing of Charles II." and the "Acquittal of the Seven Bishops" are painted in the new material of water-glass, as a substitute for fresco. Mr. Ward was elected R.A. (in succession to Mr. J. J. Chalon) in March, 1855. The following works have been executed since the frescoes: "Marie Antoinette Parting with the Dauphin in Prison," in 1856; "The Execution of Montrose," "The Last Sleep of Argyle," and "Alice Lisle," in 1857–58; "The Visit to the Tomb of Napoleon," "The Emperor of the French receiving the Order of the Garter" (painted for Her Majesty), and "Marie Antoinette Listening to the Reading of the Act of her Accusation," in 1859; "Ante-chamber at Whitehall during the Dying Moments of Charles II.," in 1861; "Foundling Children visiting the Studio of Hogarth, to see the Portrait of Captain Coram," and "Charlotte Corday contemplating her Portrait before her Execution," in 1863; and "The Night of Rizzio's Murder," in 1865; two pictures, "Jeannie Deans" and the "Duke of Argyll," at the Winter Exhibition of 1865; and "Johnson and Wilkes," and "The Earl of Leicester and Amy Robsart," at the Exhibition of 1866; "Juliet and the Friar," at the Royal Academy in 1867; "A Royal Marriage," in 1868; "Grenling Gibbons' First Introduction at Court," and "Luther's First Study of the Bible," in 1869; "Baxter and Jeffreys," and "The Daughter of a King," in 1870; "Queen Anne Boleyn at the Tower Stairs," and "Doctor Goldsmith," in 1871. Besides the above Mr. Ward has completed the two last works for the Commons corridor, viz. "General Monk declaring for a Free Parliament," and "William and Mary receiving the Lords and Commons." Mr. Ward married a grand-daughter of the late Mr. James Ward, R.A. (who died in 1860). This lady is a painter of considerable ability, and has been since 1850 a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy.

WARD, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, sculptor, born June 29, 1830, at Urbana, Champaign co., Ohio. When a child he was fond of modelling figures in clay and wax, and as there was a bank of fine pottery clay and a pottery manufactory very near home, he was induced to avail himself of the opportunity afforded by it, to the neglect of his studies. His early designs possessed sufficient merit to show that he had some talent for sculpture; but his family were opposed to his indulging in the pursuit, and when he was sixteen years of age he was taken from school very unwillingly to work on his father's farm. At last his father, finding how unhappy he was, gave his consent to his studying medicine. He applied himself to this diligently, for some time, acquiring what he needed, a sound knowledge of anatomy; but his close application brought on illness. A married sister visiting home at this time, learned that he was still anxious to become a sculptor, and offered to consult H. K. Brown, the sculptor, then residing in the town of Brooklyn, where she dwelt. He did not however receive much encouragement from him, and he continued to struggle on with his medical studies till his health again failed. On his recovery he revisited Brooklyn, went to Brown's studio in 1849, and at his request modelled a Venus de' Medici, which so pleased the sculptor that he received him as a pupil, and soon became his friend. He remained with Brown for seven years, studying every department of his art. At the end of this time he occupied Brown's former studio, and received commissions on his own account. He then made his first studies for the "Indian Hunter," the Pioneer, Simon Kenton, and some other compositions, and subsequently made busts of men of note. In 1863 he was elected a Fellow of the National Academy of Design, and spent several months among the Red Men, studying their habits and making wax models of their positions, to perfect himself for his great work. In 1864 his model in clay, of the "Indian Hunter," was finished, and at once gave him a reputation. It was purchased in a few days, to be put in bronze for the Central Park, for $10,000 (£2,000), and the artist was permitted to send it to Paris for the Exposition of 1867, where it added much to his fame. Commissions now poured in at remunerative prices. His statue of Commodore Perry, his Good Samaritan, his statue in commemoration of the New York Seventh Regiment, and, above all his colossal "Shakspere," have increased his reputation, and placed him in the front rank of American sculptors. He is Vice-President of the National Academy of Design, having been a second time elected to that office in 1871.

WARNER, SUSAN, was born at New York, in 1818, of an English family; but her father, who had resided for some years in the United States before her birth, had been admitted to the New York bar. In 1849 she published her first novel, "The Wide, Wide World," under the assumed name of "Elizabeth Wetherell." This had an extraordinary success. It was followed by "Queechy" in 1852, which was nearly as popular as its predecessor. Her other works are: "American Female Patriotism," 1852; "The Law and the Testimony," a topical arrangement of passages of Scripture, 1853; "The Hills of the Shatemuc," a novel, 1858; "The Golden Ladder," stories illustrative of the Eight Beatitudes, 1862; "The Old Helmet," 1863; "Melbourne House," 1864; "The Word Series," 3 vols., 1865–8; "What she Could," 1870; "Opportunities," 1870; "The House in Town," 1871; "Hymns of the Church Militant," 1870; "Little Jack's Four Lessons," 1871. She has also written several works and parts of serial volumes with her younger sister, **MISS ANNA B. WARNER,** who, under the *nom de plume* of "Amy Lothrop," has published "Dollars and Cents," 1852; "My Brother's Keeper," 1855; "Ellen Montgomery's Bookshelf" (with Miss Susan Warner), 1853–59; "Say and Seal," a novel, 1860; "Stories of Vinegar Hill," six vols., 1871. The Misses Warner have resided for many years on Constitution Island, near West Point, on the Hudson.

WARREN, SAMUEL, D.C.L., eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. Warren, born in Denbighshire, in 1807, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and intended to follow the profession of medicine, but changed his views and devoted himself to the law. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1837, and was made Q.C. in 1851, and Recorder of Hull in 1852. Whilst studying for the bar he contributed a series of sketches to *Blackwood's Magazine*, under the title of "The Diary of a late Physician." It was reprinted in a separate form, has been translated into several continental languages, and was followed by "Ten Thousand a Year," published in 1841; "Now and Then," a novel, in 1847; a curious unrhymed poem, "The Lily and the Bee," in 1851; and "Miscellanies, Critical, Imaginative, &c.," and "Moral and Intellectual Development of the Age," in 1854. He has contributed extensively to *Blackwood's Magazine*, and a collected edition of his works appeared in 1854-5. Mr. Warren has written several works in connection with his profession; such as "Introduction to Law Studies," published in 1834; "Duties of Attorneys and Solicitors," in 1848; "Letter to the Queen on a late Court-martial," in 1850; "The Law and Practice of Election Committees," and "Blackstone systematically Abridged," in 1857. He was made Honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, on Lord Derby's installation in 1853. In Feb., 1856, he was returned for Midhurst in the Conservative interest, and again at the general election in March, 1857. He vacated his seat in Feb., 1859, having been appointed by Lord Chelmsford one of the two Masters in Lunacy.

WARTER, THE REV. JOHN WOOD, B.D., eldest son of H. De Gray Warter, Esq., of Cruck Meole, Shropshire, born in 1806, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and graduated B.A. in 1827. He has written a variety of theological works, including some on Clerical Synods, Convocation, &c. He edited vols. 6 and 7 of "The Doctor, &c.," by his father-in-law, the late Robert Southey; "Southey's Common-Place Book," in four series, published in 1849-51; and "Southey's Letters," in 1856. He has written "Parochial Sermons," published in 1844; "Teaching of the Prayer-Book," in 1845; "Plain Christian's Manual," in 1850; "Protestant's Manual," in 1851; "Parochial Fragments relating to West Tarring," in 1853; "The Sea-board and the Down," and "Extremes Meet, a Fragment," in 1860; and "Last of Old Squires, a Sketch," and "Wise Saws and Modern Instances: Pithy Sentences," in 1861.

WASHBURNE, ELIHU BENJAMIN, was born at Livermore, Maine, Sept. 23, 1816. He was early apprenticed to the printer's trade, and served his time at the office of the *Kennebec Journal*. After coming of age he studied law, attending the lectures of the Harvard University Law School, was admitted to the bar, and removed in 1842 to Galena, Illinois, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1853 he was elected as a Whig, to Congress, from the Galena District; in 1855, and at every subsequent congress till 1869, he was elected as a Republican, and took a high position as a statesman and legislator. He became acquainted with General Grant, then an ex-captain, residing in Galena, shortly before the war, and as opportunity offered after the war commenced helped him forward. When Grant was elected President, he appointed Mr. Washburne Secretary of State, but finding his health inadequate for the severe duties of the position, he accepted his resignation and nominated him Minister to the French Court. During the trying period of the siege of Paris and the still more trying one of the rule of the Commune, he remained in the city, and exerted his influence for the protection of citizens of other nations who were at times in great peril there, and also did all in his power to ameliorate the condition of the wounded and starving Parisians during the siege. The German government acknowledged gratefully his protection of their citizens, and the French people testified to his regard for them.

WATERWORTH, THE REV. JAMES, brother of the Rev. William Waterworth, born early in the century, has written "Faith of Catholics," published in 1846; "A Translation of the Canons and Decrees of the Council of Trent," in 1848; a translation of "Veron's Rule of Faith;" a "History of the Reformation;" the "Distinctive Principle of Protestantism;" and a "Digest of the Penal Laws," &c.

WATERWORTH, THE REV. WILLIAM, a learned controversialist, descended from an old Roman Catholic family, was born about 1812. After receiving his education at Stonyhurst, he entered the order of Jesus, and having been ordained a priest, served several missions in succession. He has written "England and Rome, or the Religious Connection between England and the Holy See from the year A.D. 179 down to the Reformation," published in 1854; "The Origin and Developments of Anglicanism," published in 1855; "The Church of S. Patrick," published in 1870; and "Queen Elizabeth *v.* the Lord Chancellor," in reference to the Purchas decision, published in 1871.

WATKIN, SIR EDWARD WILLIAM, is the eldest son of the late Mr. Absalom Watkin, who was born in London, but settled in Manchester in the year 1800, and carried on business as a merchant in that town, from the year 1809 till his death in 1861. His son, Mr. Edward William Watkin, was first employed in his father's counting-house (with whom he ultimately became a partner) until the year 1845, when he was appointed to the secretaryship of the Trent Valley Railway. This led to his joining the London and North-Western Co., and to his various positions as General Manager, and afterwards as a Director and Chairman of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Linconshire Railway, and President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada; Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway, and Director of the Great Western and Great Eastern Companies, &c. In 1839–40 he became one of the directors of the Manchester Athenæum, and was one of the secretaries of the committee which was organized to extricate the institution from its pecuniary embarrassments. He suggested and carried out the great literary soirées of that institution, which were held in the Free Trade Hall, and presided over by Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. B. Disraeli, and Serjeant Talfourd, in the years 1843, 1844, and 1845 respectively. In 1843 he wrote a pamphlet entitled "A Plea for Public Parks," and became one of the honorary secretaries of the committee which followed, and through whose efforts the three existing parks (viz. the "Queen's," "Peel," and "Philip's") were obtained for Manchester and Salford, and presented to the inhabitants, at a cost of £45,000, all of which (except £3,000 voted out of the parliamentary grant) was raised by subscription. In the year 1843, he and a few other members of the Manchester Athenæum commenced the "Saturday half-holiday" in Manchester, which resulted in the general closing of the warehouses for business at 2 p.m. every Saturday. In 1845, Mr. Watkin was one of the originators of the *Manchester Examiner* newspaper. In 1861 he undertook a private mission to Canada, at the desire of the Duke of Newcastle, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the object of bringing the five British provinces into union, and the establishment of a connection between Canada and the Atlantic, by an independent railway system (on the Canadian gauge of 5 ft. 6 in.), passing through New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. At the same time he undertook, with the sanction of the duke, the charge of the Grand Trunk Railway (1,000 miles), which was then on the eve of stoppage, and which he succeeded in keeping open in the winter of 1861–2 for the passage of troops, when war was threatened (on the *Trent* affair), with the United States. The Confederation, and its adjunct, the Intercolonial Railway, were mainly in Mr. Watkin's charge for some years, and in 1867 Acts of Parliament were passed securing both their projects, as well as the attainment of another object of his labours; viz., the opening up of the Hudson's Bay territory, which is now becoming part of the Canadian "Dominion." Having declined all renumeration for these services, which were executed at his own cost, he was, in the passing of the Confederation Act of 1867, offered the honour of knighthood by the Disraeli government. He declined it on the ground that his friend the Hon. G. E. Cartier, ex-Premier of Lower Canada, had been overlooked in the distribution of honours, and because he did not desire to receive such a recognition through the medium of a party to which he was politically opposed. In 1868, Mr. Cartier was made a baronet, and the knighthood was again offered to Mr. Watkin, who was advised that he could not again refuse it, as the reason which constituted his former objection had been satisfied. Sir Edward's late father was one of the earliest friends of the late Richard Cobden; and Sir Edward (then Mr.) Watkin himself become intimate with Cobden, and attached himself to the Free Trade agitation as a member of the Anti-Corn Law League from its commencement till the final triumph of Free Trade in 1846. Mr. Watkin was first elected to Parliament in 1856, but was afterwards unseated. He returned to Parliament unopposed for Stockport in 1864, and again returned at the head of the poll in 1865. He was defeated, however, by a narrow majority in 1868, and contested East Cheshire unsuccessfully in 1869. Whilst in Parliament in 1866-67 he obtained, as the chairman of two Select Committees important alterations in the laws affecting railways, and especially the change in the law of limited liability, which enabled companies to reduce their capital by mere resolution and without winding up.

WATKINS, THE REV. CHARLES FREDERIC, youngest son of the Rev. William Watkins, of Court Coleman, and Rector of Port Eynon, born at Corsley, Wilts, Jan. 16, 1795, and educated at Christ's Hospital; entered the *Hotspur* frigate as midshipman in 1810, and was engaged in teaching the midshipmen mathematics and natural science. At the conclusion of the war he left the navy, and entered at Christ College, Cambridge, was ordained as a Literate, became Curate of Downton, Wilts, and in 1820 Curate in sole charge of Windsor. He was appointed, in 1822, Warden of Farley Hospital, near Salisbury, where he remained ten years, and made observations on the geology of the neighbourhood, which he communicated to the late Dr. Buckland and other geologists; and formed his fine collection of the siliceous fossils of the chalk formation. A portion of the agatized and calcedonic specimens was purchased for the British Museum, and other portions were presented by him to the Geological Society and the museums of Oxford and Cambridge. Mr. Watkins has written some elegant poems: "The Human Hand" and "The Twins of Fame," &c.; "A Treatise on the External Causes of Pleasure and Delight in the Human Mind, especially as regards the Sublime and Beautiful, and the Faculty of Taste," published in 1841; "An Introduction to Geology, and the Rationale of New Discoveries," in 1849; several works on meteorology, &c.; and pamphlets on the cultivation of the land, agricultural prospects, &c. (privately printed); "Clerical Subscription," and "An Appeal to the Clergy and Laity on some recent Publications affecting the Truth of God's Holy Word." Mr. Watkins having discovered that Brixworth church, to which vicarage he was appointed in 1832, was a basilican structure of the 7th century, after the earliest types, as far back as the times of Nineveh, has restored it, and has published a History of the Basilica in general, and of Brixworth Church in particular, with accompanying lithographs; and, "A Vindication of the Mosaic Account of the Nature, Origin, and History of Man, against the Geological and Ethnological Errors of Past and Present Times."

WATSON, HEWETT COTTRELL, botanist and author, born in May, 1804, son of Holland Watson, a country gentleman, a magistrate for the counties of Chester and Lancaster, known in his time as an antiquary. As a seceder from the Church of England, he completed his education by attending the courses of lectures for four years in the University of Edinburgh. This locality, and intimate acquaintanceship with George and Andrew Combe, had a lasting effect on the character of his writings; which have differed much from those of most other botanists. For some years he edited the *Phrenological Journal*, but eventually withdrew from it, on finding that grave offence was given to more zealous advocates of that study, through his too freely pointing out the imperfect character of its evidences and definitions, and the need of more exact investigations. From that time he has devoted himself more exclusively to botany. His works are: "Outlines of the Geographical Distribution of British Plants," for private circulation only, printed in 1832; "Remarks on the Geographical Distribution of British Plants," published in 1835; "New Botanist's Guide," in 1835–7; "The Statistics of Phrenology," in 1836; "The Geographical Distribution of British Plants," of which only Part I. appeared in 1843; "Cybele Britannica," 4 vols., in 1847–59; and "Supplement to the Cybele Britannica," printed for private circulation only in 1863; "Compendium of the Cybele Britannica," in 1870. In a phrenological pamphlet published in 1836, Mr. Darwin's theory of the origin of species was foreshadowed. He has published numerous pamphlets and papers, among which the best known is "The London Catalogue of British Plants," the sixth edition of which bears the date of 1867.

WATSON, Thomas Henry, architect, born Nov. 1, 1839, obtained three silver medals offered in architecture by the Royal Academy of Arts in 1860, and the gold medal, with "The Lectures of the Professors," and "The Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds," for his design of an Exchange in 1861. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1862; was awarded the first annual travelling studentship of the Royal Academy, Dec. 10, 1863; and the Soane medallion of the Royal Institute of British Architects, March 15, 1864. He was President of the Architectural Association in 1871.

WATTS, George Frederick, A.R.A. painter, born in London, in 1820, first exhibited at the Academy in 1837. In addition to portraits, he made some historical attempts, such as "Isabella finding Lorenzo dead," from Boccaccio, in 1840, and a scene from "Cymbeline," in 1842. At Westminster Hall, in 1843, his cartoon of "Caractacus led in Triumph through the Streets of Rome," obtained one of the three highest class prizes of £300, and created sanguine hopes for his future career. Having spent three years in Italy, he again obtained, in 1847, the highest honours at the competition in Westminster Hall. His two colossal oil-pictures, "Echo" and "Alfred inciting the Saxons to prevent the Landing of the Danes," which secured for him one of the three highest class prizes of £500, were, with the pictures of Pickersgill and Cross, purchased by the Commissioners. The latter is in one of the committee-rooms of the New Parliament Houses. Mr. Watts exhibited his "Paolo and Francesca," and "Orlando pursuing the Fata Morgana," at the British Institution in 1848, and his full-length portrait of Lady Holland, at the Royal Academy in the same year. "Life's Illusions," a picture of the class of "Fata Morgana," exhibited in 1849, was followed in 1850 by "The Good Samaritan," painted in honour of Thomas Wright, of Manchester, and presented by the artist to the Town-hall of Manchester. For the New Houses of Parliament Mr. Watts has executed one of the frescoes in the Poet's Hall,—"St. George welcomes the Dragon," from Spenser, finished in 1853, and has painted in fresco the west end of the new hall at Lincoln's Inn. For some time he has not exhibited regularly at the Royal Academy, and his principal productions have been portraits. He was elected A.R.A. in Feb., 1867.

WAUGH, Edwin, born Jan. 29, 1817, at Rochdale, is descended from a Northumbrian family. He was educated at Davenport's Commercial Academy, at Rochdale; was apprenticed to a bookseller and printer; and after his apprenticeship worked as a printer and bookseller for nearly ten years. He was then appointed secretary to the Lancashire Public School Association, for the promotion of a national plan of secular education. He was connected with this association for nearly five years; since then he has devoted himself entirely to literature. He is the author of "Lancashire Sketches;" "Poems and Lancashire Songs;" "Tufts of Heather," a series of tales; "Home Life of the Factory Folk during the Cotton Famine;" "Rambles in the Lake Country;" "Snowed Up, and other Tales;" and "Rambles and Reveries."

WEBB, THE RIGHT REVEREND ALLAN BEECHER, Bishop of the Orange River Free State, was educated at Rugby, and gained an open scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in 1858, becoming subsequently a Fellow of University College. Shortly after his ordination he was nominated to the Vice-Principalship of Cuddesdon Theological College, but this he left for duties connected with his fellowship. In 1867 he was presented to the rectory of Avon Dassett, near Leamington, which he resigned in 1870 on being nominated Bishop of the Orange River Free State in succession to Dr. Edward Twells. He was consecrated at Inverness Nov. 30, 1870.

WEBER, WILHELM EDUARD, physicist, born at Wittenberg, Oct. 24, 1804, began his scientific studies at an early age, and published his work on "The Theory of Waves" in 1825. He has experimented in the science of acoustics, though he is best known by his researches, made in concert with the illustrious Gauss, in terrestrial magnetism. In 1837, for having protested against the violation of the constitution, he was dismissed from a professorship he held in Göttingen, at the same time that a number of his colleagues were treated in a similar manner for the same offence. From 1845 till 1849 he was Professor of Physics at Leipsic, and in the latter year was restored to his chair at Göttingen. He has contributed a number of articles to the scientific journals of Germany, and has written several works.

WEBSTER, BENJAMIN, comedian, born at Bath, Sept. 3, 1800, was educated for the navy. The termination of the war in 1815 caused a change in his intentions, and he studied for the musical profession, which he exchanged for that of an actor. He made his first appearance on the stage at Warwick, whence, in 1825, he was transferred to a metropolitan theatre. His readiness in assuming, at the shortest notice, the part of Pompey for the late Mr. Harley, in "Measure for Measure," first gave the public an opportunity of estimating his histrionic powers, and firmly established his claim to rank among the leading actors of the day. He assumed the management of the Haymarket in 1837, and his lesseeship was marked by a liberal patronage of native dramatic talent,—Bulwer Lytton, Knowles, Jerrold, and Bayle Bernard having written original dramas for his theatre, at which Macready, Wallack, Strickland, Farren, Matthews, Miss Faucit, Mrs. Nisbet, Mrs. Glover, and Mrs. Stirling appeared. Mr. Webster paid annually about £2,000 for the copyrights of British plays; and, on one occasion, gave £500 for a prize comedy. Though this experiment was unsuccessful, it showed his desire to elevate the English stage. The New Adelphi Theatre, which Mr. Webster built on the site of the old house, in 1858, is still under his management, and in 1866 he undertook the lesseeship of the Olympic. His name is necessarily associated with a long list of characters; but his latest, and certainly not his least successful, impersonations are those of Lavater, Tartuffe, Belphegor, and Triplet, and Pierre Lereux, in "The Poor Strollers." Mr. Webster, who is married and has a family, is President of the new Dramatic College.

WEBSTER, THOMAS, R.A., painter, born in London, in 1800, was a member of the choir at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, and spent much of his time at Windsor, where his father was employed in the royal establishment. He first exhibited a portrait group at the Academy, in 1823, and although for several years he did not enter the lists, since 1835 he has contributed regularly one or more of those quiet domestic subjects which have secured him so much fame. The unobtrusive titles of his first pictures,—"The Soldier's Return," "A Committee of Taste," "Gunpowder Plot," "Bird-catchers," indicate persistence in the course in which his chief success was achieved. As early as 1833 he exhibited "A Village School,"—the theme so often repeated since; in 1836, "Going into School" and "Coming out of School," followed by "Returning from the Fair," in 1837; "Breakfast," in 1838; "Football," in 1839; and "Punch," in 1840; when he was elected A.R.A. His later pictures are, "The Boy and Many Friends," "The Smile," and "The Frown," engraved for the Art Union, in 1841; "The Grandmother," "The Impenitent," and "Going to School," in 1842; "Sickness and Health," in 1843; Portrait group of the artist's father and mother, and "The Pedlar," in 1844; "A Dame's School,"—in the Vernon Gallery,—one of his happiest effects, in 1845; "Good Night," in 1846; "A Village Choir," in 1847; "Dotheboy's Hall," in 1848; "A Slide," in 1849; "A School Playground," in 1852; a repetition of the "Dame's School," in 1853; and "The Race," in 1855. Amongst smaller canvasses and simpler themes, may be mentioned, "A Robber," "A See-saw," "A Cherry-seller," and "A Letter from the Colonies," which display the same genuine qualities of character, expression, and quiet humour; among direct Studies from Nature, "A Peasant's Home," "A Farm-house Kitchen," "Peasant Children;" homely interiors,—"A Chimney Corner," "A Breakfast Party," and "Village Gossips." The above-mentioned are choice specimens of his genuine but unpretending art. He was elected R.A. in 1846.

WEEKES, Henry, R.A., sculptor, born at Canterbury, in 1807, in early life became a pupil of the late Mr. W. Behnes, and studied under Chantrey, to whose studio at Pimlico he succeeded. Whilst a young man, he was a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy, and in 1837 completed a bust of Her Majesty, the first that was taken after her accession to the throne. He executed the statues of Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley for the "Martyrs' Memorial" at Oxford; of Dr. Goodall, at Eton; of the Marquis Wellesley, for the India House; of Lord Bacon, for Trinity College, Cambridge; of Lord Auckland, for Calcutta; and of Sir E. Barnes, for Ceylon. His later works include busts of Dean Buckland, Lord Truro, Sir C. Bell, the Duke of Marlborough, Sir G. C. Lewis; statues of John Hunter, Harvey, one of the groups for the Albert Memorial, and a statue of Charles II. for the House of Lords. He exhibited "The Suppliant" in 1850, "A Shepherd" in 1852, and the same year obtained the gold medal offered by the Society of Arts for the best treatise on the Fine Art Section of the Great Exhibition. He was elected A.R.A. in 1850, and R.A. in 1863.

WEIL, Gustav, Orientalist and historian, born at Saltzburg, April 24, 1808, is a grandson of the Rabbi of Metz, who introduced him to the study of the Talmud, with the view of making him a theologian. He preferred, however, the study of philology and history, and after preliminary lessons received in Paris, set out for the East, and resided five years in Cairo, where he mastered the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish languages, taught in the public schools, and made himself useful as an interpreter. On his return to Germany in 1836 he received an appointment in the Library of Heidelberg, and was made Professor of Oriental Languages in the University in 1845. He has published many important works on the poetry of the Arabs, on the Koran, on the Biblical Legends of the Mussulmans, &c., all distinguished by ingenious criticisms, and an exact knowledge of Oriental sources. He published a new German translation of "The Arabian

Nights" in 1837–41, a "Life of Mohammed" in 1843, a "History of the Caliphs" in 1846–51, and a "History of the Musulman Peoples, from Mahomet to Selim," in 1866.

WEILL, Alexandre, novelist and journalist, born in Alsace, in 1813, of a Jewish family, at an early age acquired the Hebrew language. He went in 1828 to pursue his studies in Germany, where he had to suffer great vicissitudes, and on his return to France in 1838, contributed articles to various political and literary journals. He first came into notice when director of that portion of *La Presse* devoted to the discussion of foreign politics, and in March, 1848, the first of his letters against the circulars of Ledru-Rollin caused a great sensation. He is author of the work "République et Monarchie," published in 1848, which passed through six editions, and of several successful novels.

WEIR, Harrison William, born at Lewes, May 5, 1824, at an early age showed a great inclination for studying natural history, and was, in 1837, articled to Mr. George Baxter, to learn designing on wood, colour-printing, and wood-engraving. Having in vain endeavoured to get released from his engagement, he was elected a member of the new Society of Painters in Water-Colours in Feb., 1849, and some time before exhibited at the British Institution. His first picture, the "Dead Shot," was afterwards exhibited at Suffolk Street and at the Royal Academy. Mr. Weir's first wood drawings appeared in the *Illustrated London News*. Amongst his best-known works are "Poetry of Nature," "Funny Dogs with Funny Tales," and "The Adventures of a Bear." He has furnished illustrations for the *Band of Hope Review* and the *Children's Friend*, has laboured to improve children's books and books for the poorer classes; and is best known by his pictures of Birds, Fruit, and Animals, and has also been successful in his engravings of Fish and Flowers.

WELBY, The Right Rev. Thomas Eadle, D.D., Bishop of St. Helena, younger son of the late Sir William Earle Welby, Bart., of Denton House, Lincolnshire, born in July, 1811, was educated at Cambridge. Having held some parochial charges, he was appointed Archdeacon of George Town, in the diocese of Cape Town, South Africa, from which he was promoted, May 8, 1862, to the bishopric of St. Helena, rendered vacant by the translation of Dr. Claughton to the see of Colombo.

WELLESLEY, The Hon. and Very Reverend Gerald Valerian, Dean of Windsor, third son of the late, and brother of the second Lord Cowley, born in 1809, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1830. He held the Rectory of Strathfieldsaye, Hants (in the patronage of his relative the late Duke of Wellington), from 1836 till 1855, was nominated Domestic Chaplain to the Queen in 1849, and Dean of Windsor in 1854.

WELLINGTON, Bishop of. (*See* Hadfield.)

WELLS, Henry Tanworth, R.A., born in London, in Dec., 1828, began life as a miniature painter, and exhibited in 1844, at the Royal Academy, a portrait of "Master Arthur Prinsep," became in this branch of art a worthy competitor for public favour with Ross and Thorburn, and till 1860 usually exhibited eight works annually—the largest number allowed. In the Academy Exhibition of 1861 Mr. Wells made his first appearance as an oil painter; his largest contribution being a portrait of Lord Ranelagh, as Colonel of the South Middlesex Volunteer Corps; and in 1862 his principal work was a portrait group, including the painter, his wife, and one or two friends. A prominent place in the East Room at the Royal Academy was awarded to his "Tableau Vivant," a portrait group of three sisters, in 1865; and he contributed a landscape entitled "Outskirt of a Farmyard—Twilight." In 1866 he painted his large picture of "Volunteers at a Firing-point," and in June of that year was elected A.R.A. Since that time he has been a constant exhibitor of portrait pictures, some of which have been large compositions; as "The Earl and Countess Spencer and their Friends at Wimbledon," "Letters and News at the Loch Side." In 1870 he painted for the Fishmongers' Company and exhibited his large picture of Lord Chancellor Hatherley in procession with his attendants, and shortly afterwards was elected Royal Academician.

WELLS, Sir Mordaunt Lawson, second son of the late Samuel Wells, Esq., barrister-at-law, born in 1817, was educated at the Foundation Grammar-school at Huntingdon. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1841, and after going the Norfolk circuit for several years, became a Serjeant-at-law in 1855, was appointed Recorder of Bedford in 1856, was promoted to a Judgeship at Calcutta, and received the honour of knighthood in Dec., 1858. He became a member of the Legislative Council of India in 1860. In 1862 he received a fresh appointment to the bench as Judge of the High Court of Judicature, but resigned in the following year.

WERDER, August von, a Prussian general, was born Sept. 12, 1808, and entered in 1825 as a volunteer into the regiment of the Gardes-du-Corps, and was on account of his special qualifications appointed Second Lieutenant in the 1st regiment of Infantry Guards. From 1833 to 1836 he was ordered to the General Military Academy, in order to qualify himself for the post of a general staff officer. As such he held an appointment from 1838 to 1839 in the 8th Pioneer Division, acting from 1839 to 1840 as Instructor in the Corps of Cadets, and was from 1840 to 1841 joined to the Topographical Bureau. After he had, in 1842, received his promotion as First Lieutenant, he took part, by permission of the Prussian War Minister and of the War Office of Russia, in the war in the Caucasus (1842–43), when he proved extremely serviceable as an engineer officer, and received a wound in the affair at Kefar. In recognition of his services, he received the order of St. John and the Russian Vladimir order of the fourth class. In March, 1846, he was made captain, and in March, 1851, major in the 33rd Infantry Regiment. In 1853 he became Commandant of the Landwehr Battalion of the 43rd Infantry Regiment, and in 1856, Superior Lieutenant. In 1857 he was transferred as Commander to the 2nd regiment of Foot Guards as Commander of the Fusilier Battalion; in 1858 was intrusted with the duty of inspector of the Jägers, and the command of the Field Jäger Corps, and in 1859 became Colonel. Some months later followed his nomination as a member of the Direction of the Central Military Turn Institute in Berlin. In March, 1860, he became a Major-General, and on June 8, 1866, Lieutenant-General, in which latter capacity he took part in the campaign in Bohemia in the army of Prince Frederick Charles. The 3rd Infantry Division, which he commanded, took an important part in the battles of Gitschin and Königgrätz, and the services which it rendered won for its commandant the order *pour le mérite*. On the outbreak of the Franco-German war, Lieutenant-General von Werder was attached to the superior command of the Third Army Corps of the Crown Prince of Prussia, and was engaged before Strasburg, and also in the battles near Belfort.

WERNER, Carl, artist, born at Weimar, Oct. 4, 1808, is a leading member of the Institute of Water-Colour Painters, and is chiefly known by his sketches of Eastern scenery and manners; particularly by a series of drawings from Holy Land subjects, which formed an exhibition by themselves, and have been reproduced in chromo-lithography. He published at London, in 1866–67, a magnificent illustrated work, entitled "Jerusalem and the Holy Land."

WESTBURY (Baron), The Right Hon. Richard Bethell, son of a physician, born at Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts, June 30, 1800, was educated at a private school in Bristol, and entered at Wadham College, Oxford, in Oct., 1814. Early in 1815 he obtained a scholarship at his college, and closed an undergraduate career of great promise by taking his B.A. degree in 1818, gaining a double First Class. He acted as resident private tutor, obtained a Fellowship, repaired to London, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1823, began practice as a Chancery barrister, and soon obtained distinction as well as a considerable share of business. Dr. Gilbert, afterwards Bishop of Chichester, then Principal of Brasenose College, who had been one of his examiners in 1818, appointed Mr. Bethell counsel for his college in a suit instituted against it by an influential nobleman, in which an adverse decision would have been a serious blow to the society over which he presided. The college was encouraged to resist the action by the earnest representations of Mr. Bethell, then comparatively an untried man, and gained the day. This success greatly augmented his practice, which continued to increase, and early in 1840 he was nominated a Queen's Counsel. He continued to practise with success in the Equity Courts, and on the formation of the Aberdeen Cabinet, in Dec., 1852, was appointed Solicitor-General, and received the honour of knighthood. As Solicitor-General, Sir Richard assisted in carrying through the Lower House the Succession Duty Bill, the Oxford University Reform Bill, the Bill for the Abolition of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and several other measures of importance. Sir Richard became, in Nov., 1856, Attorney-General, in which capacity he carried, after a formidable struggle, measures for the abolition of the Ecclesiastical Testamentary Courts, and the establishment of the Divorce and Probate Court. He brought before Parliament the Fraudulent Trustee Act, and the Charitable Trusts Act, in addition to other important measures relating to improvements in the Equity and Common Law Courts. When the new Court of Probate and Divorce was about to be formed, it is understood that Lord Palmerston offered the Judgeship to Sir Richard, as an acknowledgment of his distinguished services in conducting to a successful issue the important measures of law-reform upon which the court was established, but he declined the post. He retired from the Attorney-Generalship in Feb., 1858, on the fall of Lord Palmerston's first administration, and resumed it in Lord Palmerston's second administration in June, 1859. He was returned member in the Conservative interest for East Yorkshire in Dec., 1832, and again in Jan., 1835, and in Aug., 1837. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Shaftesbury in Aug., 1847, sat for Aylesbury from April, 1851, till April, 1859, when he was elected for Wolverhampton, and retained his seat till he was raised to the peerage, on being made Lord Chancellor, June 27, 1861. In consequence of a vote of the House of Commons, at the close of the session of 1865, implying censure of the Lord Chancellor for not having exercised due caution and discretion in the appointment of the Registrar in the Leeds Court of Bankruptcy, he resigned the great seal July 4, and was succeeded by Lord Cranworth. The measures adopted by the Inns of Court for the education of the students, and large reforms in the Bankruptcy Law and laws relating to the title of Landed Estates, are due to his exertions, and he was from the commencement Chairman of the Council of Legal Education.

WESTCOTT, THE REV. BROOKE FOSS, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, was born near Birmingham, in Jan., 1825, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was successively Scholar and Fellow, and where he took his B.A. in Jan., 1848, as 23rd Wrangler in Mathematical honours, second in the First Class in the Classical Tripos, and second Chancellor's Medallist. His university career was more than ordinarily distinguished, as he obtained the Battie University Scholarship in 1846; carried off Sir William Browne's medals for the Greek Ode in 1846, and again in the following year; and obtained the Bachelor's Prize for Latin Essay in 1847, and again in 1849. He obtained the Norrisian Prize in 1850, and was ordained Deacon and Priest in the following year by the Bishop of Manchester. He was elected a Fellow of his college in 1849, and proceeded M.A. in 1851, B.D. in 1865, and D.D. in 1870. He held an Assistant-Mastership in Harrow School from 1852 to 1869, under Dr. Vaughan and Dr. Montague Butler. In 1868 he was appointed Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Peterborough, and was promoted to a canonry of Peterborough Cathedral in 1869, when he left Harrow. He was elected Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, Nov. 1, 1870, on the retirement of Dr. Jeremie. Dr. Westcott is the author of the "Elements of Gospel Harmony," being the Norrisian Essay for 1851; the "History of the Canon of the New Testament," 1855; the "Characteristics of the Gospel Miracles," being sermons preached before the University of Cambridge in 1859; "An Introduction to the Study of the Gospels," 1860; the "Bible and the Church," 1864; the "Gospel of the Resurrection," 1866; the "History of the English Bible," 1869; and "The Christian Life Manifold and One," six sermons preached in Peterborough Cathedral, 1869.

WESTERÄS, BISHOP OF. (*See* BJORLING, DR.)

WESTERGAARD, NIELS-LUDVIG, Orientalist, born at Copenhagen, Dec. 27, 1815, studied in the University of that city, and proceeded to Bonn to learn Sanscrit in 1838. He visited Paris, London, and Oxford in 1839, and set out for India in 1841, the King of Denmark and the University of Copenhagen defraying the expenses of his voyage. On his return, in 1844, he visited Tiflis, Moscow, and St. Petersburg, and on his arrival in Denmark, in 1845, was appointed Professor of Oriental Languages. His principal works are: "Radices Sanscritæ," published in 1841, and a critical edition of the "Zendavesta," in 1852-3. He has endeavoured to decipher the Persepolitan cuneiform inscriptions, of which he obtained exact copies in 1844. Having been elected deputy to the Constituent Assembly in Oct., 1848, he was appointed secretary.

WESTROPP, SIR MICHAEL ROBERTS, was called to the bar in Ireland in 1840, and subsequently joined the Bombay bar, where he soon acquired a large practice. In due course he became Advocate-General, and was appointed a Puisne Judge of the High Court in Aug., 1863. He succeeded Sir Richard Couch as Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in 1870, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood.

WESTWOOD, JOHN OBADIAH, entomologist, son of the late Mr. Westwood, of Sheffield, born in that town in 1805, and educated at Lichfield, was appointed, in 1861, to the Professorship of Zoology founded at Oxford by the munificence of the late Rev. W. Hope. The Royal Society has awarded to him one of the great gold Royal Medals for his scientific works, and in 1860 he was elected to fill the place of the illustrious Humboldt, as a Corresponding Member of the Entomological Society at Paris. He has written "Introduction to the Modern Classification of Insects," "Entomologist's Text-book," published in 1838; "British Butterflies and their Transformations," in 1841; "Arcana Entomologica," "British Moths and their Transformations," and "Palæographia Sacra Pictoria," in 1845; "Cabinet of Oriental Entomology," in 1848; "Illuminated Illustrations of the Bible," in 1849, and other entomological works. Mr. Westwood has contributed to archæological science.

WESTWOOD, THOMAS, was born Nov. 26, 1814, at Enfield, Middlesex, where he received his education. He has been for the last twenty-three years Director of a railway company in Belgium. He is the author of the following poetical works: "Beads from a Rosary," 1843; "Burden of the Bell," 1850; "Berries and Blossoms," 1855; and "Quest of the Sancgreall," 1868. His bibliographical works are: "Bibliotheca Piscatoria," 1861; and "Chronicle of the 'Compleat Angler' of Iz. Walton and Ch. Cotton," 1864.

WHEATSTONE, Sir Charles, F.R.S., the scientific inventor of the electric telegraph, and professor of experimental philosophy in King's College, London, was born at Gloucester, in 1802. His connection with the electric telegraph—that most marvellous of the triumphs of modern science—is set forth in an official paper, drawn up by the late Sir M. I. Brunel and Professor Daniell, at a time when some misunderstanding had arisen from conflicting claims as to the origin of this important invention. As this is one of the vexed questions of science, we cannot do better than quote, with the exception of one or two slight and unimportant omissions, the decision at which these gentlemen arrived, with ample evidence before them:—"In March, 1836, Mr. Cooke, while engaged at Heidelberg in scientific pursuits, witnessed for the first time one of those well-known experiments on electricity, considered as a possible means of communicating intelligence, which have been tried and exhibited from time to time during many years by various philosophers. Struck with the vast importance of an instantaneous mode of communicating intelligence (especially by the medium of railways), and impressed with a strong conviction that so great an object might be attained by means of electricity, he immediately directed his attention to the adaptation of electricity to a practical system of telegraphing, and giving up the profession in which he was engaged, he from that hour devoted himself exclusively to the realization of that object. He returned to England in April, 1836, to perfect his plans. In February, 1837, while engaged in completing a set of instruments for an intended experimental application of his telegraph to a tunnel on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, he was introduced by Dr. Roget to Professor Wheatstone, who had for several years given much attention to the subject of transmitting intelligence by electricity, and had made several discoveries of the highest importance connected with this subject. Among these were his well-known determination of the velocity of electricity when passing through a metal wire; his experiments, in which the deflection of magnetic needles, the decomposition of water, and other voltaic and magneto-electric effects, were produced through greater lengths of wire than had ever before been experimented upon; and his original method of converting a few wires into a considerable number of circuits, so that they might transmit the greatest number of signals which can be transmitted by a given number of wires, by the deflection of magnetic needles. In May, 1837, Messrs. Cooke and Wheatstone took out a joint English patent, on a footing of equality, for their existing inventions, and the undertaking rapidly progressed until it attained the character of a simple and practical system, worked out scientifically on the sure basis of actual experience. While Mr. Cooke is entitled to stand alone as the gentleman to whom this country is indebted for having practically introduced and carried out the electric telegraph as a useful undertaking, and Professor Wheatstone is acknowledged as the scientific man whose profound and successful researches have already prepared the public to receive it as a project capable of practical application, it is to the united labours of two gentlemen so well qualified for mutual assistance that we must attribute the rapid progress which this important invention has made during the five years since they have been associated. —(Signed) M. I. Brunel, J. F. Daniell. London, April 27, 1841." In the United States the late Professor Morse is regarded as the prior discoverer of the electric telegraph. Sir Charles Wheatstone claims to be the inventor of the well-known stereoscope; but it is upon his scientific skill in connection with the electric telegraph that his fame will chiefly rest. At the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855 Professor Wheatstone was one of the jurors in the class for "Heat, Light, and Electricity," and was created a Knight of the Legion of Honour for his "application of the Electric Telegraph." More recently he has devised an apparatus for conveying instructions to the engineers and steersmen on board large steam-vessels. In 1868 Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, and in the same year the Royal Society bestowed upon him its Copley Medal, for his researches in acoustics, optics, electricity, and magnetism. He was created LL.D. by the University of Edinburgh, April 12, 1869.

WHIPPLE, Edwin Percy, was born at Gloucester, Mass., March 8, 1819, and educated at the public schools of Salem. He was subsequently employed in a broker's office in Boston, and soon after the Merchants' Exchange was built in that city was appointed superintendent of its news-room, which position he held till 1860. He first became known to the literary public by his essay on "The Genius and Writings of Macaulay," published in the *Boston Miscellany* in 1843. Mr. Whipple, who is a popular lecturer on classical and literary topics, has published "Essays and Reviews," 2 vols., 1848-49; "Lectures on Subjects connected with Literature and Life," 1849; "Washington and the Principles of the Revolution," 1850; "Success and its Conditions," 1864; "Character and Characteristic Men," 1866; "The Literature of the Age of Elizabeth," 1869; and "Biographical Sketch of Macaulay," 1870.

WHITE, Richard Grant, was born at New York, May 23, 1822, and graduated from the University of that city in 1839. He was admitted to the bar in 1845, but abandoned the legal profession for literature, and from 1845 to 1849 was connected with the *New York Courier and Enquirer* as art and literary critic, and subsequently as principal editor. In 1860 he joined Mr. J. R. Spalding in establishing the *World* newspaper, but withdrew from it in 1861. Since that period he has devoted most of his time to literary and philosophical pursuits. He had previously edited the Illustrated Record of the New York International Exhibition, 1853, and with Messrs. Duyckinck and Foster founded the humorous periodical, *Yankee Doodle*. In 1854 he published "Shakspere's Scholar;" in 1859, an "Essay on the Authorship of the Three Parts of King Henry the Sixth;" meanwhile he was engaged on the preparation of text and notes of a critical edition of Shakspere's collected works, in 12 vols., to which he prefixed a Life of the great dramatist. He has also published "Words and their Uses," and several philological essays in the *Galaxy* magazine; also "Hand-book of Christian Art," 1853; "National Hymns," 1861; "Poetry of the Civil War," 1866; an edition of the "Book-Hunter," with many notes, 1863. He commenced, for Messrs. Harper & Brothers, an "Illustrated History of the Rebellion," subsequently completed by other hands, and, under a pseudonym, published two series of "The New Gospel of Peace," treating of political affairs.

WHITE, Walter, born at Reading, Berks, early in the century, has written "To Switzerland and Back," published in 1854; "A Londoner's Walk to the Land's End," 1855; "On Foot through the Tyrol," in 1856; "A July Holiday in Saxony, Bohemia, and Silesia," in 1857; "A Month in Yorkshire," in 1858; "Northumberland and the Border," in 1859; "All Round the Wrekin," in 1860; "Eastern England from the Thames to the Humber," two vols., in 1865, and other works. He entered the service of the Royal Society in 1844, as clerk, and was appointed Assistant Secretary in 1861.

WHITE-MARIO, Jessie Meriton, daughter of Mr. T. White, shipbuilder, born at Gosport, Hants, May 9, 1832, was educated at Birmingham, and afterwards became a contributor to *Eliza Cook's Journal*. She was first brought into contact with Garibaldi, Mazzini, Orsini, and other republican leaders during a tour in Italy in 1854, and on her return to England edited Orsini's Memoirs and Adventures, lectured on Italy, wrote in the *Daily News* some articles, entitled "Italy for the Italians;" and shortly afterwards was appointed correspondent of that paper in Genoa. Having been thrown into prison upon a charge of which she was ultimately acquitted, she was married, Dec. 19, 1857, to Captain Alberto Mario, aide-de-camp to General Garibaldi. She has supported Garibaldi and his party, accompanied that general in his expeditions against Sicily and Rome, and nursed his wounded soldiers in the hospital. When Garibaldi assumed the command of the Army of the Vosges during the Franco-Prussian war, she resumed her old duties at his headquarters as superintendent of the ambulances, and as a correspondent for American and English newspapers.

WHITEHOUSE, EDWARD ORANGE WILDMAN, M.R.C.S., born near Bristol, about 1815, was House Surgeon to the Sussex County Hospital, and practised medicine with success in Brighton till 1855, when he retired, partly from ill-health and partly for the purpose of devoting himself to scientific pursuits, and more especially to the carrying out of an electric telegraph between England and America. He laboured constantly, night and day, for more than three years, at the solution of this problem, and was so far successful that he carried the electrical current through 3,000 miles of wire immersed in the Thames off Woolwich, overcoming the difficulty which electricians had been unable to surmount—the absorption of the electrical current by the water. On account of ill-health he was prevented from taking any part in the attempt to lay the Atlantic cable between Newfoundland and Cape Valentia.

WHITESIDE, THE RIGHT HON. JAMES, Q.C., LL.D., son of the late Rev. William Whiteside, born in co. Wicklow, in 1806, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in honours, was called to the Irish bar in 1830, and rapidly rose in his profession. He was counsel for the defence of O'Connell in 1843, on which occasion he delivered a powerful oration, undertook the defence of Smith O'Brien and his fellow-conspirators in 1848, and acquired great popularity in Ireland in 1862 as the successful advocate of Teresa Longworth, in the trial to establish the validity of her marriage with Major Yelverton. He was returned to the House of Commons in Aug., 1851, for Enniskillen, which borough he continued to represent till April, 1859, when he was elected one of the members for the University of Dublin. He was Solicitor-General for Ireland in Lord Derby's first administration, in 1852; Attorney-General in Lord Derby's second administration, in 1858–59, when he was sworn a member of the Privy Council in Ireland; was reappointed Attorney-General for Ireland in Lord Derby's third administration, in July, 1865; and was soon after made Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland, when he retired from the House of Commons. He has written "Ancient Rome," "Italy in the Nineteenth Century," and "Vicissitudes of the Eternal City," published in 1849; "Life and Death of the Irish Parliament," in 1863; and "Church in Ireland, Two Lectures," in 1865.

WHITTIER, JOHN GREENLEAF, was born near Haverhill, Massachusetts, Dec. 17, 1807. He was employed on a farm in the intervals of school education till he was eighteen years of age, occasionally practising the trade of a shoemaker. In 1825 he devoted himself more seriously to the work of obtaining an education, and after four years of study, two of which were spent at a Friends' College, he went to Boston in 1829 to edit the *American Manufacturer*. In 1830 he became editor of the *New England Weekly Review*, published at Hartford, Connecticut, founded by the poet J. G. C. Brainerd, who had just deceased. He edited the "Memoir and Remains" of his predecessor, but in 1832 returned to Haverhill to edit the *Haverhill Gazette* and work upon his farm. He remained there till 1836, being twice the representative of Haverhill in the General Assembly or Legislature of the State. In 1836 he became one of the secretaries of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and soon after removed to Philadelphia, where he edited for four years the *Pennsylvania Freeman*, a vigorous anti-slavery paper. In 1840 he returned to Massachusetts, and settled at Amesbury, where he has since resided, being for some years corresponding editor of *The National Era*, published at Washington. Mr. Whittier's works are, "Legends of New England, in Prose and Verse," 1831; "Moll Pitcher," a poem, 1833; "Magg Megme," a poem, 1836; "Ballads," 1838; "Lays of My Home, and other Poems," 1843; "The Stranger in Lervill" (prose essays), 1845; "Supernaturalism in New England," 1847; "Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal," 1849; "The Voices of Freedom," 1849; "Old Portraits and Modern Sketches," 1850; "Songs of Labour, and other Poems," 1850; "The Chapel of the Hermits, and other Poems," 1853; "A Sabbath Verse," 1853; "Literary Recreations and Miscellanies," 1854; "The Panorama," 1856; "Home Ballads and Poems," 1860; "In War Time, and other Poems," 1863; "National Lyrics," 2 vols., 1865–66; "Snow-bound: a Water Idyl," 1866; "Maud Muller," illustrated, 1866; "The Tent on the Beach," 1867; "Among the Hills, and other Poems," 1868; "Ballads of New England," 1870; "Miriam, and other Poems," 1870.

WHITWORTH, Sir Joseph, Bart., mechanician, born at Stockport, in 1803, has resided in Manchester since he grew to manhood, and has been engaged in mechanical and manufacturing pursuits, being the head of the well-known firm of Joseph Whitworth & Co. The first occasion upon which Mr. Whitworth's name came prominently before the public was as the inventor of some improved planing-machines, and other mechanical appliances for the manufacture of tools, in the Great Exhibition of 1851. Some years later, when the English Government were anxiously seeking to perfect their military armaments, Sir Joseph Whitworth made improvements in projectiles, producing, as the result of his researches, fire-arms of extraordinary range and great accuracy. He has been, and is still, a competitor with Sir W. G. Armstrong in his efforts to produce ordnance for the national service, that may combine every important requisite. He was created a baronet in Oct., 1869, in which year he instituted the "Whitworth Scholarships," consisting of thirty scholarships of £100 a year each, tenable for two or three years, for the encouragement of mechanical and engineering science.

WHYMPER, Edward, F.R.G.S., V.P. Alpine Club, artist, author, and traveller, second son of the well-known engraver and water-colour painter, was born in London, April 27, 1840, and educated at Clarendon-House school and under private tuition. He was trained as a draughtsman on wood, but preferring active to sedentary employment, commenced a series of journeys which eventually changed the course of his life. In 1861 he ascended Mont Pelvoux (then reputed to be the highest mountain in France), and discovered from its summit another mountain 500 feet higher—the Pointe des Écrins—which is the loftiest of the French Alps, and was subsequently ascended by Mr. Whymper in 1864. The former ascent was much spoken of at the time, as the mountain had defied the efforts of the best amateurs and guides, and it caused Mr. Whymper's immediate election by the Alpine Club. Between the years 1861–5, in a series of expeditions remarkable for boldness and success, he ascended one peak after another of mountains then reputed to be inaccessible. These expeditions culminated in the ascent of the Matterhorn (14,780 feet), July 14, 1865, on which occasion his companions, the Rev. Charles Hudson, Mr. Hadow, and Lord Francis Douglas, and one of the guides, lost their lives. In 1867 he travelled in N. W. Greenland with the intention of exploring its fossiliferous deposits, and, if possible, of penetrating into its interior. This journey was characterized by Sir Roderick Murchison as "truly the *ne plus ultra* of British geographical adventure on the part of an individual!" No account of it has been published, although upon it Mr. Whymper obtained cones of *Magnolia*, and the fruits of other trees, which demonstrated the former existence of luxuriant vegetation in these high northern latitudes. This fine collection of fossil plants was described by Professor Heer in the Transactions of the Royal Society in 1869, and the first set was secured for the British Museum, where a selection is now exhibited. In 1871 Mr. Whymper published an account of his Alpine journeys, under the title "Scrambles amongst the Alps in the Years 1860–69," London, 1871. In recognition of the value of this work, its author has recently received from the King of Italy the decoration of Chevalier of the Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus.

WICKENS, Sir John, second son of the late Mr. James Stephens Wickens, of London, was born in 1815, and educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he obtained a scholarship in 1833, and took his bachelor's degree, obtaining a first class in classical honours in Michaelmas term, 1836. He proceeded to M.A. in due course, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1840. In 1868 he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster, in succession to Sir William Milbourne James, on the elevation of the latter to a Vice-Chancellorship; and he was himself appointed a Vice-Chancellor April 18, 1871, in the room of Sir John Stuart. He was knighted June 29, 1871.

WIGAN, Alfred, actor, was born at Blackheath, Kent, March 24, 1818. After playing subordinate characters at the Queen's Theatre under the management of Mrs. Nisbett, in 1836–7, he undertook better parts at the St. James's, under the late Mr. Braham, and afterwards at Covent Garden under Madame Vestris, at Drury Lane under Mr. Macready, at the Lyceum under Mr. Keeley, at the Haymarket under Mr. Webster, at the Princess's under Mr. Maddox, at the Olympic under Mr. Watts, and at the Princess's under Messrs. Kean and Keeley. Mr. Wigan opened the Olympic, Oct. 17, 1853, and after four years of arduous but successful management, retired from the stage, on account of ill-health, in July, 1857. He resumed his professional engagements and opened the St. James's Theatre, Oct. 29, 1860, and retired from the management in 1863. On several occasions Mr. Wigan gave readings from Tennyson and other poets, and the St. Martin's Hall was converted into a theatre and opened under his management as the New Queen's Theatre, Oct. 24, 1867. He retired from the stage at the close of the year 1871.

WILBERFORCE, Arthur Henry, eldest surviving son of Henry William Wilberforce, born in 1839, and educated at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, became a Roman Catholic priest and a member of the Order of St. Dominic, or Friar Preachers, in 1864.

WILBERFORCE, Henry William, youngest son of the late William Wilberforce, and brother of the Bishop of Winchester, born in 1807, was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1830, taking a first class in classics, a second in mathematics, and he gained the Ellerton and Denyer prize essays. Having taken orders, he married the second surviving daughter of the late Rev. John Sargent, of Lavington, and became incumbent of Bransgrove, in the New Forest; was incumbent of Walmer, Kent, in 1841; became, in 1843, vicar of East Farleigh, Kent, which benefice he resigned in 1850 on joining the Roman Catholic Church. He published an "Essay on the Parochial System," in 1838, and was for several years proprietor and editor of the *Weekly Register.*

WILBERFORCE, THE RIGHT REV. SAMUEL, D.D., Bishop of Winchester, third son of the celebrated philanthropist William Wilberforce, born Sept. 7, 1805, was educated by a private tutor and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree as a second class in classics and first class in mathematics, in 1826; proceeded M.A. in 1829, D.D. in 1845, and was admitted *ad eundem gradum,* at Cambridge, in 1847. He was ordained Curate of Checkendon, Oxfordshire, and held in succession the Rectory of Brightstone, the Archdeaconry of Surrey, the Rectory of Alverstoke, a Canonry of Winchester, a Chaplaincy of the late Prince Albert, and the Deanery of Westminster. He was consecrated Bishop of Oxford in 1845, and, as such, was Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, and by special appointment, Lord High Almoner. He was translated in Oct., 1869, to the see of Winchester, on the resignation of the Right Rev. Dr. Sumner. He is Prelate of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; and Provincial Sub-Dean of Canterbury. He is a F.R.S., F.A.S., F.G.S., and a Trustee of the British Museum. He has written "Agathos;" "Eucharistica;" "History of the American Church;" "The Rocky Island and other Parables;" "Sermons at Oxford, 1837–9," published in 1848; "Sermons before the Queen;" "Sermons on Miscellaneous Subjects;" "Addresses on the Ordination Service;" "A Charge," Nov., 1863; "Times of Secession, Times of Revival," in 1863; "The Flower of Praise: a Sermon," in 1864; "Voice of the Lord: a Sermon," in 1865; a "Life of William Wilberforce;" and "Hebrew Heroes" and a volume of University Sermons, published in 1871. As a spiritual peer, the Bishop of Winchester takes a prominent part in the debates in the House of Lords, and in the Upper House of Convocation. He is also well known as a most eloquent speaker at public meetings of a religious character, and is Chaplain to the Royal Academy.

WILKES, REAR-ADMIRAL CHARLES, of the U.S. Navy, nephew of the celebrated John Wilkes, was born at New York in 1801. He entered the naval service and was appointed by the U.S. Government to conduct a voyage of exploration in the Southern and Pacific Oceans. On his return, after an absence of between three and four years, he published an account of his expedition, in five volumes. He was awarded the Gold Medal of the Geographical Society of London in 1848; in 1849 he published a treatise on "Western America," in which he discussed the capabilities of the Oregon Territory and California. In 1851 his "Meteorology of the Exploring Expedition" appeared, and in 1857 he read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science an elaborate paper, subsequently published with Maps and Charts, on "The Theory of the Winds," with sailing directions for a voyage round the world. In the autumn of 1861 he was ordered to proceed in the frigate *San Jacinto* to the West Indies to look after the Confederate steamer *Sumter,* and on the 8th of Nov. took Messrs. Mason and Slidell, the Confederate commissioners, from the British mail steamer *Trent,* and carried them as prisoners to Boston. The act was a bold and ill-advised one, and though it met at first with the approval of Congress, yet on subsequent reflection the commissioners were given up, and Captain Wilkes was reprimanded by the President. He was promoted to the rank of Commodore in 1862, and was in command of a squadron in the West Indies, where he captured many blockade runners. In 1864 he committed some technical offence, for which he was reprimanded. In 1866 he was made Rear-Admiral, and soon after placed upon the retired list. He is a man of scientific attainments, and has during the present year applied to Congress for permission to publish at his own expense the scientific volumes (botany, natural history, &c.) of his exploring expedition.

WILKINSON, James John Garth, M.D., eldest son of James John Wilkinson, of Durham, a special pleader, and author of several well-known law books, born near Gray's-Inn Lane, London, in 1812, was educated at a private school at Mill Hill and Totteridge, Herts. He translated "Swedenborg's Animal Kingdom," published in 1843-4, and has written "Swedenborg, a Biography," published in 1849; "The Human Body and its Connection with Man," in 1851; "The Ministry of Health," about 1856; "Unlicensed Medicine," a pamphlet; "Improvisations from the Spirit," in 1857; "On the Cure, Arrest, and Isolation of Smallpox, by a new Method; and on the Local Treatment of Erysipelas, and all Internal Inflammations; with a Postscript on Medical Freedom," in 1864; and a pamphlet, "On Social Health," in 1865.

WILKINSON, Sir John Gardner, D.C.L., F.R.S., son of the late Rev. John Wilkinson, of Haxendale, Westmoreland, born in 1797, was educated at Harrow and at Exeter College, Oxford. During a prolonged residence in Egypt, he devoted himself to the study of the ancient history and the architectural remains of that country, with a zeal and industry of which he has since given the most convincing proofs. He has written several able and important works, admirably illustrated, on Egyptian Antiquities, and was knighted in 1839 in reward of his valuable contributions to archæological literature. Amongst his numerous works may be mentioned "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians, derived from a Comparison of the Painting, Sculpture, and Monuments still existing, with the Accounts of Ancient Authors," published in 1837-41; "History of Modern Egypt and Thebes," in 1844; "Dalmatia and Montenegro, with a Journey to Mostar, in Herzegovina, and Remarks on the Slavonic Nations," in 1848; "Egyptians in the Time of the Pharaohs," in 1857; and "On Colour and on the Necessity for a General Diffusion of Taste among all Classes, with Remarks on Laying-out Dressed or Geometrical Gardens, Examples of Good and Bad Taste," in 1858. He assisted the Rev. G. Rawlinson in his new edition of "Herodotus."

WILKINSON, The Rev. Matthew, D.D., born about 1810, graduated at Clare College, Cambridge, in high honours, in 1835, and having been Fellow of his College, was appointed in 1843 Head Master of Marlborough College, Wilts, which post he held until 1852, when he was preferred to the vicarage of West Lavington, Wilts. He is Rural Dean of the Diocese of Salisbury, a Magistrate for Wilts, and in 1863-64 was one of the Select Preachers of the University of Cambridge. The Rev. M. Wilkinson is the author of "Sermons preached at Marlborough College," published in 1852, and of other works.

WILKINSON, The Right Rev. T. E., D.D., Bishop of Zululand, born about 1836, was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge (B.A. 1859, M.A. 1863), and held in succession the curacies of Cavendish and Upper Rickinghall, both in the county of Suffolk. Being appointed Missionary Bishop for Zululand, he was consecrated at Whitehall, May 8, 1870.

WILLES, The Right Hon. Sir James Shaw, son of a physician of Cork, born in 1814, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took honours and graduated B.A. in 1836, and LL.D. in 1860. He was called to the bar by the Inner Temple in 1840, went the Home circuit, and had a large business as a leading junior. In 1849 he edited, with Sir H. S. Keating, the well-known legal work, "Smith's Leading Cases;" in 1850 was appointed a Commissioner of Common Law Procedure, and assisted in drawing the Common Law Procedure Acts of 1852, 1854, and 1860, founded on the Report of the Commissioners. These Acts were of much use, and they still regulate the practice of the courts. In 1855, when a vacancy occurred among the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, he was raised to the Bench, and received the honour of knighthood. He was sworn of the Privy Council Nov. 3, 1871.

WILLIAM, Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, son of Frederick William III. and of Princess Louise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and brother to the late king of Prussia, born March 22, 1797, was educated as a soldier, and took part in the campaigns of 1813 and 1815 against France. In 1840 he was appointed Governor of Pomerania, which post he held till the revolution of 1848 broke out, when he took refuge in England. He was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly in May, 1848, returned to Berlin, and took his seat in the Assembly, June 8, 1848, and was made Commander-in Chief of the Prussian army acting against the revolutionary forces of Baden, in June, 1849. When the mind of his brother gave way, in 1858, the Prince was created Regent, and he immediately dismissed the Kreuz or aristocratic party, and adopted a liberal policy. His brother, Frederick William IV., dying without issue, Jan. 2, 1861, he succeeded, under the title of William I., to the crown, which he placed upon his own head at Königsberg, Oct. 18, on which occasion he emphatically asserted the doctrine of the "right divine of kings." The course of policy he pursued after he became king disappointed the hopes that were formed regarding him. No sooner was he seated on the throne than he began a contest with the Chamber of Deputies, which gradually became more critical, until, after Count-Bismarck-Schœnhausen had been appointed Prime Minister, in 1862, the feud threatened to end in civil war. Fortunately for him the aggressive war on Denmark waged by Austria and Prussia diverted the attention of his people from home affairs for a time; and, since the close of that war of aggression the king has proved by his firm attitude his fitness as a sovereign. Much against his inclination, he embarked on a still more ambitious scheme, and prepared to obtain supremacy in Germany by force of arms. For many years military preparations had been made, and early in 1866 the scheme was ripe for execution. A treaty of alliance was concluded with Italy, an ultimatum was forwarded to the smaller States in the north of Germany, and an immense army was set in motion. War was declared against Austria June 17, and, after a short campaign, in which William I. and the royal princes took part, Austria was compelled to make a humiliating peace. The powerful effects of the needle gun created quite a panic in the Austrian army, and her generals found it would be useless to prolong the struggle. In 1867, the King of Prussia became the head of the powerful North German Confederation, comprising 22 states, representing a population of 29,000,000. The part played by King William in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870–71 has been already described in the memoirs of Prince Bismarck and Napoleon III., and therefore it will only be necessary to state in this place that the result was the complete realization of the Prime Minister's idea of a united Germany, and that on Jan. 18, 1871, King William of Prussia was proclaimed German Emperor, within the Hall of Mirrors, in the palace of the French kings at Versailles, in presence of the German princes, under the standards of the army before Paris, and surrounded by representatives of the different regiments. William I. married, June 11, 1829, the Princess Augusta, daughter of Charles-Frederick, Grand-Duke of Weimar. They have two children—Prince Frederick-William, who has been already noticed in this work (*q. v.*), and the Princess Louise-Mary, born Dec. 3, 1838; married Sept. 20, 1856, to Frederick-William, Grand-Duke of Baden.

WILLIAM III. (ALEXANDER PAUL FREDERICK-LOUIS), King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange-Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, and Duke of Limburg, born Feb. 19, 1817, the eldest son of the late King William II., by the Princess Anne Pauline, sister of the late Nicholas I., czar of Russia, succeeded March 17, 1849, and devoted himself to the development of the liberal institutions then recently granted to his country. H.R.H. rendered effectual aid in lightening the burdens of his people by reducing his civil list one half, and abrogated the concordat concluded with the Holy See in 1827. His colonial administration has been successful. During the Russian war of 1854–6, William III. observed the strictest neutrality. He married, in 1839, the Princess Sophia Frederica Matilda, daughter of William I., king of Würtemberg, by whom he has issue Prince William Nicholas Alexander Frederick Charles Henry, born Sept. 4, 1840, heir-apparent to the throne, and Prince William Alexander Charles Henry Frederick, born Aug. 25, 1851.

WILLIAM (AUGUSTUS LOUIS WILLIAM MAXIMILIAN FREDERIC), Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, born April 25, 1806, is the younger son of the late Duke Frederic William, who died in 1823, and brother of the ex-Duke Charles Frederic Augustus William. He assumed the reins of government April 25, 1831, at the request of the Germanic Diet, upon the compulsory flight of his elder brother, the late duke of Brunswick, whose name has since become well known in London circles. The present duke, according to the "Almanac de Gotha," is a field-marshal in the kingdom of Hanover, and a general of cavalry in the Prussian service.

WILLIAMS, THE RIGHT REV. JAMES WILLIAM, D.D., Bishop of Quebec, son of the late Mr. Williams, of Overton, born in Hampshire, in 1825, was educated at Crewkerne school and at Pembroke College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., taking classical honours in 1851, and proceeded M.A. and D.D, Having been ordained, he held curacies in Bucks and Somerset, and went to Canada in 1857, to organize a school in connection with Bishop's College, Lennoxville, in which he held the post of Classical Professor. In 1863 he was consecrated fourth bishop of this see, which is of the annual value of £1,500, and includes a large portion of Lower Canada.

WILLIAMS, SAMUEL WELLS, LL.D., born at Utica, New York, in Sept., 1812, was educated at the Rensselaer Institute, Troy, New York, learned printing, and in 1833 proceeded to China as a printer for the Missionary board at Canton, and aided in editing *The Chinese Repository*. In 1837, while on a voyage to Japan, he obtained from some shipwrecked Japanese some knowledge of their language, in which he subsequently perfected himself and translated some Japanese books into English and portions of the Scriptures into Japanese. As the best Chinese scholar in the mission, he contributed to Dr. Bridgman's "Chinese Chrestomathy." In 1841 he published "Easy Lessons in Chinese;" in 1843, an "English and Chinese Vocabulary;" in 1844, a "Chinese Commercial Guide." He returned to the United States in 1845, and published "The Middle Kingdom," 2 vols., 1848. Returning to China in 1848, he became editor of the *Chinese Repository;* in 1853–4 he was interpreter to Commodore Perry's Japan Expedition; and in 1855 was secretary and interpreter to the U. S. legation. In 1856 Dr. Williams (he had received the degree of LL.D. in 1850 from Hamilton College) published "Ying Wá piu Wau, Ti üt I'u: a Tonic Dictionary of the Chinese Language in the Canton Dialect," a work of great value. In 1858 he assisted Mr. W. B. Reed, the American Envoy, in the negotiations at Tientsin, and in 1859 went with Mr. Ward to Peking to exchange the ratifications. In 1860 he returned to the United States, and spent nearly two years there; then went to China as Secretary of Legation to the late

Anson Burlingame, and rendered great service in the negotiation of the treaties of the Western Powers with the Chinese Emperor. He is still connected with the American Embassy.

WILLIAMS, The Rev. George, B.D., born in 1814, was educated on the Foundation at Eton College, and at King's College, Cambridge, where he became a Fellow in 1836, graduated B.A. in 1837, and M.A. in 1840. Having been ordained in 1837, he went as chaplain to Bishop Alexander, at Jerusalem, in 1841, and held the appointment until 1843. He was nominated to the Wardenship of St. Columba's College in 1850, retired in 1855, and was chosen Vice-Provost of King's College in 1854, 1855, and 1856. He has written "History of the Holy City: Notices of Jerusalem," published in 1845, of which an enlarged edition, under the title "Holy City, and Architecture of the Holy Sepulchre," appeared in 1849. He published in 1846 "Sermons preached at Jerusalem, 1843–5," and contributed many articles to Dr. W. Smith's "Dictionary of Classical Geography," several Journals of Travels and Biographical Memoirs to various periodicals, and several Sermons.

WILLIAMS, Monier, M.A., Sanscrit scholar, son of the late Col. Monier Williams, Surveyor-Gen. of the Bombay Presidency, born at Bombay, in 1819, was educated at private schools and at King's College, London, and entered at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1838. He soon after obtained an Indian writership, and proceeded as a student to the E.I. College, Haileybury, where he gained the first prizes in all the Oriental subjects. For domestic reasons he resigned his Indian appointment and returned to Oxford, became a member of University College, was elected to the Boden scholarship in 1843, and graduated B.A. in 1844. He was Professor of Sanscrit at Haileybury, from 1844 till the abolition of that institution in 1858; removed to Cheltenham, and superintended the Oriental studies at the College for two years. In Dec., 1860, after a long contest, he was elected Boden Sanscrit Professor at Oxford. The following is a list of his works: "A Practical Grammar of the Sanscrit Language, arranged with reference to the Classical Languages of Europe, for the use of English Students," published in 1846; of which a second edition was published by the Delegates of the Oxford University Press in 1857; an edition of the Sanscrit drama "Vikramorvasi," in 1849; "An English and Sanscrit Dictionary," published by the E. I. Company in 1851; an edition of the text of the Sanscrit drama "S'akuntalá," with notes and literal translations, in 1853; a free translation in English prose and verse of the Sanscrit drama "S'akuntalá," in 1855; reprinted in 1856; "Rudiments of Hindústání, with an Explanation of the Persi-Arabic alphabet, for the use of Cheltenham College," in 1858; "Original Papers Illustrating the History of the Application of the Roman Alphabet to the Languages of India," intrusted to him for publication by Sir Charles E. Trevelyan, Governor of Madras; a Romanized edition of the Hindústúní work, "Bágh o Bahár," with notes, &c.; "Hindústání Primer," and "An Easy Introduction to the Study of Hindústání," in 1859; "Story of Nala, a Sanscrit Poem, with vocabulary, and Dean Milman's translation," published by the Oxford University Press; and "Indian Epic Poetry: Substance of Lectures," in 1863. Mr. Williams is engaged in printing "A Sanscrit and English Dictionary," on which he has laboured for many years, to be published by the University of Oxford.

WILLIAMS, Penry, painter, a native of Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, born at the commencement of the century, first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1824, and went, in 1827, to Rome, where he has since resided. He sends, almost annually, for exhibition in this country, pictures of Italian life and scenery, delicately painted, full of life and expression, showing how much his style has been influenced by his long residence in Italy. His principal works are: "Procession to the Christening, a Scene at l'Ariccia;" "The Festa of the Madonna dell' Arco;" "The Fountain, a Scene at Mola di Gaeta;" "The Campagna of Rome;" "Il Voto, or the Convalescent," and "Ferry on the River Nimfer."

WILLIAMS, The Right Rev. William, D.C.L., Bishop of Waiapu, born in 1800, was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1824, and D.C.L. in 1851. He became Archdeacon of Waiapu in 1842, and was consecrated Bishop of Waiapu in 1859. He has compiled a "Dictionary of the New Zealand Language," 1839, 2nd edit. 1852; and written "Christianity among the New Zealanders," 1867.

WILLIAMS, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Fenwick, Bart., K.C.B., born in Nova Scotia, Dec. 4, 1800, entered the Royal Artillery in 1825, became First Lieut. in 1827, Captain in 1840, was employed in Turkey till 1843, and for his military services there received the brevet rank of Major. Having been sent to Erzeroum, to meet the Turkish and Persian plenipotentiaries, he took part in the conferences preceding the treaty concluded there in May, 1847, and for these services obtained the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel. In June, 1848, he was appointed English Commissioner for the settlement of the Turco-Persian boundary, and was admitted a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1852. On being nominated British Commissioner with the Turkish army in the East, in Aug., 1854, he was promoted to the local rank of Colonel, and a few months later to that of Brig.-General. The victory won, under his auspices, over the Russian general Mouravieff, on the heights above Kars, Sept. 29, 1855, after the city had been invested for four months, made his name familiar to the British public. Gen. Williams and his brave comrades, amongst whom was the Hungarian, the late Gen. Kmety, did all that men could do in defence of Kars, holding out sternly on the scantiest hope. Gen. Mouravieff summoned the garrison to surrender, Nov. 14, and Gen. Williams, after holding a council of officers, sent a flag of truce to demand a suspension of hostilities. This medium failed through unforeseen difficulties, and Gen. Williams, having demanded an interview with Gen. Mouravieff, accepted terms of capitulation. Gen. Williams, on being restored to liberty, returned to England, and was rewarded with a baronetcy, a pension of £1,000 a year for life, the rank of K.C.B., the Turkish Order of the Medjidie with the rank of "Mushir," the honorary degree of D.C.L. at Oxford, and the freedom of the City of London. He was returned member in the Liberal interest for Calne, in July, 1856, and again at the general election in March, 1857, and retired in 1859. He was appointed to the command at Woolwich, proceeded, in 1859, to assume the command of the troops in Canada, which post he held for some time. In Aug., 1870, he was appointed Governor-General of Gibraltar in place of Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Airey.

WILLIS, The Right Rev. Alfred, D.D., of St. John's College, Oxford, and formerly Vicar of St. Mark's Church, New Brompton, Chatham, was appointed Missionary Bishop of Honolulu, in Dec., 1871, in succession to Dr. Staley. He was consecrated in Feb., 1872.

WILLIS, The Rev. Robert, F.R.S., Jacksonian Professor in the University of Cambridge, born in London in 1800, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated in honours in 1826, and was chosen Fellow of his College. He was appointed Jacksonian Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge in 1837, and has been one of the chief supporters of the Archæological Institute since its first establishment in 1843. From its annual meetings have been prepared his well-known "Architectural Histories" of Canterbury, Winchester, York, and other cathedrals. He has compiled "Apparatus for Use of Lectures in Mechanical Philosophy," published in 1831; "Remarks on the Architecture of the Middle Ages and of Italy," one of the first books which introduced English Archæologists to a correct knowledge of Italian Gothic, in 1835; "Principles of Mechanism for Use of Students," in 1841, second edition in 1870; "Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral" and Architectural History of Winchester Cathedral," in 1845; "Architectural History of the Holy Sepulchre," "Architectural History of York Cathedral," "Architectural Nomenclature of the Middle Ages," and "Description of the Sextry Barn at Ely, lately demolished," in 1849; and "Architectural History of Glastonbury Abbey," in 1866.

WILLS, William Gorman, born in 1828, in co. Kilkenny, Ireland, kept all his terms at Trinity College, Dublin, but did not graduate. He studied at an early age at the Royal Irish Academy as an art student, and had some success, chiefly as a portrait painter, in Dublin and London. Mr. Wills has written two dramas: "The Man o' Airlie," produced at the Queen's Theatre in 1866, and "Hinko," also produced at the Queen's, Sept. 9, 1871, with several novels, the best known being "The Wife's Evidence" and "Notice to Quit," both of which have been republished in America.

WILLS, William Henry, born at Plymouth, Jan. 13, 1810, at an early age devoted himself to literary pursuits, was one of the originators of *Punch*, and was afterwards connected with the Messrs. Chambers of Edinburgh, whose sister he married. He was a member of the original editorial staff of the *Daily News*. In 1850 he published all the papers in the *Spectator* relating to Sir Roger de Coverley in a handsome and successful gift-book, illustrated with engravings and with copious notes. In the same year he joined Mr. Charles Dickens in establishing *Household Words*, of which he was the working editor and part proprietor; as well as of its successor *All the Year Round*. Mr. Wills collected some of his contributions in a separate volume, entitled "Old Leaves gathered from Household Words." Since the lamented death of his partner, he retired, and Mr. Charles Dickens's eldest son is now the sole proprietor and conductor of *All the Year Round*.

WILMOT, The Hon. Robert Duncan, born at Fredericton, New Brunswick, Oct. 16, 1809, and educated at St. John's, New Brunswick, was appointed a Delegate for effecting the Confederation of the Provinces of North British America. He was elected member of Legislation of New Brunswick in 1846, was member of the Executive Government and Surveyor-General from 1851 till 1854; Provincial Secretary and member of Government in 1856 and 1857, and member of Government after change of Administration in 1865 and 1866. The Hon. R. Wilmot, who is the author of several important papers on the subject of the "Currency," which have had an extensive circulation on the other side of the Atlantic, represented the province of New Brunswick at the Council of Trade, held at Quebec in Sept., 1865. He was Mayor of St. John, and has represented the city and county of St. John in the Legislature for above sixteen years.

WILSON, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archdale, Bart., K.C.B., a son of the late Rev. G. Wilson, and cousin of Lord Berners, born in 1803, and educated at Norwich, is a Lieut.-Colonel in the Bengal Artillery and Major-General in the Bengal Army. He was chief in command at the memorable siege and capture of Delhi in 1857, and for his important services on that occasion was made a baronet and K.C.B., received a pension from the East-India Company, and the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. He became a Lieutenant-General in the army in 1868.

WILSON, Daniel, LL.D., born at Edinburgh, in 1816, is an elder brother of Prof. George Wilson, the eminent chemist, and a nephew of Prof. John

Wilson (the "Christopher North" of *Blackwood*). He was educated at the University of Edinburgh. In 1847 he published "Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time," 2 vols. 4to., illustrated from his own drawings. In 1848 he published "Oliver Cromwell and the Protectorate." In 1851 appeared his great work, "The Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland," with about 200 illustrations drawn by himself. This work, thoroughly revised and greatly enlarged by him, was published in 2 vols. 8vo. in 1863. In 1863 he issued his "Prehistoric Man: Researches into the Origin of Civilization in the Old and the New World," 2 vols., and in 1865 an enlarged edition of the same work. His latest work is "Chatterton, a Biographical Study" (1869). He had been Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries in Scotland, and a Fellow of that Society, when in 1853 he was appointed Professor of History and English Literature in the University of Toronto, Canada. The growth and prosperity of the University is largely due to his efforts. He was for four years editor of the Journal of the Canadian Institute, and in 1859 and 1860 was President of the Institute.

WILSON, Erasmus, F.R.S., surgeon, born in 1809; became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1831; Fellow by election in 1843; Member of Council in 1870. He founded the Chair of Dermatology and Museum of Dermatology in the College of Surgeons in 1869, and was elected the first Professor. Mr. Wilson, who is eminent for his knowledge of diseases of the skin, began his professional life as an anatomist; and has written "The Dissector's Manual;" "The Anatomist's Vade-Mecum;" and edited Anatomical Plates in four volumes folio; "Diseases of the Skin;" "The Student's Book of Diseases of the Skin;" "Portraits of Diseases of the Skin," folio, plates; "Lectures on Dermatology;" "Descriptive Catalogue of the Dermatological Specimens contained in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons;" "On Eczema and Eczematous Eruptions;" "On Syphilis and Syphilitic Eruptions;" "On Ringworm;" "Inquiry into the Frequency, Duration, and Cause of Diseases of the Skin;" "On Healthy Skin, a Popular Treatise on its Management;" "Report on Leprosy;" the article on "Skin and its Diseases," in Cooper's "Surgical Dictionary;" "Lectures on the Diseases of the Skin" in the *Medical Times and Gazette*, *British Medical Journal*, and *Lancet;* Essays and Papers on Dermatological and other subjects in the *Philosophical, Medico-Chirurgical, and Veterinary Transactions*, *British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review*, and other journals. Mr. Wilson is the founder and editor of a quarterly journal of cutaneous medicine. In addition to the above works he has written "Food, as a Means of Prevention of Disease;" "The Eastern, or Turkish Bath;" "A Three Weeks' Scamper through the Spas of Germany and Belgium;" "History of the Middlesex Hospital;" editor of "Hufeland's Art of Prolonging Life;" and articles in *Todd's Cyclopædia*.

WILSON, Henry, was born at Farmington, New Hampshire, Feb. 16, 1812, and having learned the shoemaking trade, he saved enough money, by working at Natich, Massachusetts, to enable him to receive instruction for two or three years at academies at Concord, Stafford, and Wolsborough, New Hampshire. In 1838 he returned to Natich and to his trade. In 1840 he took an active part in the presidential canvass, advocating the election of General Harrison. From 1840 to 1845 he was constantly a member of the State Legislature, three times in the House and twice in the Senate. He was well known as a decided opponent of slavery, and at the National Whig Convention of 1848, of which he was a member, anti-slavery resolutions being rejected, he withdrew, and was active in organizing the Free Soil Party. He purchased at this time the *Boston Republican*, a daily paper, which he edited for two years. In 1851 and 1852 he was President of the Massachusetts State Senate; in 1852, President of the National Free Soil Convention at Pittsburgh; in 1853, a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and the Free Soil candidate for Governor. In 1855 he was elected to the U. S. Senate, where he has remained ever since. He was a prominent candidate for Vice-President of the United States in 1868, and will probably be so in 1872. He was chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs throughout the war. His works are: "History of the Anti-Slavery Measures of the 37th and 38th United States Congresses, 1860 to 1864," 1864; "Military Measures of the United States Congress," 1866; "Testimonials of American Statesmen and Jurists to the Truths of Christianity," 1867; "History of the Reconstruction Measures of the 39th and 40th Congresses, 1865–8," 1868. He has nearly ready for publication a "History of the Part which Congress played in the War to Suppress the Rebellion," 2 vols.; and "A History of the Rise and Fall of Slavery in the United States," in 3 vols.

WILSON, THE REV. HENRY BRISTOW, B.D., son of the late Rev. H. B. Wilson, D.D., many years Rector of St. Mary Aldermary, in the city of London, born in 1803, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School and at St. John's College, Oxford, of which he became Fellow and Tutor. He graduated B.A. in high classical honours in 1855, and was one of the four resident Tutors who, in 1841, issued a joint protest and remonstrance to the editor of "Tracts for the Times," on account of their tendency to admit Roman doctrine in the interpretation of the Thirty-nine Articles. The Rev. H. B. Wilson was appointed successively by the University a Select Preacher, Public Examiner, Professor of Anglo-Saxon, and Bampton Lecturer in 1851. He was preferred by his college, in 1850, to the Vicarage of Great Staughton, Hunts, where he has since resided. He has written several sermons and pamphlets on Church and University questions, an essay on "Schemes of Christian Comprehension," in the "Oxford Essays," published in 1857, and the "National Church," in "Essays and Reviews." In 1862 he was sentenced by the Judge of the Court of Arches to be suspended for one year from his benefice, on account of certain alleged errors contained in his contribution to the last-named publication. This sentence was reversed on appeal to the Privy Council. Mr. Wilson published the argument delivered by him as "A Speech before the Judicial Committee of her Majesty's Privy Council in Wilson *v.* Fendall," 1863.

WILSON, RICHARD, D.D., sometime Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, exerted himself in establishing the College of Preceptors in 1848, since incorporated by royal charter; was Dean of the Corporation eleven years, and Head Master of St. Peter's Collegiate School, Eaton Square, London, for fifteen years. Dr. Wilson has written "Questions on the Gospels and Acts," in relation to the correct interpretation of the Greek Testament, published in 1830; "Treatises on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," in 1831; sermons, many papers on classical, mathematical, and theological subjects, and has for a long time been engaged in preparing a new and correct translation of the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures. His Latin epigrams are well known.

WILSON, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM SCOTT, D.D., was consecrated Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway in 1859.

WILTON, MISS MARIE EFFIE. (*See* BANCROFT, MRS.)

WINSLOW, FORBES, M.D., Hon. D.C.L., Oxon, is the youngest son of Capt. Thomas Winslow, of the 47th regt., which greatly distinguished itself in the Crimea. His mother had obtained considerable celebrity in the religious world. Dr. Winslow was born in London, in Aug., 1810, educated in Scotland, and afterwards at a private school near Manchester. Manifesting an early bias for the study of medicine, he commenced his professional studies in New York, and continued them on his return to England, especially anatomy, surgery, and physiology, under the celebrated Mr. Carpue, and afterwards at the University of London, where he was a pupil of Drs. Turner, Elliotson, Quain, A. T. Thompson, &c.; also of Sir C. Bell, at the Middlesex Hospital. After passing the College of Surgeons, in 1835, he graduated M.D. at Aberdeen, and was soon afterwards elected an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. Whilst acting as Vice-President of the Medical Society of London, he was appointed Lettsomian Professor of Medicine for 1851–2, when he delivered three lectures — I., on the "Psychological Vocation of the Physician;" II., on the "Medical Treatment of Insanity;" and III., on "Medico-Legal Evidence in Cases of Insanity." These lectures were published in the *Lancet* and afterwards in a separate volume. Subsequently he was elected President of the Medical Society of London, a position he occupied for a year. Dr. Winslow's love for metaphysical research and philosophical study in early life led him to the specialty in which he has obtained his great reputation. His aptitude for the investigation of diseases of the mind was early developed. When a medical student he joined the Westminster Medical Society, and in 1830 read to its members an elaborate paper, on the "Influence of the Mind upon the Body in the Production and Aggravation of Disease," which was published in fuller detail in the *Gazette of Practical Medicine*. In the same year he read a paper on the "Application of the Principles of Phrenology to the Elucidation of Insanity," and contributed a series of papers to the *Gazette of Practical Medicine* in 1831, on the "Physiology and Pathology of the Human Mind," and published a paper in the *Lancet*, on "Softening of the Brain," in 1832. He was, in early life, on the staff of the *Times* newspaper, and published, soon after entering the profession, a work in two 8vo. vols. entitled, "Physic and Physicians," a biographical and literary history of the Medical World from the earliest period; in 1843, a work on the "Plea of Insanity in Criminal Cases;" "On the Incubation of Insanity," "On Crime," "Idiotcy," and numerous contributions to the medical journals. In addition to the aforementioned works he has contributed papers to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and has written a work entitled, the "Anatomy of Suicide," published in 1840; also a treatise, "On Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Disorders of the Mind," 1860, a work which has passed through four editions in the space of eight years; also "Light: its Influence on Life and Health;" and "Uncontrollable Drunkenness considered as a form of Mental Disorder." He originated the *Journal of Psychological Medicine*, published quarterly, which he edited for sixteen years. Dr. Winslow has a considerable consultation practice in cases of insanity, diseases of the brain, and nervous system, and is frequently consulted as an expert in medico-legal cases. He is the sole proprietor and non-resident director of two large private lunatic asylums for the upper classes, in the immediate neighbourhood of London. At the installation of the late Earl of Derby, as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, Dr. Winslow, with several other distinguished men, received the honorary degree of D.C.L. He is a member of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and on the establishment of the Juridical Society, he was elected one of the Vice-Presidents, and afterwards read before its members a paper on "The Legal Doctrine of Responsibility in Cases of Insanity connected with alleged Criminal Acts."

WINTERHALTER, Frederick, painter, born at Baden, in 1806, first visited England in 1842, and soon obtained royal patronage. His portrait-group of the Queen, the late Prince Consort, and the royal children, was very well received, and was exhibited by special command to the public in Buckingham Palace, in 1848, and has since been engraved by Cousins in mezzotint. For her Majesty Mr. Winterhalter has executed many works: a portrait-group of Wellington and Peel, in 1850, also engraved; various portraits of the sovereign, of which one was presented to Sir Robert Peel; portraits of the late Prince Consort, of the young Prince Alfred, &c. Mr. Winterhalter exhibited at the Royal Academy, in 1852, a picture, having for its subject "Roderick the Goth seeing Florinda for the First time, as She and her Companions are about to bathe in the Tagus," and it was purchased for the Royal Collection.

WODEHOUSE, Sir Philip Edmond, K.C.B., eldest son of the late Ed. Wodehouse, Esq., many years one of the members in the Conservative interest for East Norfolk, and a cousin of the Earl of Kimberley, born about 1812, was for some years in the Civil Service at Ceylon. In 1854 he was appointed Governor of British Guiana, and in 1861 was promoted to the Governorship of the Cape of Good Hope, rendered vacant by the transfer of Sir George Grey to his former post at New Zealand. He was made a K.C.B., civil, in 1863. He resigned in 1870, and in March, 1872, was appointed Governor of Bombay. His wife, a daughter of F. J. Templar, Esq., died at Cape Town, Oct. 6, 1866.

WÖHLER, Friedrich, born near Frankfort, July 31, 1809, studied the natural sciences at Marburg and Heidelberg. Having taken his doctor's degree, he proceeded, in 1824, to Sweden, where he studied chemistry under Berzelius. On his return to Germany, he was for several years Professor in the Berlin School of Arts and Trades, in 1832 was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Technology in the new School of Arts and Trades at Cassel, and in 1836 occupied a chair of Medicine, and took direction of the Chemical Institute at Göttingen. He has made several chemical discoveries; among others, a new method of obtaining pure nickel; was the first to obtain aluminium in an isolated state; and detailed accounts of his discoveries are given in the scientific journals of Germany. He has published several distinct works on chemical subjects, which have been translated, and is member of various scientific bodies. He is an Officer of the Legion of Honour, has received various foreign decorations, was elected a corresponding member of the Institute in June, 1864, and is Inspector-General of pharmacies in the kingdom of Hanover.

WOOD, Mrs. Henry, novelist, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thos. Price, head of one of the leading glove-manufacturing firms in Worcester, born in Worcestershire, about 1820, inherited a literary taste from her father, and at an early age was married to Mr. Henry Wood, a gentleman connected with the shipping trade. She commenced her literary career as a contributor to *The New Monthly Magazine* and *Bentley's Miscellany*, and "Danebury House," her first complete work (which gained the prize of £100 offered by the Scottish Temperance League for the best illustration of the good effects of temperance), was published in 1860. It was followed by "East Lynne," which achieved a remarkable success, in 1861; "The Channings," "Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles," and "A Foggy Night at Offord" (a small book issued for the benefit of the Lancashire operatives), in 1862; "William Allair, or, Running away to Sea," a book for boys; "The Shadow of Ashlydyat," and "Verner's Pride," in 1863; "Lord Oakburn's Daughters," "Oswald Cray," and "Trevlyn Hold, or, Squire Trevlyn's Heir," in 1864; "Mildred Arkell," a novel, in 1865; "Elster's Folly," a novel, and "St. Martin's Eve," a novel, in 1866; and "A Life's Secret" in 1867; "Roland

Yorke," in 1869; "George Canterbury's Will" and "Bessy Rane," in 1870; and "Dene Hollow" in 1871. Mrs. Wood is editor of the *Argosy*, a sixpenny monthly magazine.

WOOD, THE REV. JOHN GEORGE, M.A., son of a surgeon, at one time Chemical Lecturer at the Middlesex Hospital, born in London, in 1827, was educated at Ashbourne Grammar-school, entered Merton College, Oxford, in 1844, was elected Jackson Scholar in 1845, and graduated B.A. in 1848, and M.A. in 1851. Having been attached for two years to the Anatomical Museum at Christ Church, Oxford, he was ordained in 1852 as Chaplain to the boatmen's floating chapel, Oxford; was appointed Assistant-Chaplain to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, in 1856, and resigned the appointment on account of ill-health in 1862. He was elected Precentor of the Canterbury Diocesan Choral Union in 1868. He has written several valuable works on Zoology; among others, a "Popular Natural History," "Sketches and Anecdotes of Animal Life," "The Boy's Own Natural History Book," and "My Feathered Friends, or Bird Life." He has published a series of cheap entertaining handbooks, as novel in design as they are unpretending in their titles, and which abound in both scientific and practical knowledge, most felicitously conveyed. It consists of "Common Objects of the Sea-shore," "Common Objects of the Country," "Common Objects of the Microscope," "Common Shells of the Sea-shore," the "Common Moths of England," and the "Common Beetles of England," each appropriately illustrated; followed by "Glimpses into Petland," "Our Garden Friends and Foes," "Homes without Hands," an important work, in which the dwellings of various animals are described and figured, and arranged according to the method in which they are formed; and "Bible Animals," being a full description of every living creature mentioned in the Scriptures. He has nearly completed "Insects at Home," the work being an account of the habits of British insects, profusely illustrated on a new plan; "Old Testament History," and "New Testament History," for the use of preparatory schools; "Natural History of Man," an important work in two volumes, describing the manners and customs of the uncivilized races of man, and richly illustrated with portraits and drawings of weapons and implements used by them; together with many other educational works. The Rev. J. G. Wood's *magnum opus* is his larger "Natural History" in three volumes, which is enriched with a number of admirable sketches, chiefly from the life, by the most eminent artists of the day in this branch of illustration. He edited for some time the *Boy's Own Magazine*, and was one of the associate commissioners of the Great Exhibition at Paris in 1867.

WOODS, SIR ALBERT WILLIAM, was born in 1816, being a son of Sir William Woods, who filled the office of Garter King-at-Arms from 1838 until his death in 1842. He entered the College of Arms as Portcullis Pursuivant in 1838, was appointed Lancaster Herald in 1841, and became Registrar of the College in April, 1866. He was advanced to the office of Garter Principal King-at-Arms, Oct. 25, 1869, in succession to Sir Charles George Young, deceased, and received the honour of knighthood on the 11th of the following month. He was attached to the missions for investing the King of Denmark, the King of the Belgians, and the Emperor of Austria with the Order of the Garter. Sir A. W. Woods holds the office of Registrar and Secretary to the Order of the Bath, Registrar to the Order of the Star of India, and King-at-Arms to that of St. Michael and St. George.

WOOLNER, THOMAS, born at Hadleigh, in Suffolk, Dec. 17, 1825, and educated at Ipswich, was appointed A.R.A. in 1871. He executed statues of Lord Bacon and Prince Albert for Oxford; Mr. Godley for New Zealand; Lord Macaulay for Trinity College, Cambridge; William III. for the Houses of Parliament; David Sassoon and Sir Bartle Frere for Bombay; busts of Tennyson, Carlyle, Dr. Newman, Mr. Darwin, Rajah Brooke, Professor Sedgwick, Richard Cobden, Mr. Gladstone; and statuettes of Elaine, Ophelia, and Guenever. Mr. Woolner is now at work on a statue of Dr. Whewell for Cambridge, and of Lord Lawrence for Calcutta.

WOOLSEY, Theodore Dwight, D.D., LL.D., born at New York, Oct. 31, 1801, is a nephew of Timothy Dwight, who was President of Yale College from 1795 to 1817. He received his education in New York city and in Yale College, graduating with high honours in 1820; he subsequently studied theology at Princeton Theological Seminary, New Jersey, and after being licensed to preach, spent three years in Germany. In 1831 he was elected Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in Yale College, and fifteen years later, President of that college. He resigned the presidency in 1871, but continued in the faculty. Dr. Woolsey has published editions of "The Alcestis" of Euripides; "The Antigone" of Sophocles; "The Prometheus" of Æschylus; "The Electra" of Sophocles; and "The Gorgias" of Plato. His other works are, "Inauguration Discourse as President of Yale College," 1846; "Historical Discourses at the 150th Anniversary of the Founding of Yale College," 1850; "Introduction to the Study of International Law," 1860; "Address commemorative of the Life and Services of Jeremiah Day, late President of Yale College," 1867; "Essays on Divorce and Divorce Legislation, with Special Reference to the United States," 1869; and a considerable number of orations, addresses, and occasional essays.

WORBOISE, Emma Jane, daughter of a clergyman of the Church of England, was born in 1825. Having been left an orphan when very young, she was educated at the school for clergymen's daughters established at Casterton, near Kirby Lonsdale, by the late Rev. W. Carus Wilson; was married to a gentleman of French descent, and is now a widow. This lady has written several works of fiction, including "Helen Bury," published in 1850; "Anny Wilton: Lights and Shades of Christian Life," in 1855; "Grace Hamilton's School Days," in 1856; "Kingsdown Lodge, or, Seed-time and Harvest," and "Wife's Trials, a Tale," in 1858; "Millicent Kendrick, or, The Search after Happiness," in 1862; "Lottie Lonsdale, or, Chain and Links," and "Married Life, or, Philip and Edith," in 1863; "Thornycroft Hall," "Lillingstones of Lillingstone," and "Labour and Wait, or, Evelyn's Story," in 1864; "St. Bertha's, or, the Heiress of Arne," in 1865; and "Sir Julian's Wife," and "Violet Vaughan," in 1866. She has contributed to periodical literature, edits the *Christian World*, and preserves the cognomen under which she first became known to the public.

WORCESTER, Bishop of. (*See* Philpott, Dr.)

WORDSWORTH, The Right Rev. Charles, D.C.L., Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, second son of the late Dr. Christopher Wordsworth (many years Master of Trinity College, Cambridge) and nephew of the celebrated poet, born in 1806, was educated at Harrow and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained, among other distinctions, two Chancellor's prizes, that for Latin verse in 1827, and for the Latin essay in 1831, and was placed in the first class of Literæ Humaniores, when he took the degree of B.A. in 1830. In reward for the first of these distinctions he was appointed to a Studentship by the Dean. He was no less distinguished for athletic exercises, being, in 1829, one of the Oxford eight, and also one of the Oxford eleven, and successful in both encounters with the sister University. After taking his B.A. degree, he remained at Christ Church for two or three years as a private tutor, and had among his pupils the late Duke of Newcastle, the Right Hon. W. E.

Gladstone, Archbishop Manning, and other celebrated men. In 1835 he was elected Second Master of Winchester College, an office which up to that time had never been conferred on any one not educated at Winchester. On account of weak health, he resigned in 1845, and accepted in 1846 the appointment of first Warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond, Perthshire, which he held for seven years, during which time the institution was in a great measure indebted to him for its establishment on a firm and prosperous basis, and he materially aided the progress of the buildings, the college chapel (which cost £8,800) having been erected solely at his expense. In 1852 he was elected Bishop of the united dioceses of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, and at the installation of the late Earl of Derby as Chancellor, in 1853, was admitted to the hon. degree of D.C.L. by the University of Oxford. In 1854 he resigned the Wardenship of Glenalmond, and has since devoted himself exclusively to the duties of the episcopate, taking an active part in the affairs of the Scottish Church. He is one of the New Testament Company for the Revision of the Authorized Version of the Bible. The published works of the Bishop of St. Andrews are chiefly of a theological character. There are, however, some exceptions; among which must be mentioned his "Græcæ Grammaticæ Rudimenta," published in 1839, and now in the sixteenth edition; "The College of St. Mary Winton," an illustrated work, in 1848; a volume "On Shakspere's Knowledge and Use of the Bible," in 1854; and "A Greek Primer," in 1870. His other publications are, "Christian Boyhood at a Public School," in 1846; "Catechesis, or Christian Instruction," fourth (enlarged) edition, 1864; a "Letter to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone on Religious Liberty;" and numerous sermons, charges, and pamphlets. His elaborate judicial "Opinions" on the cases of the Bishop of Brechin and the Rev. P. Cheyne, and his "Notes on the Eucharistic Controversy" (the last printed for the use of his clergy and private circulation only), are a powerful vindication of the doctrines held by the Anglican Church. He has made various appeals to the Presbyterian community in Scotland in the form of lectures, &c., on behalf of unity among Christians; among which may be specified "A United Church for the United Kingdom," advocated in a tercentenary discourse on the Scottish Reformation, together with Proofs and Illustrations, designed to form a "Manual of Reformation Facts and Principles," in 1860.

WORDSWORTH, The Right Rev. Christopher, D.D., Bishop of Lincoln, son of the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Priscilla, daughter of Charles Lloyd, Esq., the well-known banker of Birmingham; nephew of William Wordsworth, the celebrated poet, and younger brother of the Right Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, was born in 1807, and educated at Winchester and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he closed a brilliant undergraduate course by graduating B.A. in 1830, taking high honours, and was elected a Fellow of his college. Having received deacon's and priest's orders, he was appointed, in 1836, Public Orator at Cambridge and Head Master of Harrow School, which post he held until 1844, when the late Sir R. Peel preferred him to a Canonry in Westminster Abbey. He was Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge in 1847–8, and in 1869 he was appointed Bishop of Lincoln, being consecrated on Feb. 24 in Westminster Abbey. His best known works are his edition of the Greek Testament, with notes; "The Old Testament, in the Authorized Version, with Notes and Introductions;" "The Holy Year, or Original Hymns;" "Occasional Sermons in Westminster Abbey;" "Lectures on Inspiration;" "Theophilus Anglicanus;" "Memoirs of William Wordsworth;" "Athens and Attica;" "Greece, Historical, Pictorial, and

Descriptive;" "St. Hippolytus and the Church of Rome in the Beginning of the Third Century" (from the newly-discovered Philosophumena); "Diary in France;" "Letters to M. Gondon on the Distinctive Character of the Church of Rome;" "Ancient Writings from the Walls of Pompeii;" "Theocritus," from the ancient MSS.; a "Tour in Italy;" "Sermons on the Church of Ireland, her History and Claims;" "On Union with Rome;" "Sermons on the Maccabees and the Church," 1871; "An Answer to the Apostolic Letter of Pope Pius IX.;" "A Charge to the Diocese of Lincoln," 1870. Dr. Wordsworth edited the "Correspondence of Richard Bentley, D.D." He married, in 1838, Susanna Hatley Frere, daughter of George Frere, Esq., of Twyford House, Berks, a niece of the Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, the friend of Canning.

WORNUM, Ralph Nicholson, son of a London pianoforte-maker, born at Thornton, in the county of Northumberland, Dec. 29, 1812, was educated at University College, London. After a preliminary study of art, he went abroad in 1834 to study painting in the Continental galleries, and after his return, in 1839, contributed largely to the "Penny Cyclopædia," the "Biographical Dictionary of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," "Art Journal," &c., and wrote the article on "Painting" in Dr. W. Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities," in 1841. In 1845 he was appointed to prepare the official catalogues of the National Gallery; was selected Lecturer on Art to the Government Schools of Design in 1848; was appointed Librarian and Keeper of the Casts to the Schools of Design, then placed under the control of the Board of Trade, in 1852; and Keeper and Secretary of the National Gallery in 1855. Mr. Wornum has compiled a "Sketch of the History of Painting," published in 1847 and in 1859; "Analysis of Ornament, Characteristics of Styles," in 1856 and 1860; a "Biographical Catalogue of the Principal Italian Painters," in 1855; "Epochs in Painting," in 1864; and "A Life of Holbein" in 1867. He has edited "Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting in England," and (for "Bohn's Scientific Library") the "Lectures on Painting by Royal Academicians, Barry, Opie, and Fuseli." Mr. Wornum is also the author of an Essay on the Great Exhibition of 1851, and various Catalogues and "Reports" on Art collections at home and abroad, the "Life of Turner" for the "Turner Gallery," &c.

WORSAAE, Hans Jakob Asmussen, archæologist, born at Veile (Jutland), March 14, 1821, commenced his studies in the College of Horsen, and finished them at Copenhagen in 1838. He gave up the study of theology and jurisprudence in order to devote himself to the history of his country, studied for several years the Scandinavian antiquities in the Royal Museum, and travelled in Germany, France, Great Britain, and elsewhere, collecting everything that could serve to throw light upon the early history and arts of the Scandinavian people. He holds a distinguished place amongst Danish literary men, and has written in his own language, and in English, several works not only interesting to Danes, but also to British antiquaries.

WORTLEY, The Right Hon. James Archibald Stuart, third son of the first Lord Wharncliffe, born in 1805, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the usual B.A. degree, and was elected to a Fellowship at Merton College. Having been called to the bar, he went the Northern circuit, was appointed Standing Counsel to the Bank of England in 1844, Sol.-Gen. to the Queen Dowager in 1845, and Judge-Advocate-Gen., and was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1846. He was chosen Recorder of London in 1850, and was Solicitor-General for a few months, under Lord Palmerston, in 1856–7, and resigned on the ground of ill-health. He was one of the members for Halifax from Jan., 1835, till Aug., 1837, and for Buteshire from Dec., 1842, till April, 1859, when he unsuccessfully contested the West Riding of Yorkshire in the Conservative interest.

WRANGELL (Baron), Ferdinand Petrovich, Von, Arctic navigator and traveller in the Russian service, born in Esthonia, about 1795, was educated in the School for Naval Cadets at St. Petersburg, and in 1817 served as an officer under Capt. Golovin, in his voyage round the world, in the sloop *Kamschatka.* The principal voyages and travels of Von Wrangell — all devoted to Polar and Siberian explorations — were accomplished between the years 1820 and 1836, and his most remarkable exploits were performed in two expeditions in search of land, alleged by the natives of Indigirka and Kolyma to exist to the north of the Polar Sea. The greater part of his journeys on these occasions was performed in sledges, drawn by dogs over the vast continents of Polar ice. He attained a latitude of two minutes above the seventy-second degree, but without making the discovery of the land of which he was in search. He is the author of several works on travel and ethnology, has filled high positions in the Russian service, and is known and highly respected by the *savans* of foreign nations. For his various successful exertions he was raised to the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1847, retired from the service in 1849, and has since been Director of the privileged company established for trading with the Russian possessions in America.

WRATISLAW, The Rev. Albert Henry, M.A., born in 1821, and educated at Rugby School and then at Christ's College, Cambridge, of which he was successively Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor, graduated B.A. in 1844, taking high honours. He was elected Head Master of the Grammar-school, Felstead, in 1852, and of Bury School on the resignation of Dr. Donaldson in 1855. He has written "Lyra Czecho-Slavonska, Bohemian Poems, translated," published in 1849; "Queen's Court Manuscript, with Bohemian Poems," in 1852; "Ellisian Greek Exercises," in 1855; "Barabbas the Scape-goat, Sermons," in 1859; "Notes and Dissertations on Scripture," in 1863; "Plea for Rugby School," in 1864; "The Adventures of Baron Wratislaw of Mitrowitz in his Sojourn and Captivity at Constantinople, at the end of the sixteenth century;" "The Diary of an Embassy from King George of Bohemia to Louis XI. of France, in 1464," translated from the Slavonic; school-books and pamphlets.

WRIGHT, The Rev. George Newnham, born about 1812, and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, graduated B.A. in 1835. Having held the Rectory of St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street, he was appointed Master of the Grammar-school, Tewkesbury. He has compiled "Greek and English Lexicon," published in 1835; "Landscape Illustrations of Scotland and Waverley Novels," in 1836-8; "New and Comprehensive Gazetteer," in 1838; "Life and Campaigns of the Duke of Wellington," and "Shores and Islands of the Mediterranean," in 1841; "France Illustrated," in 1845-7; "Cream of Scientific Knowledge," in 1847; "Life and Times of Louis Philippe," in 1850; "Chinese Empire, illustrated," in 1858-9; and edited the *London Encyclopædia*, &c.

WRIGHT, Thomas, "the Manchester Prison Philanthropist," born in 1788, of humble parents, worked for forty-seven years in Ormerod and Son's iron foundry in Manchester. He received wages as foreman of one of the departments, £3. 10s. weekly, £2 of which he handed to his wife for housekeeping; the rest, for many years, he employed in his good work of the moral reclamation of delinquents in prison. All the spare time he could snatch from his daily labour he spent in the prisoner's cell, endeavouring by kind persuasion and earnest prayer to exhort him to amendment, and contributing in various ways to his restoration to society. When criminals had been left for execution, Mr. Wright endeavoured, as often as possible, to visit them, and implore them to make their peace with their offended Maker. Besides reconciling husbands and wives, parents and children, masters and workmen, in a variety of cases, he assisted in enabling convicts of superior education to regain their place in society by means of emigration. His prison visits have not been confined to Lancashire, but have been extended to various places, in Scotland, London, and the hulks. In 1852 a subscription was commenced in Manchester to relieve Wright from his daily toil, and thus enable him to devote himself entirely to the work of social reformation, and for this purpose the sum of £3,246 was raised, principally in Manchester and Liverpool. He has since aided in establishing ragged schools, penny banks, and other institutions auxiliary to the great work to which he has devoted his life.

WRIGHT, THOMAS, M.A, F.S.A., descended from a Yorkshire family, born on the Welsh borders, about 1810, was educated at Ludlow Grammar-school, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1834, and of M.A. in 1837. While an undergraduate he became a regular contributor, on historical and antiquarian subjects, to *Fraser's Magazine*, the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, and other periodicals. He was one of the founders of the Camden Society, and of the British Archæological Association, which has since separated into two distinct bodies; is a member of many learned societies, both in England and on the Continent, and in 1842 was elected Corresponding Member of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, when it was stated that he was the youngest person who had received that honour. Mr. Wright edited a large number of the literary reliques of the middle ages, in English, Anglo-Norman, French, and Latin; among which may be enumerated editions of the "Canterbury Tales" of Chaucer, and the "Vision of Piers Plowman." He has written various works on political and literary history, and on the antiquities of the country. The best known are "The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon," published in 1852; the "Archæological Album," the "Wanderings of an Antiquary," "Essays on Archæological Subjects," and "Domestic Manners, &c., in England during the Middle Ages," in 1861; and "History of Caricature and Grotesque in Literature and Art," in 1865. He made some remarkable discoveries on the site of the ancient Roman city of Uriconium, at Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury, and the Emperor Napoleon III. selected him to translate his "Vie de Jules César" into English. In 1869 he published "Womankind in Western Europe, from the Earliest Ages to the Seventeenth Century."

WÜLLERSTORF (BARON), BERNHARD VON WÜLLERSTORF-URBAIR, Austrian Minister of Commerce, born at Trieste, Jan. 29, 1816, received his first education at Padua, entered the College of Pioneers, at Tulln, near Vienna, and became in 1833 a Cadet in the Imperial navy. He studied astronomy under the celebrated Von Littrow; was appointed in 1839 Director of the Nautical Observatory at Venice; and married in 1847 Miss H. O'Connor, an Irish lady, who died in 1848, in which year he proved his fidelity to the Imperial dynasty by personal sacrifices, and was decorated with the Iron Cross of the third class. In 1849 he was appointed Commodore, organized the Naval Academy, and afterwards held the important post of Referee to the High Admiral; and in April, 1857, he took command of the *Novara*, commissioned for a tour of scientific observation. He returned home in 1859, and published the result of these important researches, attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1861, and was sent to Vienna as Representative of the Navy, in the Reichsrath. In Aug. of that year he married the Countess Léonie Rothkirch Panthen. In the following winter he was commissioned by the Government to visit Switzerland, Germany, France, Belgium, and Holland, in order to study new inventions in shipbuilding and iron manufactures. Upon his return he was appointed Admiral of the Port of Venice, and in 1864 Commander-in-Chief of the allied fleets in the German Ocean. When the war was over he retired to Gratz, in Styria, and was appointed Minister of Commerce and Political Economy. He resigned that office at the expiration of two years. Under his superintendence the treaty of commerce between England and Austria was negotiated. He is well known for his comprehensive reports and valuable comments on politico-economical subjects, which afford conclusive evidence of his thorough acquaintance with the wants of Austrian industry and commerce.

WÜRTEMBERG, KING OF. (*See* CHARLES I.)

WYATT, SIR MATTHEW DIGBY, architect and writer on decorative art, the youngest son of the late Matthew Wyatt, police magistrate, Lambeth, born in 1820, near Devizes, where he was educated, entered the office of his brother, Thos. H. Wyatt, architect, and gained a prize for an essay from the Architectural Society in 1836. He started for the Continent in 1844, in order to study the principal monuments of art and antiquity in France, Germany, and Italy, and returned to England in 1846, bringing with him, amongst other drawings, a series of studies from churches, which were published in *fac-simile* in 1848. He arranged and decorated the New Adelphi Theatre in that year, and made to the Society of Arts an able report on the Exposition of Industry at Paris in 1849. In the same year he acted as Secretary to the members of the Society of Arts, who had set on foot the project of the Great Exhibition, and his appointment was confirmed by the Royal Commission of 1850. In conjunction with Mr. Owen Jones, Sir W. Cubitt, Sir J. Paxton, and Sir C. Fox, Mr. Wyatt assisted in the settlement of the general plan and details of the Great Exhibition building in Hyde Park, and the management of its erection devolved upon him. This employment led to his association with Mr. Brunel in designing the Paddington Station of the Great Western Railway, and other works. Towards the close of his connection with the Royal Commissioners he received a present of £1,000 from that body (in addition to his salary), and a gold medal from the late Prince Albert. Between 1852 and 1854 he superintended the Fine Arts Department and decorations of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, ransacking Europe, with his colleague, Mr. Owen Jones, to collect the works of art which adorn that structure; and published "Views of the Crystal Palace and Park," and (with J. B. Waring) the Guides to the Courts of Christian Art, which were designed and arranged by him. In 1854 he restored the fine chancel of North Marston church, Bucks, for Her Majesty, as a memorial to the late Mr. Neeld, from whom she had received a considerable bequest. Mr. Wyatt, who was one of the jurors and reporter to the British Government, for furniture and decoration, at the Paris Exhibition of 1855, was created a Knight of the Legion of Honour. He was employed by the E.I. Company to direct, with the late Dr. F. Royle, the arrangement of their contributions to that Exhibition. On the death of their surveyor at Christmas, 1855, Sir Digby was appointed to fill his place, and with his brother, Mr. T. H. Wyatt, took part in the competition invited by Government for model barracks. They were fortunate enough to be placed first on the list for cavalry barracks. For the E.I. Company and for the Council of India, Sir Digby Wyatt's duties in this country have been numerous and important, especially in the management of the removal and the disposal of all the great properties owned by the Company at the date of the transfer of its possessions to the Crown, as well as in acting as architect, amongst other buildings, for the great Indian military store establishment at Lambeth, the Royal Indian Lunatic Asylum at Ealing, the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, extensive barrack buildings, military chapel, hospital, &c., at Warley, Essex. He has designed several great works for execution in India, and was appointed joint architect with Mr. G. G. Scott, R.A., for the new India Office. Amongst his numerous works for private clients, may be mentioned the restoration of the old English mansion of Compton Wynnyatts, in Warwickshire; the Italian gardens and other works at Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire; the mausoleum for the Baroness de Rothschild; a noble manor-house at Possingworth, in Sussex, for Mr. Louis Huth; the Garrison Chapel at Woolwich (in conjunction with his brother); Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge; the "Ham," a fine mansion in Glamorganshire; Newells, Oldlands, and other mansions in Sussex; Alford House, London, for Lady Marian Alford; and the memorial arch at Chatham, erected by the corps of Royal Engineers to their comrades who fell in the Crimea. In 1855 he accepted the office of Honorary Secretary to the Royal Institute of British Architects, which he retained until May, 1859, when his professional engagements compelled him to relinquish it. In 1861 he was sent by the Society of Arts to Florence, to report upon the Italian Exhibition of Industry, and he was an exhibitor, and obtained medals for his various designs for manufactures, &c. at the Great Exhibitions of 1851, 1855, and 1862; is a Telford medallist of the Institution of Civil Engineers; in 1865 was made an honorary member of several foreign academies; in 1866 received the gold medal given by Her Majesty—the highest honour in the power of his professional brethren to obtain for him. In 1865 he was created an officer of the Order of San Maurizio and Lazaro by the King of Italy; on Jan. 14, 1869, was knighted by Her Majesty; on Dec. 7 the same year was chosen as Slade Professor of Fine Arts at the University of Cambridge; and in 1870 was made an M.A. Amongst his works may be mentioned "Specimens of Geometrical Mosaics of the Middle Ages," published in 1848; Metal Work, and its Artistic Design," in 1852; "Industrial Arts of the Nineteenth Century," in 1853; "Notices of Sculpture on Ivory," in 1856; "Art Treasures of the United Kingdom," in 1857; and "What Illuminating was," and "What Illuminating should be," in 1861; "Fine Art," a series of discourses delivered at Cambridge in 1870.

WYNTER, Andrew, M.D., son of the late Andrew Wynter, Esq., born at Bristol, in 1819, and educated at a private school, commenced a course of medical study, which he abandoned for a time, but took his degree of M.D. in 1853, and became a member of the College of Physicians in 1861. Dr. Wynter, who has devoted himself to the study of mental diseases, was editor of the *British Medical Journal* from 1845 to the end of 1860, and contributed frequently to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*, and other periodicals. A collection of many of his lesser pieces, under the title of "Sketches of Town and Country Life," published in 1855–6, was republished under the title of "Our Social Bees," in 1861. His contributions to the *Quarterly Review*, *Once a Week*, &c., were republished in a collected form, under the titles of "Curiosities of Civilization," and "Subtle Brains and Lissom Fingers," in 1860–3.

Y

YATES, Edmund Hodgson, son of the well-known actor, who was sometime lessee of the Adelphi, born in July, 1831, was for many years Chief of the Missing Letter Department in the Post-Office. He has written "My Haunts and their Frequenters," published in 1854; "After Office Hours," in 1861; "Broken to Harness, a Story," in 1864; "Business of Pleasure," "Pages in Waiting," and "Running the Gauntlet, a Novel," in 1865; and "Kissing the Rod," and "Land at Last, a Novel," in 1866. In conjunction with the late Mr. F. E. Smedley, he wrote "Mirth and Metre, by Two Merry Men," published in 1854; in conjunction with the late Mr. R. B. Brough, edited "Our Miscellany," which appeared in 1857–8; prepared a condensed edition of "The Life and Correspondence of C. Mathews the Elder," published in 1860; and a "Memoir of Albert Smith and Mont Blanc." Mr. Yates, who has written some dramas, and was the theatrical critic of the *Daily News* for six years, edits the *Temple Bar Magazine*, in which his novel "Broken to Harness" appeared as a serial in 1864–5; is a constant contributor to *All the Year Round*, in which his novel "Black Sheep" was the leading serial story in 1866–7; and is the author of the *feuilleton* which appeared in the *Morning Star* every Monday for some time, under the title of the "Flâneur." In the autumn of 1867 it was discontinued. His more recent novels are, "Wrecked in Port," 1869; "Dr. Wainwright's Patient," 1871; and "Nobody's Fortune," 1871. In May, 1872, Mr. Yates retired from the Post Office in order to devote himself exclusively to literature.

YATES, William Holt, M.D., only son of the late William Yates, Esq., of Wickersley Hall, Yorkshire, born in 1802, was educated at the University of Edinburgh and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.D. in 1826. He is a member of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and was for many years Physician to the Royal General Dispensary, London, and Consulting Physician to the same Institution, but retired from the active practice of his profession in 1846. Dr. Yates, who has travelled in the East, is the author of "Modern History and Condition of Egypt," 1843.

YEAMES, William Frederick, A.R.A., was born in Dec., 1835, at Taganrog, South Russia, at which port his father was H.B.M.'s Consul, and received his first instruction in art from Mr. George Scharf, who taught him drawing and anatomy. He practised drawing from the casts in the studio of his friend, Mr. J. Sherwood Westmacott, left England to study in Italy in 1852, remained two years at Florence under the direction of Signor Raphael, Buonajuti, spent eighteen months in Rome, and returned to England in 1858. He exhibited at the Royal Academy a portrait and a subject-picture of a jester and a monkey, in 1852; "Il Sonetto," and "The Toilet," in 1861; "The Rescue," in 1862; "Sir Thomas More taken to the Tower," in 1863; "La Reine Malheureuse," in 1864; "The Young Knight Arming," in 1865; and "The Reception of the French Ambassadors by Queen Elizabeth after the Massacre of St. Bartholomew," in 1866. Mr. Yeames was elected an A.R.A. in June, 1866.

YOLLAND, Col. William, R.E., youngest surviving son of the late John Yolland, Esq., agent to the first Earl of Morley, born in 1810, was admitted into the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and obtained his commission as 2nd Lieut. of Royal Engineers in 1828. He rose by successive steps to the regimental rank of Lieut.-Col. in 1855, and was made a Colonel in the Army, by brevet, in 1858. He was employed in Canada from 1830 till 1834–5, and joined the Ordnance Survey under the superintendence of the late Major-Gen. (then Col.) Colly, R.E., at the Ordnance Map Office, at the Tower of London, in 1838, on which duty he continued to be employed till 1854, and was engaged as the Executive Officer at the Tower and at Southampton, from 1840 till 1852, when he was transferred to the Phœnix Park, Dublin, and to Enniskillen in 1853. While acting on the Ordnance Survey, he was intrusted with the preparation for publication of the Astronomical Observations made with Ramsden's zenith sector, which instrument was unfortunately destroyed by the fire in the Tower in 1841, and the compilation of "An Account of the Measurement of the Lough Foyle Base in the North of Ireland during the years 1827–8–9." Afterwards, he superintended the publication of the "Astronomical Observations made with Airy's Zenith Sector between the years 1842 and 1850, for the Determination of the Latitudes of various Trigonometrical Stations in Great Britain and Ireland." At the request of Col. Harness, C.B., R.E., then Assistant Inspector-General of Fortifications, he supplied the article on "Geodesy," which forms part of the "Course of Mathematics for the Royal Military Academy." In 1854 he was appointed one of the Inspectors of Railways under the Board of Trade, and in 1856 was selected as the Engineer Member (jointly with Col. W. J. Smyth, R.A., and the Rev. W. C. Lake) of the commission appointed by the Secretary of State for War, to consider the best mode of reorganizing the system for training officers for the scientific corps, in order "that patronage should be altogether abolished, and that admission to those corps should be obtained only by an open competing examination." The commission visited France, Prussia, Austria, and Sardinia, and the results of their inquiries and their recommendations were embodied in an elaborate Report, which was printed by order of the House of Commons.

YONGE, Charles Duke, M.A., son of the Rev. Charles Yonge, Lower Master of Eton College, born in Nov., 1812, was educated at Eton and at Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1835, taking a first-class degree. He has compiled "English and Greek Lexicon," published in 1849; "Gradus ad Parnassum, with Dictionary of Epithets," in 1850, published at the request of the Head Master of Eton, and other school authorities; "School Phraseological English-Latin and Latin-English Dictionary," in two parts, in 1855-6; "History of England to the Peace of Paris, 1856," in 1857, 2nd edition in 1871; short parallel lives of Epaminondas, Gustavus Adolphus, Philip, and Frederic the Great, in imitation of Plutarch's method, in 1858; "Life of the Duke of Wellington," in 1860; a school edition of Virgil, with English notes, in 1861; "History of the British Navy," in 1863; "English-Greek Lexicon, abridged," in 1864; History of France under the Bourbons, A.D. 1589–1830," in 1866; and has contributed to periodical literature.

YONGE, Charlotte Mary, only daughter of the late W. C. Yonge, Esq., of Otterbourne, Hants, a magistrate for Hampshire, was born in 1823. She is the authoress of several works of fiction, in which the plot is made to enforce, in a plain and sober manner, the peculiar doctrines of what is called the High-Church school of opinion. The best known works attributed to her are "The Heir of Redclyffe;" "Hearts-ease;" "Dynevor Terrace;" "The Daisy Chain;" "The Young Stepmother, or, a Chronicle of Mistakes;" "Hopes and Fears, or, Scenes from the Life of a Spinster;" "The Lances of Lynwood;" "The Little Duke;" "Clever Woman of the Family;" "Prince and the Page: a Story of the Last Crusade;" and "Dove in the Eagle's Nest." Most of these have gone through several editions, and have been reprinted in a cheap form. It has been stated in the public papers, that she gave £2,000, the profits of her "Daisy Chain," for the building of a Missionary College at Auckland, New Zealand, and devoted a great portion of the proceeds of "The Heir of Redclyffe" to fitting out the missionary schooner *Southern Cross*, for the use of Bishop Selwyn. Miss Yonge has published "Marie Thérèse de Lamourons," a biography abridged from the French; "The Kings of England," "Landmarks of History, Ancient, Middle Ages, and Modern," forming a compendium of Universal History for young people; "History of Christian Names and their Derivation;" and "The Story of English

Missionary Workers," in "Macmillan's Sunday Library," 1871.

YORK, **Archbishop of.** (*See* **Thomson, Dr.**)

YORKE, **Sir Charles**, G.C.B., son of the late Col. Yorke, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, born in Dec., 1790, and educated at Winchester, entered the army at an early age, served with the 52nd Regiment in the Peninsular war, and was present at Vimiera, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthez, at the sieges of Ciudad and Badajoz, and at the battle of Waterloo. He served at the Cape of Good Hope in the last Kaffir war, in 1852-3, has received the war medal with ten clasps, and is a General in the army. Having been appointed to the Colonelcy of the 33rd Foot, he was transferred, in 1863, to be Colonel-Commandant of the Rifle Brigade, and acted as Military Secretary at the Horse Guards from 1854 till 1860. He was created a K.C.B. in 1856, and promoted G.C.B. in 1861.

YOUNG, **Brigham**, the Leader, Prophet, and Ruler of the Mormons, born at Whittingham, Vermont, June 1, 1801. He was the son of a farmer who had served in the Revolutionary war. Naturally artful and cunning, he acquired education enough to give him a plausible address. He at first connected himself with the Baptists, and for a time preached in that connection, though he was never ordained. In 1831 or 1832 he removed to Ohio, and joined the Mormons at Kirtland, Ohio, then under the leadership of Joseph Smith. His shrewdness and energy soon gave him influence with the ignorant and superstitious adherents of Smith, and he was chosen one of the twelve apostles in 1835, soon after made their president, and was sent out to make converts to the Mormon faith. He was with the Mormons in all their troubles and contests in Missouri and Nauvoo, Illinois, and as their most efficient manager, naturally became their leader when Smith was killed. He abandoned Nauvoo with most of the Mormons in the spring of 1846; persuaded his followers that the Salt Lake Valley was the Promised Land, and after enduring severe hardships in the passage over the plains in the winter of 1846-7, arrived at the present site of Great Salt Lake City in July, 1847, and founded a settlement there. Of this colony, and the subsequent additions to it by immigration, Young became the absolute ruler. In the spring of 1849 the colonists organized themselves into a State, with the title of "The State of Deseret," and applied to Congress, through their Governor, Young, for admission into the Union; this was refused, but the territory of Utah was organized, and Brigham Young appointed governor. He remained in authority from 1850 to 1854. At this time, from the very considerable immigration and their isolated position, Young felt strong enough to defy the United States Government. In 1857 a governor who was not a Mormon having been appointed, and his life being threatened, President Buchanan sent a large body of troops there to enforce his authority; a compromise followed, and the Mormons remained peaceable. During the war, Young's sympathies were evidently with the Secessionists, but he was obliged to keep quiet. Polygamy was openly proclaimed in 1852, and Brigham Young has sixteen wives in his harem, besides many others "sealed to him" as "spiritual wives." Most of the officials of the Mormon Church have from three to six. Within the past year the United States Government have determined to break up this polygamy, and to punish the other crimes committed by the Mormons. Young was recently under arrest, and about to undergo a trial as accessory to a murder, but was released in May, 1872.

YOUNG, The **Right Hon. George**, M.P., eldest son of the late Alexander Young, Esq., of Rosefield, co. Kirkcudbright, born in 1819, and educated at Edinburgh, was called to the Scottish Bar in 1840, appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1852, and retired in 1866. On the return of Mr. Gladstone to power in 1868, he again became Solicitor-General for Scotland, and in Oct., 1869, he was appointed Lord Advocate in the place of the Right Hon. J. Moncreiff. Mr. Young is a Magistrate for the county of Dumfries and the city of Edinburgh; was Sheriff of Inverness-shire from 1853 till 1860, and of Berwick and Haddington from 1860 till 1862. In April, 1865, on the retirement of Sir W. Dunbar, Bart., he was elected member in the Liberal interest for the borough of Wigton, and was again returned in 1865 and 1868.

YOUNG, SIR JOHN. (*See* LISGAR, BARON.)

YOUNG, JOHN RADFORD, mathematician, born of humble parents in London, in April, 1799, was almost entirely self-educated. In 1833 he was appointed to the Professorship of Mathematics in Belfast College, which he held for many years. In 1847 Professor Young published a paper in *The Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society*, "On the Principle of Continuity in reference to Certain Results of Analysis," and in 1848 a paper in *The Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, "On an Extension of a Theorem of Euler." He had discovered and published in 1844 a proof of Newton's rule for determining the number of Imaginary Roots in an Equation. A principle, affirmed in this proof to be *axiomatic*, was afterwards objected to as being undemonstrated. The objection was removed by the author in a paper "On the Completion of the Demonstration of Newton's Rule," published in *The Philosophical Magazine* for May, 1866, in which paper, as also in a subsequent one in the magazine for Aug., theorems of independent interest were given. In 1863 Professor Young published a thoughtful work on the theological and scientific controversies of the day, entitled "Science Elucidative of Scripture, and not Antagonistic to it," being a series of Essays on the Mosaic Cosmogony, the Theories of Geologists, Miracles, &c. This was followed in 1865 by "Modern Scepticism viewed in relation to Modern Science, more especially in reference to the Doctrines of Colenso, Huxley, Lyell, and Darwin." Professor Young's latest productions are a paper in *The Transactions of the Victoria Institute* for 1866, "On the Origin of Speech," and a memoir in the *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* for 1868, "On the Imaginary Roots of Numerical Equations."

Z

ZAMOYSKI (COUNT), ANDREAS, a Polish nobleman of patriotic principles, great-grandson of the celebrated Chancellor Zamoyski, was born April 2, 1810. During the insurrection of 1830–1, he was sent to represent the National Government of Poland at the Court of Vienna, where he had some highly-important interviews with Count Metternich. He became the recognized leader of the Moderate party, and his high character gained him the esteem of all patriots, to whatever party they might belong. The aspirations of the Polish gentry towards a freer development of the national life found vent, after the death of Nicholas I., in the formation and proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Warsaw, to which were affiliated other similar societies throughout the kingdom. Of this society Count Zamoyski was chosen President. The Russian Government, dreading its influence, sought a pretext for suppressing it and getting rid of its leader, and in 1862 the Russian Viceroy having asked the opinion of the nobles as to the best means of promoting the prosperity of the country, Count Zamoyski, who was commissioned to be their spokesman, declared, among other things, that his fellow-citizens were of opinion that the provinces of ancient Poland, which had been incorporated with the Russian empire, should be restored to the kingdom of Poland as created in 1815, and that such had been the original desire of the Czar Alexander I. For returning this answer the Agricultural Society was suppressed and the Count arrested in Warsaw in Sept., 1862, and taken under escort to St. Petersburg, to give an explanation of his "illegal" conduct. He had an interview with the Czar and Prince Gortschakoff, was ordered to go abroad, and has since resided for the most part in Paris. On hearing of his arrest and transportation to St. Petersburg, his Countess was taken ill and died. His palace in Warsaw was sacked by the Russians in the summer of 1863 (on the false allegation that its inmates had been concerned in an attempt on Gen. Berg's life), and his eldest son was banished to Siberia.

ZOUCHE (BARON DE LA) THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT CURZON, elder son of the Baroness de la Zouche, born in 1810, was educated at the Charterhouse and at Christ Church, Oxford. He was member for Clitheroe from 1830 to 1833, acted as joint commissioner with Sir F. Williams for defining the boundaries between Turkey and Persia at Erzeroum, and is the author of "Visits to the Monasteries in the Levant," published in 1848, and of "Armenia, a Year at Erzeroum, and the Frontiers of Russia, Turkey, and Persia," in 1854. He is a Knight of the Lion and Sun of Persia, and the Nishan of Turkey. He succeeded to the Peerage of de la Zouche on the death of his mother in May, 1870.

ZULULAND, BISHOP OF. (*See* WILKINSON, DR.)

NECROLOGY.

As the earlier Editions of "MEN OF THE TIME" *were not numbered on the title-pages, it may be necessary to state that the Fifth is the Edition published by Messrs.* ROUTLEDGE & SONS *in* 1862; *the Sixth that published by them in* 1865; *and the Seventh the Edition published by them in* 1868.

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
A'ALI PASHA	1815	Sept. 6, 1871	7
A'Becket, Sir W.	1806	June 27, 1869	5,6,&7
Abyssinia, Theodore, King of		April 13, 1868	7
Adams, W. H.	1809	Aug. 28, 1865	5 & 6
Adler, G. J.	1821	Aug. 24, 1868	5,6,&7
Ainmüller, Maximilian E.	1807	Dec. 9, 1870	7
Albert, Prince	Aug. 26, 1819	Dec. 14, 1861	5
Alford, Hy., D.D.	1810	Jan. 12, 1871	5,6,&7
Alison, Sir Archibald	Dec. 29, 1792	May 23, 1867	5,6,&7
Allen, Wm., D.D.	Jan. 2, 1784	July 16, 1868	5,6,&7
Almquist, K. J. L.	1793	Oct. 26, 1866	6 & 7
Ampère, J. J. A.	Aug. 12, 1800	Mar. 27, 1864	5
Anderson, Arthur	1792	Feb. 28, 1868	5,6,&7
Anderson, Rev. J. S. M.	1798	Sept. 27, 1869	5,6,&7
Anderson, Rob., Brigadier-Gen.	1806	Oct. 26, 1871	6 & 7
Andrew, John Albion	May 31, 1818	Oct. 30, 1867	7
Anster, John, LL.D.	1798	June 9, 1867	5,6,&7
Anthon, Charles, LL.D.	1797	July 29, 1867	5,6,&7
Archer, J. W.	Aug. 2, 1806	May 25, 1864	5
Argyropoulo, P.	1810	Dec. 28, 1860	5 & 6
Aristarchi, N.	1800	Feb. 2, 1866	5,6,&7
Arlès-Dufour, J. B.	1805	Jan. 21, 1872	6,7,&8
Arnaud, Fanny (Mme. Chas. Reybaud)	Dec. 13, 1802	Nov. 1870	5,6,&7
Arwidson, A. J.	1791	June 21, 1858	5 & 6
Asboth, Alex., Gen.	Dec. 18, 1811	Feb. 1868	7
Ashburton, Lord	1799	Mar. 23, 1864	5
Atherstone, Edwin	April 17, 1788	Jan. 29, 1872	5,6,7,8
Atherton, Sir W.	1806	Jan. 22, 1864	5
Auber, D. F. E.	Jan. 29, 1782	May 13, 1871	5,6,&7
Auckland, Lord, Bp. of Bath & Wells	1799	April 25, 1870	5,6,&7
Augustenburg, Duke of	July 19, 1798	Mar. 12, 1869	5,6,&7
Aytoun, W. E.	1813	Aug. 4, 1865	5 & 6
Azeglio, Marquis, M. d'	1800	Jan. 11, 1866	5 & 6

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
BABBAGE, CHAS.	Dec. 26, 1792	Oct. 18, 1871	5,6,&7
Babington, B. G.	1794	April 8, 1866	5 & 6
Bache, A. D.	July 19, 1806	Feb. 17, 1867	5 & 6
Bache, F.	Oct. 25, 1792	Mar. 19, 1864	5 & 6
Baily, Edward Hodges	Mar. 1788	May 22, 1867	5,6,&7
Bainbridge, Sir P.	1786	Dec. 20, 1862	5
Baird, Rob., D.D.	Oct. 6, 1798	Mar. 15, 1863	5,6,&7
Balfe, Michael W.	1808	Oct. 20, 1870	5,6,&7
Balfe, Victoria	1837	Jan. 22, 1871	7
Ball, Rt. Hon. N.	1791	Jan. 15, 1865	5
Bannerman, Sir A.	1783	Dec. 30, 1864	5 & 6
Barante, Baron A. G. P. B.	June 10, 1787	Nov. 22, 1866	5 & 6
Barbadoes, Bp. of. (*See* Parry.)			
Baring, Rt. Hon. Sir F. T. (Lord Northbrook)	April 20, 1796	Sept. 6, 1866	5 & 6
Barlow, P.	1780	March 1, 1862	5
Barnes, Rev. Albert	1798	Dec. 24, 1870	5,6,& 7
Baroche, Pierre Jules	Nov. 18, 1802	Oct. 29, 1870	5,6,& 7
Barth, H.	April 18, 1821	Nov. 26, 1865	5 & 6
Bartholomew, Mrs. A.	1806	Aug. 18, 1862	S.* 5
Bates, Edward	Sept. 4, 1793	Mar. 25, 1869	5,6,& 7
Bath and Wells, Bp. of. (*See* Auckland, Lord.)			
Bautain (Abbé), L. E. M.	Feb. 17, 1796	Oct. 18, 1867	7
Bavaria, Louis, ex-King of	Aug. 25, 1786	Feb. 28, 1869	5,6,& 7
Bavaria, Maximilian Joseph II., King of	Nov. 28, 1811	Mar. 10, 1864	5
Beal, Rev. Wm., LL.D.	1815	1870	5,6,& 7
Beatson, Wm. Ferguson, Lieut.-Gen.		Feb. 4, 1872	7 & 8
Beaumont, Gustave Aug. de la Bonninière de	Feb. 16, 1802	Mar. 2, 1866	7
Bedeau, M. A.	Aug. 10, 1804	Oct. 30, 1863	5
Bedford, Paul	1798	Jan. 11, 1871	6 & 7
Beecher, Dr. L.	Oct. 12, 1775	Jan., 1863	5
Behnes, W.	1800	Jan. 3, 1864	S. 5
Bekker, Emanuel	1785	June, 1871	5,6,& 7
Belgians, Leopold I., King of	Dec. 16, 1790	Dec. 10, 1865	5
Belgiojoso, Princess of	June 28, 1808	July, 1871	5,6,& 7
Bell, Rob.	1800	April 12, 1867	5,6,& 7
Bennett, James Gordon	1800	June 2, 1872	7 & 8
Beriot, Ch. Auguste de	Feb. 20, 1802	April, 1870	5,6,& 7
Berkeley, Francis Fitz-Hardinge	Dec. 7, 1794	Mar. 10, 1870	5,6,& 7
Berlioz, Louis Hector	Dec. 11, 1803	Mar. 9, 1869	5,6,& 7
Berryer, Pierre Antoine	Jan. 4, 1790	Nov. 29, 1868	5,6,& 7
Billault, A. A. M.	Nov. 12, 1805	Oct. 13, 1863	5
Biot, J. B.	April 21, 1774	Feb. 3, 1862	5
Blaauw, Wm. H., F.S.A.	1793	April, 1870	5,6,& 7
Blakeney, Sir Edward	1778	Aug. 2, 1868	5,6,& 7

---

* The letter S preceding a numeral signifies the Supplement of the Edition referred to.

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Blanchet, Alex. L. Paul	1819	Feb. 21, 1867	7
Bland, Miles, D.D., F.R.S.	1786	Jan. 1868	5,6,&7
Blanqui, L. A.	1798	1854	5
Bligh, Sir John Duncan	1798	May 8, 1872	5,6,7,8
Bluhme, Christian Albert	Dec. 27, 1794	1866	6 & 7
Boettcher, Adolphe	May 21, 1815	Nov. 1870	5,6,&7
Boettiger, Karl Wilhelm	Aug. 15, 1790	Nov. 26, 1862	5,6,&7
Bonald, Cardinal de. (*See* De Bonald.)			
Bond, Wm. Cranch	1789	1859	5,6,&7
Bonham, Sir S. G., Bart.	Sept. 7, 1803	Oct. 8, 1863	5
Bonjean, Louis Bernard	Dec. 4, 1804	May 24, 1871	7
Bonney, Ven. H. K.	1780	April 7, 1863	5
Bopp, Franz	Sept. 14, 1791	1867	5,6,&7
Borland, Dr. J.	1776	Feb. 22, 1863	6
Bosquet, Marshal P. F. J.	Nov. 8, 1810	Feb. 3, 1861	5
Botfield, B.	1807	Aug. 7, 1863	5
Boucher de Crèvecœur de Perthes	Sept. 10, 1788	Aug. 5, 1868	7
Bouët-Willaumez, Count	April 24, 1808	Sept. 1871	7
Bourqueney, Baron, F.A.	Jan. 7, 1800	Dec. 27, 1869	5,6,& 7
Brady, Sir Maziere	1796	April 13, 1871	5,6,&7
Brande, W. T.	1788	Feb. 11, 1866	5 & 6
Brassey, Thos.	1805	Dec. 8, 1870	5,6,&7
Bremer, Miss F.	Aug. 17, 1801	Dec. 31, 1865	5 & 6
Brewster, Sir David	Dec. 11, 1781	Feb. 8, 1868	5,6,&7
Brodie, Sir B. C.	June 9, 1783	Oct. 21, 1862	5
Brogden, Rev. J.	1806	Feb. 11, 1864	5
Broglie, A. C. L. V., Duc de	Dec. 1, 1785	Jan. 25, 1870	5,6,&7
Bromley, Sir R. M.	June 11, 1813	Nov. 30, 1865	5 & 6
Bronn, Henry George	March 3, 1800	1868	7
Brooke, G. V.	April 25, 1818	Jan. 11, 1866	6
Brooke, Sir James	April 29, 1803	June 11, 1868	5,6,&7
Brotherton, Gen. Sir Thos. Wm.		Jan. 20, 1868	7
Brougham, Henry, Lord	Sept. 19, 1779	May 9, 1868	5,6,& 7
Broughton, John Cam Hobhouse, Lord	June 27, 1786	June 3, 1869	5,6,&7
Brown, Gen. Sir G.	July 3, 1790	Aug. 27, 1865	5 & 6
Brown, W.	1784	Mar. 3, 1864	5
Browne, Charles Thos.	1825	Oct. 7, 1868	S.5,6,7
Bruce, The Rt. Hon. Sir F. W. A. W.	April 14, 1814	Sept. 19, 1867	S. 6&7
Bruce John, F.S.A.	1802	Oct. 28, 1869	5,6,&7
Bruce, Rt. Hon. Sir J. L. K.	Feb. 15, 1791	Nov. 7, 1866	5 & 6
Buchanan, James, ex-President U. S.	April 13, 1791	June 1, 1868	5,6,&7
Buckle, H. T.	Nov. 24, 1822	May 29, 1862	5
Buller, Sir A. W.	1808	June 30, 1866	5 & 6
Buol-Schauenstein, Count	May 17, 1797	Oct. 28, 1865	5,6,&7
Burcham, Thos. Borrow	1809	Nov. 27, 1869	5,6,&7
Burgess, Geo., D.D.	Oct. 31, 1809	April 23, 1866	5,6,&7
Burgoyne, Gen. Sir John Fox	1782	Oct. 7, 1871	5,6,&7
Burnes, J.	1803	Sept. 19, 1862	5
Burnet, John	Mar. 20, 1784	May 28, 1868	5,6,&7
Burritt, Alex. M.	1806	Feb. 7, 1869	5,6,&7
Buxton, Chas., M.P.	1822	Aug. 1871	S.5,6,7

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
CAHEN, S.	Aug. 4, 1796	Jan. 8, 1862	5 & 6
Cahill, Rev. D. W.	1802	Oct. 28, 1864	5 & 6
Calcutta, Bishop of (Dr. Cotton)	Oct. 29, 1813	Oct. 6, 1866	5 & 6
Cameron, Capt. Chas. Duncan	... ...	May 30, 1870	7
Campbell, Rev. J.	Oct. 5, 1794	Mar. 26, 1867	5 & 6
Canning, Earl	Dec. 14, 1812	June 17, 1862	5
Canterbury, Archbishop of (Dr. J. B. Sumner)	1780	Sept. 6, 1862	5
Canterbury, Abp. of. (*See* Longley.)			
Cardigan, J. T. B., Earl of	Oct. 16, 1797	Mar. 27, 1868	5,6,&7
Carew, John Edward	1785	Nov. 30, 1868	6 & 7
Carleton, Wm.	1798	Jan. 30, 1869	5,6,&7
Carlisle, Bishop of. (*See* Waldegrave.)			
Carlisle, Earl of	April 18, 1802	Dec. 5, 1864	5 & 6
Carpenter, W. H.	March 2, 1792	July 12, 1866	5 & 6
Carrera, R.	1814	April, 1865...	5 & 6
Cary, Alice	1822	Feb. 12, 1871	5,6,&7
Cary, Phœbe	... ...	July 31, 1871	5,6,&7
Cashel, Bp. of. (*See* Daly.)			
Castellane, Marshal E. V. E. B.	Mar. 21, 1788	Sept. 16, 1862	6
Castrén, Matthias Alex.	1813		6 & 7
Caswall, Henry, D.D.	1810	Jan. 1871	5,6,&7
Cattermole, Geo.	1800	July 24, 1868	5,6,&7
Caussidière, M.	May 18, 1808	Jan. 27, 1861	5
Cautley, Sir Proby T.	1802	Jan. 25, 1871	5,6,&7
Chambers, Robt.	1802	Mar. 17, 1871	5,6,7,8
Chamier, Capt. Fredk.	1796	Nov. 1, 1870	5,6,&7
Charner, Admiral Leonard V. J.	Feb. 13, 1797	Feb. 8, 1869	7
Chauvenet, Wm.	1820	Dec. 13, 1870	5,6,&7
Chesney, Fred. Randon	1789	Jan. 30, 1872	5,6,&7
Chester, Bishop of (Dr. J. Graham)	Feb. 23, 1794	June 15, 1865	5 & 6
Chevalier, P. S. (*See* Gavarni.)			
Chichester, Bishop of. (*See* Gilbert.)			
China, Emperor of (Hien-Foung)	1831	Aug. 2, 1861	5
Chorley, Hy. Fothergill	... ...	Feb. 15, 1872	8
Christian VII. (*See* Denmark, King of.)			
Civiale, Jean	July, 1792	June, 1867	7
Clare, J.	July 3, 1793	May 20, 1864	5
Clarendon, G. W. F. Villiers, Earl of	Jan. 12, 1800	June 27, 1870	5,6,&7
Clark, Sir James, M.D.	Dec. 14, 1788	June 29, 1870	5,6,&7
Clay, Sir Wm.	1791	Mar. 13, 1869	5,6,&7
Clerk, Sir Geo.	1787	Dec. 13, 1867	5,6,&7
Cleveland, Chas. Dexter	Dec. 3, 1802	Aug. 18, 1869	5,6,&7
Clinton, Rev. Chas. John Fynes	1799	Jan. 10, 1872	5,6,&7
Clyde, Lord	Oct. 20, 1792	Aug. 14, 1863	5
Cobden, R.	June 3, 1804	April 2, 1865	5 & 6
Cockerell, C. R.	April 27, 1788	Sept. 17, 1863	5
Colchester, Chas. Abbott, Lord	Mar. 12, 1798	Oct. 18, 1867	5,6,&7
Colebrooke, Sir Wm., M. G.	1787	Feb. 6, 1870	5,6,&7
Coles, Capt. Cowper Phipps	1831	Sept. 7, 1870	5,6,&7

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Colquhoun, John Campbell	Jan. 23, 1803	April 17, 1870	7
Combermere, Viscount	Nov. 14, 1772	Feb. 21, 1865	5 & 6
Conington, John	Aug. 10, 1825	Oct. 23, 1869	5,6,& 7
Conolly, Dr. J.	1795	March 5, 1866	5 & 6
Cooke, G. W.	1814	June 19, 1865	5 & 6
Cooper, Abraham	Sept. 1787	Dec. 24, 1868	7
Cooper, Charles Hy., F.S.A.	Mar. 20, 1808	Mar. 21, 1866	5 & 6
Copland, James, M.D.	1793	July 12, 1870	5,6,& 7
Coquerel, Athanase L. C.	Aug. 27, 1795	Jan. 10, 1868	7
Cormenin, L. M. de la Haye, Viscount de	Jan. 6, 1788	May, 1868	5,6,&7
Cornelius, P. von	Sept. 27, 1787	March 7, 1867	5 & 6
Corney, Bolton	1784	Aug. 31, 1870	5,6,&7
Corwin, T.	July 29, 1794	Dec. 18, 1865	5 & 6
Costello, D.	1803	Sept. 30, 1865	5 & 6
Costello, Louisa Stuart		April 24, 1870	5,6,&7
Cotton, Dr. G. E. L. (*See* Calcutta, Bishop of.)			
Cousin, V.	Nov. 28, 1792	Jan. 14, 1867	5 & 6
Coxe, Ven. R. C.	1799	Aug. 25, 1865	5 & 6
Coyne, Joseph Sterling	1805	July 18, 1868	6 & 7
Craik, G. L.	1798	June 25, 1866	5 & 6
Crampton, Rt. Hon. P. C.	1782	Dec. 29, 1862	5
Cranworth, R. M. Rolfe, Lord	Dec. 18, 1790	July 26, 1868	5,6,&7
Cresswell, Sir C.	1794	July 29, 1863	5
Creswick, Thos., R.A.	1811	Dec. 28, 1869	5,6,&7
Croft, Sir J.	1778	Feb. 5, 1862	5
Cronyn, Benjamin, Bishop of Huron	1810	Sept. 21, 1871	6 & 7
Crossley, Sir Francis, M.P.	1817	Jan. 5, 1872	5,6,&7
Cubitt, Sir W.	1785	Oct. 13, 1861	5
Cubitt, Alderman William	1791	Oct. 28, 1863	5
Cumming, Rev. Joseph Geo.	1812	Sept. 21, 1868	5,6,&7
Cumming, R. G.	Mar. 15, 1820	Mar. 24, 1866	S.5 & 6
Cunard, Sir S., Bart.	Nov. 1787	April 28, 1865	S.5 & 6
Cunningham, Rev. J. W.	1780	Sept. 30, 1861	5
Cunningham, Peter	April 7, 1816	May 18, 1869	5,6,&7
Cunningham, Dr. W.	Oct. 2, 1805	Dec. 14, 1861	5
DAHLGREN, John A.	1809	July 12, 1870	6 & 7
Dale, Rev. Thos.	Aug. 22, 1797	May 14, 1870	5,6,&7
Dallas, Rev. Alex. R. Chas.	1791	Dec. 13, 1869	5,6,&7
Dallas, G. M.	July 10, 1792	Dec. 31, 1864	5 & 6
Dalling, Henry Lytton Earle Bulwer, Lord	1805	May 23, 1872	8
D'Alton, John	1792	Jan. 20, 1867	6 & 7
Daly, Sir Dominic	1798	Feb. 19, 1868	5,6,&7
Daly, Robt., D.D., Bishop of Cashel	1783	Feb. 16, 1872	5,6,&7
Dantan, Jean Pierre	Dec. 28, 1800	Sept. 1869	5,6,&7
Darboy, Georges, D.D., Abp. of Paris	1813	May 24, 1871	6 & 7
Dargan, W.	1798	Feb. 7, 1867	5 & 6
Daubeney, C. G. B.	1795	Dec. 12, 1867	5,6,&7

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Davis, Dr. (*See* Peterborough, Bishop of.)			
Day, Geo. Edward, F.R.S.	1815	Jan. 31, 1872	5,6,&7
Dayton, W.	Feb. 17, 1807	Dec. 1, 1864	5 & 6
Deane, Sir Tho.	1792	Oct. 2, 1871	5,6,&7
De Bonald, Cardinal	Oct. 30, 1787	Feb. 24, 1870	7
De Bon, J. D. B.	July 10, 1820	Feb. 27, 1867	5,6,&7
Decazes, Duke E.	Sept. 28, 1780	Oct. 24, 1860	5 & 6
De Charms, R.	Oct. 17, 1796	Mar. 20, 1864	5 & 6
Delacroix, F. V. E.	April 26, 1799	Aug. 13, 1863	5
Delangle, Claude Alphonse	April 6, 1797	Dec. 21, 1869	7
Delaroche, H.	Feb. 17, 1797	Nov. 4, 1856	5
De La Rue, T.	1793	June 7, 1866	5 & 6
De Morgan, Augustus	1806	Mar. 18, 1871	5,6,&7
Denison, Sir Wm. Tho.	1804	Jan. 19, 1871	7
Denmark, King of (Christian VII.)	Oct. 6, 1808	Nov. 15, 1863	5
Derby, Edw. Geoffrey Stanley, Earl of	Mar. 29, 1799	Oct. 23, 1869	5,6,&7
Derry, Bishop of. (*See* Higgin.)			
Deschenes, Admiral P.	1790	June 12, 1860	5
Dewey, Chester, D.D.	Oct. 25, 1781	Dec. 15, 1867	5,6,&7
Dickens, Charles	1812	June 9, 1870	5,6,&7
Dickson, Sam. Henry	Sept. 1798	1866	5,6,&7
Dilke, Sir Chas. Wentworth	1810	May 10, 1869	5,6,&7
Doherty, Gen. Sir R.	1777	Sept. 2, 1862	5
Donaldson, Sir S. A.	1812	Jan. 11, 1867	5 & 6
Donoughmore, Earl of	April 4, 1823	Feb. 22, 1866	5 & 6
Douglas, Gen. Sir H.	July 1, 1776	Nov. 8, 1861	5
Dreyse, Nicolas	1788	Dec. 9, 1867	7
Dublin, Archbishop of. (*See* Whately, Rt. Rev. R.)			
Duchâtel (Count), Charles Marie Tanneguy	Feb. 19, 1803	Nov. 5, 1867	5,6,&7
Dudley, Benjamin Winslow	1785	Jan. 20, 1870	5,6,&7
Dufferin, Lady. (*See* Gifford, Lady H. S.)			
Dumas, Alexandre Davy	July 24, 1803	Dec. 10, 1870	5,6,&7
Duncombe, T. S.	1796	Nov. 13, 1861	5
Dundas, Sir J. W. D.	Dec. 4, 1785	Oct. 3, 1862	5
Dunfermline, Ralph Abercromby, Lord	April 6, 1803	July 13, 1868	5,6,&7
Dunglison, Robley, M.D.	Jan. 4, 1798	April 1, 1869	5,6,&7
Du-Petit-Thouars, Admiral A. A.	Aug. 3, 1793	Mar. 17, 1864	5 & 6
Dupin, A. M. J. J.	Feb. 1, 1783	Nov. 8, 1865	5 & 6
Durando, General Jacques	1807	1869	6 & 7
Dyce, Rev. Alexander	June 30, 1798	May 15, 1869	5,6,&7
Dyce, W.	1806	Feb. 14, 1864	5
Dymoke, Sir H.	March 5, 1801	April 28, 1865	5 & 6
EARDLEY, Sir C. E.	Apr. 21, 1805	May 21, 1863	5
Easthope, Sir J., Bart.	Oct. 29, 1784	Dec. 11, 1865	5 & 6
Eastlake, Sir C. L.	Nov. 17, 1793	Dec. 24, 1865	5 & 6
Edinburgh, Bishop of. (*See* Terrott.)			

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Edmonstone, Sir Archibald	1795	Mar. 13, 1871	5,6,&7
Edwardes, Sir Herbert Benj.	Nov. 12, 1819	Dec. 23, 1868	5,6,&7
Egg, A.	1816	Mar. 26, 1863	5
Egypt, Viceroy of (Said Pasha)	1822	Jan. 18, 1863	5
Elgin and Kincardine, Earl of	July 20, 1811	Nov. 20, 1863	5
Ellenborough, Edward Law, Earl of	Sept. 8, 1790	Dec. 22, 1871	5,6,&7
Ellice, Rt. Hon. E.	1787	Sept. 17, 1863	5
Elliotson, John, M.D.	1785	July, 1868	5,6,&7
Elliott, Charles, D.D.	May 16, 1792	Jan. 6, 1869	5,6,&7
Ellis, Sir Henry	Nov., 1777	Jan. 15, 1869	5,6,&7
Ellis, Sir S. B.	1787	Mar. 10, 1865	5 & 6
Ely, Bishop of (Dr. T. Turton)	Feb. 25, 1780	Jan. 7, 1864	5
Embury, Mrs. Emma Catherine	1806	Feb. 10, 1863	5 & 7
Encke, J. F.	Sept. 23, 1791	Sept. 2, 1865	5 & 6
Enfantin, B. P.	Feb. 8, 1796	Sept. 1, 1864	5
Eötvös, Joseph, Baron	Sept. 3, 1813	Feb. 3, 1871	6 & 7
Erskine, Rt. Hon. T.	Mar. 12, 1788	Nov. 9, 1864	5 & 6
Esenbeck, Nees von, C. J. (*See* Nees von Esenbeck.)			
Espinasse, E. C. M.	April 2, 1815	June 4, 1859	5
Esterhazy, Prince P. A.	Mar. 10, 1786	July, 1866	6
Evans, Gen. Sir De Lacy	1787	Jan. 9, 1870	5,6,&7
Evans, Rev. R. W. E.	Aug. 30, 1789	Mar. 10, 1866	S.5,&6
Everett, E.	April 11, 1794	Jan. 15, 1865	5 & 6
Ewart, Wm.	1798	Jan. 23, 1869	5,6,&7
Ewbank, Thos.	1792	Sept. 16, 1870	5,6,&7
Ewell, Rob. Stoddard	1821	Jan. 25, 1872	6 & 7
Ewing, Thos., LL.D.	Dec. 28, 1789	Oct. 26, 1871	5,6,&7
Exeter, Bishop of. (*See* Philpotts.)			
FABER, Rev. F. W.	1815	Sept. 26, 1863	S. 5
Fairholt, F. W.	1814	April 3, 1866	5 & 6
Faraday, Michael, F.R.S.	Sept. 22, 1791	Aug. 25, 1867	5,6,&7
Farini, C. L.	Oct. 22, 1822	Aug. 1, 1866	5 & 6
Farnham, Mrs. E. W.	Nov. 17, 1815	Dec. 15, 1864	5 & 6
Farragut, Admiral David G.	July 5, 1801	Aug. 14, 1870	6 & 7
Felton, C. C.	Nov. 6, 1807	Feb. 26, 1862	5
Ferguson, Dr. R.	1799	June 25, 1865	5 & 6
Fessenden, Wm. Pitt	Oct. 16, 1806	Sept. 9, 1869	5,6,&7
Fitzhardinge, Lord	Jan. 8, 1788	Oct. 17, 1867	5,6,&7
Fitzroy, Admiral R.	July 5, 1805	May 1, 1865	5 & 6
Flahault de la Billarderie, Comte de	April 21, 1785	Aug. 31, 1870	5,6,&7
Flocon, F.	1800	May, 1866	5 & 6
Flourens, Marie Jean Pierre	April 15, 1794	Dec. 6, 1867	5,6,&7
Fonblanque, J. S. M.	March, 1787	Nov. 3, 1865	5 & 6
Foot, S.	Nov. 19, 1802	1866	5 & 6
Foote, Henry Stuart	Sept. 20, 1800	1867	5,6,&7
Forbes, Sir J.	1787	Nov. 13, 1861	5
Forbes, James David, D.C.L.	April 20, 1809	Dec. 31, 1868	5,6,&7
Forcade, Eugène	1820	Nov. 6, 1869	6 & 7
Force, Peter	Nov. 26, 1790	Jan. 23, 1868	5,6,&7

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Forrester, A. H. ("Alfred Crowquill")	1805	May 26, 1872	5,6,7,8
Forshall, Rev. J.	1797	Dec. 18, 1863	S. 5
Foss, Edward, F.S.A.	1787	July 27, 1870	6 & 7
Foucault, Jean Bernard Léon	Sept. 18, 1819	Feb. 13, 1868	7
Fould, Achille	Oct. 31, 1800	Oct. 5, 1867	5,6,&7
Fowke, Capt. F.	1823	Dec. 4, 1865	5 & 6
Fox, W. J.	1786	June 3, 1864	5
Frances, G. H.	1816	Aug. 28, 1866	6
Francis, J. W.	Nov. 17, 1789	1861	5
Franzoni, L.	1790	Mar. 26, 1862	6
Fraser, A.	April 7, 1786	Feb. 15, 1865	5 & 6
Fraser, Charles	Aug. 20, 1782	1860	5,6,&7
French, ex-Queen of the (Marie Amelia)	April 26, 1782	Mar. 24, 1866	5 & 6
Fuad, Mehmed, Pasha	1814	Feb. 1869	5,6,&7
Fulford, Francis, D.D., Bishop of Montreal	1803	Sept. 9, 1868	5,6,&7
Gardiner, Gen. Sir R. W.	May 2, 1781	June 26, 1864	5
Garrett, Sir Rob.	1794	June 12, 1869	5,6,&7
Gaskell, Mrs. E. C.	1811	Nov. 12, 1865	5 & 6
Gavarni (Sulpice P. C.)	1801	Nov. 24, 1866	5 & 6
Geefs, W.	1806	May 10, 1860	5
Gérard, C. J. B.	June 14, 1817	Sept. 1864	S. 5
Gerhard, Edward	Nov. 29, 1795	May 12, 1867	5,6,&7
Gervinus, George Godfrey	May 20, 1805	Mar. 1871	5,6,&7
Gesner, Dr. A.	1797	April 27, 1864	5 & 6
Ghika, A.	1795	Jan. 1862	5 & 6
Gibson, J.	1791	Jan. 27, 1866	5 & 6
Gibson, William Sidney, F.S.A.	1815		6 & 7
Gifford, Lady Helen Selina	1807	June 14, 1867	6 & 7
Gilbart, J. W.	1794	Aug. 8, 1863	5
Gilbert, Ashurst Turner, D.D., Bishop of Chichester	1786	Feb. 21, 1870	5,6,&7
Gilbert, J. G.	1794	June 4, 1866	5 & 6
Giuglini, A.	1826	Oct. 12, 1865	5 & 6
Glenelg, Lord	Oct. 26, 1778	April 23, 1866	5 & 6
Goldschmidt, H.	June 17, 1802	Sept. 12, 1866	5 & 6
Goodhall, Edward	Sept. 1795	April 11, 1870	5,6,&7
Goode, W., D.D., F.S.A.	Nov. 10, 1801	Aug. 12, 1868	5,6,&7
Gordon, Lady Duff		July 14, 1869	5,6,&7
Gordon, Admiral Sir James Alex.	1782	Jan. 8, 1869	5,6,&7
Gordon, Sir J. W.	1790	June 1, 1864	5
Gortschakoff, Prince M.D.	1795	May, 1861	5
Gotthelf, J. or A. B.	Oct. 4, 1797	1854	S. 5
Gough, Hugh, Viscount	Nov. 3, 1779	Mar. 2, 1869	5,6,&7
Grafton and Armidale, Bishop of. (*See* Sawyer.)			
Graham, Dr. (*See* Chester, Bishop of.)			
Graham, Thos.	Dec. 21, 1805	Sept. 16, 1869	5,6,&7
Gratry, Abbé, Auguste Joseph Alphonse	Mar. 30, 1805	Feb. 4, 1872	7

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Grattan, T. C.	1796	July 4, 1864	5
Gray, Geo. Robt., F.R.S.	July 8, 1808	May 6, 1872	6,7,&8
Greece, King of (Otho I.)	June 1, 1815	July 26, 1867	5 & 6
Greswell, Edward, D.D.	1797	June 29, 1869	5,6,&7
Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir C. E.	1786	June 1, 1865	5 & 6
Grier, Rob. Cooper	Mar. 5, 1794	Sept. 25, 1870	5,6,&7
Griffin, Dr. (*See* Limerick, Bishop of.)			
Grimm, J. L.	Jan. 4, 1785	Sept. 20, 1863	5
Grimm, W. K.	Feb. 24, 1786	Dec. 16, 1859	5
Grinfield, Rev. E. W.	1785	July 9, 1864	5
Grisi, Giulia	May 22, 1812	Nov. 25, 1869	5,6,&7
Gronow, Capt. R. H.	1794	Nov. 20, 1865	6
Grote, Geo., D.C.L., F.R.S.	1794	June 18, 1871	5,6,&7
HALE, Wm., Archdeacon	1795	Nov. 27, 1870	5,6,&7
Halévy, J. E. F.	May 27, 1799	Mar. 19, 1862	5
Haliburton, T. C.	1796	Aug. 27, 1865	5 & 6
Hall, Sir J.	1795	Jan. 17, 1866	5 & 6
Halleck, Fitz-Greene	July 8, 1790	Nov. 19, 1867	5,6,&7
Halleck, Henry Wager	1810	Jan. 1872	6 & 7
Hamelin, F. A.	Sept. 2, 1796	Jan. 16, 1864	5
Hamilton, Geo. Alex.	Aug. 29, 1802	Sept. 1871	7
Hamilton, James, D.D.	1814	Nov. 24, 1867	5,6,&7
Hamilton, Walter Kerr, D.D., Bishop of Salisbury	Nov. 1808	Aug. 1, 1869	5,6,&7
Hamilton, Sir W. R.	Aug. 5, 1805	Sept. 2, 1865	5 & 6
Hammond, J. H.	Nov. 15, 1807	Nov. 13, 1864	5 & 6
Hampden, R. D., Bishop of Hereford	1793	April 23, 1868	5,6,&7
Harding, C.	Sept. 1, 1792	1866	5 & 6
Harding, J. D.	1798	Dec. 4, 1863	5
Harding, Sir John Dorney	1809	Nov. 23, 1868	5,6,&7
Hardwick, Philip, R.A.	1792	Dec. 28, 1870	S.5,6,7
Harford, J. S.	1785	April 16, 1866	5 & 6
Harness, Rev. William	1790	Nov. 11, 1869	5,6,&7
Harrington, Countess Dowager of (Miss Foote)	1798	Dec. 27, 1867	5,6,&7
Harris, Sir W. S.	1792	Jan. 22, 1867	5 & 6
Hartshorne, Rev. C. H.	1803	Mar. 11, 1865	5 & 6
Harvey, W.	1800	Jan. 13, 1866	5 & 6
Hastings, Sir C.	1794	July 30, 1866	5 & 6
Hastings, Admiral Sir Thos.	1790	Jan. 2, 1870	5,6,&7
Hatchell, John	1783	Aug. 14, 1870	5,6,&7
Hatherton, Lord	Mar. 18, 1791	May 4, 1863	5
Havergal, Rev. Wm. Hy.	1793	April, 1870	6 & 7
Havin, Léonor Joseph	1799	Nov. 13, 1868	7
Hawes, Sir B.	1797	May 15, 1862	5
Hawkins, Edward, F.R.S.	1780	May 23, 1867	5,6,&7
Hawkins, Rev. Ernest	1802	1868	5,6,&7
Hawks, Francis S., D.D.	June 10, 1798	Sept. 27, 1866	5,6,&7
Hawthorne, N.	July 4, 1804	May 19, 1864	5
Hawtrey, Rev. E. C.	May 7, 1789	Jan. 27, 1862	5

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Hay, Sir A. L.	1785	Oct. 13, 1862	5
Hayter, Sir Geo.	1792	Jan. 18, 1871	5,6,&7
Hayti, F. Soulouque, ex-Emperor of	1790	Aug. 6, 1867	5,6,&7
Head, Sir Edmund Walker	1805	Jan. 28, 1868	5,6,&7
Heiberg, J. L.	Dec. 14, 1791	Aug. 25, 1860	5
Hengstenberg, E. W.	Oct. 20, 1802	June, 1869	5,6,&7
Herapath, Wm.	1796	Feb. 13, 1868	5,6,&7
Herbert, Rt. Hon. H. A.	1815	Feb. 26, 1866	5 & 6
Hereford, Bp. of. (*See* Hampden.)			
Herring, J. F.	1795	Sept. 22, 1865	5 & 6
Herschel, Sir John F. W.	Mar. 7, 1792	May 11, 1871	5,6,&7
Herzen, Alex.	Mar. 25, 1812	Jan. 21, 1870	5,6,&7
Hess, Baron H. von	1788	Mar. 30, 1863	6
Hien-Foung. (*See* China, Emperor of.)			
Higgin, Wm., D.D., Bp. of Derry	1793	July 12, 1867	5,6,&7
Higgins, M. J. ("Jacob Omnium")	1810	Aug. 14, 1868	6 & 7
Hildreth, R.	June 28, 1807	July 11, 1865	5 & 6
Hill, Lieut.-Gen. A. P.	1825	April 2, 1865	6
Hill, Sir Hugh	1802	Oct. 12, 1871	5,6,&7
Hincks, Rev. E.	1795	Dec. 3, 1866	5 & 6
Hinds, Sam., D.D., some time Bp. of Norwich	1793	Feb. 7, 1872	5,6,&7
Hirscher, John Baptist von	July 20, 1788	Sept. 4, 1865	6 & 7
Hitchcock, E.	May 24, 1793	Feb. 27, 1864	5 & 6
Hodges, Sir G. L.	1792	Dec. 14, 1862	5
Hogarth, George	1777	Feb. 12, 1870	5,6,&7
Honolulu, Emma, Queen Dowager of	... ...	Sept. 20, 1870	S. 7
Hooker, Sir W. J.	1785	Aug. 12, 1865	5 & 6
Hope, H. T.	1808	Dec. 3, 1862	5
Hope, Rev. F. W.	Jan. 3, 1797	April 15, 1862	5
Hopkins, John Henry, D.D.	Jan. 30, 1792	Jan. 9, 1868	5,6,&7
Hopkins, W.	1805	Oct. 13, 1866	6
Hornby, Admiral Sir P.	1785	Mar. 19, 1867	5 & 6
Horne, Rev. T. H.	Oct. 20, 1780	Jan. 27, 1862	5
Horner, L.	... ...	Mar. 5, 1864	5
Houdin, Robert, J. E.	Dec. 6, 1805	June, 1871	5,6,&7
Houston, S.	Mar. 2, 1793	July 23, 1863	5
Howard, Henry Edward John, D.D.	Dec. 14, 1795	Oct. 8, 1868	5,6,&7
Howard de Walden, Lord	June 5, 1799	Aug. 29, 1868	5,6,&7
Howe, Elias	1819	Sept. 3, 1867	5,6,&7
Hudson, Geo.	1800	Dec. 14, 1871	5,6,&7
Hughes, Dr.	1797	Jan. 3, 1864	5
Hunt, W.	1790	Feb. 10, 1864	5
Hunter, Joseph, F.S.A.		May 9, 1861	6 & 7
Huntley, Sir H. V.	1795	May 7, 1864	5
Hurlstone, Fred. Yeates	1801	June, 1869	5,6,&7
Huron, Bishop of. (*See* Cronyn.)			
INGEMANN, B. S.	May 28, 1789	1862	5 & 6
Ingersall, Charles Jared, LL.D.	Oct. 3, 1782	Jan. 14, 1862	5,6,&7
Inglis, Sir J. E. W.	1814	Sept. 27, 1862	5

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Ingres, J. D. A.	Sept. 15, 1781	Jan. 14, 1867	5 & 6
Ismail Pasha. (*See* Kmety, Gen. G.)			
Ivory, Lord	1792	Oct. 17, 1866	5 & 6
JAHN, OTTO	June 16, 1818	Sept. 1869	5, 6, & 7
Jamaica, Bishop of. (*See* Spencer.)			
Jasmin, J.	Mar. 6, 1798	Oct. 2, 1864	5
Jebb, Sir J.	1793	June 26, 1863	5
Jelf, Rev. Wm., D.D.	1798	Sept. 19, 1871	5, 6, & 7
Jellachick, Baron J. von	Oct. 16, 1801	May 19, 1859	5
Jerdan, Wm.	1782	July 11, 1869	5, 6, & 7
Jesse, Edward	Jan. 1780	Mar. 29, 1868	5, 6, & 7
Jeune, Francis, D.C.L., Bp. of Peterborough	1806	Aug. 21, 1868	5, 6, & 7
Johnston, Alex. Keith, LL.D., F.R.S.	Dec. 28, 1804	July 9, 1871	5, 6, & 7
Jomini, Baron Henri	Mar. 6, 1779	Mar. 24, 1869	5, 6, & 7
Jones, Ernest		Jan. 26, 1869	6 & 7
Jones, Geo., R.A.	1786	Sept. 19, 1869	6 & 7
Jones, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. D.	1792	Aug. 2, 1866	5 & 6
Jordan, S.	Dec. 30, 1792	Apr. 14, 1861	5
Josika, Baron N.	Sept. 28, 1796	Feb. 27, 1865	5 & 6
Jost, I. M.	Feb. 22, 1793	Nov. 1860	5
Jukes, Joseph Beete, F.R.S.	Oct. 10, 1811	July 29, 1869	5, 6, & 7
Junghung, F. W.	Oct. 26, 1812	April 24, 1864	5 & 6
Juynboll, D. W.	April 6, 1802	1861	5 & 6
KEAN, Charles	Jan. 18, 1811	Jan. 22, 1868	5, 6, & 7
Keble, Rev. J.	April 25, 1792	Mar. 29, 1866	5 & 6
Keeley, Robert	1793	Feb. 3, 1869	6 & 7
Kennedy, Charles Rann	Mar. 1, 1808		5, 6, & 7
Keppel, Hon. and Rev. T. R.	Jan. 17, 1811	April 20, 1863	5
Killaloe, Bishop of (Dr. Tonson)	1784	Dec. 1861	5
Kilmore, Bishop of. (*See* Verschoyle.)			
Kincaid, Sir J.	1789	April 22, 1862	5
Kingsdown, T. Pemberton-Leigh, Lord	Feb. 11, 1793	Oct. 7, 1867	5, 6, & 7
Kiss, A.	Oct. 11, 1802	Mar. 24, 1865	5 & 6
Kmety, Gen. G. (Ismail Pasha)	1814	April 25, 1865	5 & 6
Knight Bruce. (*See* Bruce, Rt. Hon. Sir J. L. K.)			
Knowles, J. S.	1784	Nov. 30, 1862	5
Kock, Charles Paul de	1794	Aug. 29, 1871	5, 6, & 7
LABORDE, Comte de	June 12, 1807	March, 1869	5, 6, & 7
Lacrosse, Baron B. T. J. de	Jan. 29, 1796	March, 1865	5 & 6
La Fontaine, Sir L. H., Bart.	Oct. 1807	Feb. 26, 1864	5
Lamartine, Alphonse de	Oct. 21, 1790	Feb. 28, 1869	5, 6, & 7
Lamoricière, Gen. C. L. L. J. de	Feb., 1806	Sept. 11, 1865	5 & 6
Lance, G.	Mar. 24, 1802	June 18, 1864	5
Landor, W. S.	Jan. 30, 1775	Sept. 17, 1864	5
Langdale, Hon. Charles	1787	Dec. 1, 1868	5, 6, & 7
Lansdowne, Marquis of	July 2, 1780	Jan. 31, 1863	5

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Lappenberg, J. M.	July 30, 1794	Nov. 28, 1865	5 & 6
Lathbury, Rev. T.	1798	Feb. 11, 1865	5 & 6
Lauder, Rob: Scott, R.S.A.	1803	April 21, 1869	5, 6, & 7
Lawrence, Sir W., Bart.	1785	July 5, 1867	5 & 6
Lecomte, J.	June 20, 1814	April 22, 1864	5 & 6
Lee, Dr. J.	April 28, 1783	Feb. 25, 1866	6
Lee, James Prince, D.D., Bishop of Manchester	1804	Dec. 24, 1869	5, 6, & 7
Lee, Rob., D.D.	1804	Mar. 14, 1868	5, 6, & 7
Lee, Gen. Rob. Edmund	1808	Oct. 12, 1870	6 & 7
Leech, J.	Aug. 29, 1817	Oct. 28, 1864	5
Lefroy, Rt. Hon. Thos.	1776	May 4, 1869	5, 6, & 7
Lemon, Mark	Nov. 30, 1809	May 23, 1870	5, 6, & 7
Lennep, Jakob van	Mar. 25, 1802	Aug. 26, 1868	5, 6, & 7
Lenormant, C.	June 1, 1802	Nov. 24, 1859	5 & 6
Leopold I. (*See* Belgians, King of the.)			
Leroux, Pierre	1798	April 12, 1871	5, 6, & 7
Lever, Charles James	1809	June 1, 1872	5, 6, 7, 8
Lewis, Rt. Hon. Sir G. C., Bart.	Oct. 21, 1806	April 13, 1863	5
Lewis, Lady M. T.	March, 1803	Nov. 9, 1865	6
Leys (Baron), Jean Auguste Henri	Feb. 18, 1815	Aug. 25, 1869	6 & 7
Lichfield, Bp. of. (*See* Lonsdale.)			
Liddell, Sir John, M.D., F.R.S.	1794	May 28, 1868	5, 6, & 7
Light, Sir Henry	1783	Mar. 3, 1870	5, 6, & 7
Limayrac, Paulin	Feb. 26, 1817	July, 1868	7
Limerick, Bishop of (Dr. Griffin)	July 10, 1786	April 5, 1866	6
Lincoln, Abraham	Feb. 12, 1809	April 15, 1865	6
Lindley, Dr. J.	1799	Nov. 1, 1865	5 & 6
Llanover, Baron	Nov. 8, 1802	April 27, 1867	5 & 6
Longley, T., D.D., Abp. of Canterbury	1794	Oct. 27, 1868	5, 6, & 7
Lonsdale, John, D.D., Bp. of Lichfield	Jan. 17, 1788	Oct. 19, 1867	5, 6, & 7
Lonsdale, Earl of	July 21, 1787	Mar. 4, 1872	5, 6, & 7
Lopez, Don Francisco Solano	1827	Mar. 1, 1870	7
Love, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. F.	1789	Jan. 13, 1866	5 & 6
Lover, Samuel	1797	July 6, 1868	5, 6, & 7
Lubbock, Sir J. W.	Mar. 26, 1803	June 20, 1865	5 & 6
Lucas, Charles	1808	Mar. 23, 1869	6 & 7
Lucas, Rt. Hon. Edward	1787	Nov. 12, 1871	5, 6, & 7
Lucas, Samuel	1818	Nov. 27, 1868	5, 6, & 7
Lushington, Rt. Hon. Stephen Rumbold, D.C.L.	1775	Aug. 5, 1868	5, 6, & 7
Luynes, Duc de	Dec. 15, 1802	Dec. 14, 1867	6 & 7
Lyndhurst, Baron	May 21, 1772	Oct. 12, 1863	5
Mc'Carthy, Sir C. J.	1812	Aug. 14, 1865	5
Mc'Caul, Rev. A.	1798	Nov. 13, 1863	5 & 6
Mc'Culloch, H.	1806	June 15, 1867	5
Mc'Culloch, J. R.	Mar. 1, 1789	Nov. 11, 1864	5 & 6
Mc'Dougall, Sir D.	1789	Dec. 10, 1862	5
Mc'Dowell, Patrick, R.A.	Aug. 1799	Dec. 9, 1870	5, 6, & 7
Mc'Ghee, Hon. Thos. Darcy	April 13, 1825	April 7, 1868	7

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Macbride, John David, D.C.L.	1778	Jan. 24, 1868	5,6,&7
Macdonald, John Sandfield	Dec. 12, 1812	June 1, 1872	8
Macgregor, Sir J.	1791	Jan. 13, 1866	6
Mackenzie, Thos. Lord Mackenzie	1807	Sept. 26, 1869	5,6,&7
Maclaren, C.	1782	Sept. 10, 1866	5 & 6
Maclise, Daniel, R.A.	Jan. 25, 1811	April, 1870	5 6,&7
Maddock, Sir Thos. Herbert	1792	Jan. 15, 1870	7
Magenis, Sir A. C.	1801	Feb. 14, 1867	5 & 6
Magnan, Marshal B. P.	Oct. 7, 1791	May 29, 1865	5 & 6
Mahony, F. (Father Prout)	1805	May 18, 1866	5 & 6
Maitland, Rev. S.	1795	Jan. 9, 1866	5 & 6
Malakhoff, Duc de. (*See* Pelissier, Marshal A. J. J.)			
Manchester, Bishop of. (*See* Lee.)			
Mansell, Rev. Hy. Longueville	Oct. 6, 1820	July 30, 1871	5,6,&7
Marie, Alexandre Thomas	Feb. 15, 1797	April 20, 1870	7
Marie-Amelia. (*See* French, ex-Queen of.)			
Marochetti, Baron Charles	1805	Dec. 28, 1867	5,6,&7
Martinez de la Rosa, F.	1789	Feb. 7, 1862	5
Martius, Karl Frederick Philip von	1794	Dec. 13, 1868	5,6,&7
Mason, James Murray	Nov. 3, 1798	April 28, 1871	5,6,&7
Maximilian I. (*See* Mexico, Emperor of.)			
Maximilian, Joseph II. (*See* Bavaria, King of.)			
Mayne, Sir Richard	1796	Dec. 26, 1868	5,6,&7
Mayo, Earl of	Feb. 21, 1822	Feb. 8, 1872	5,6,&7
Mayo, Thomas, M.D.	1790	Jan. 13, 1871	5,6,&7
Mazzini, Giuseppe	June 28, 1808	Mar. 10, 1872	5,6,&7
Meagher, T. F.	Aug. 3, 1823	July 1, 1867	6
Meath, Bishop of (Dr. Singer)	1786	July 16, 1866	5 & 6
Mehemet Ali	1807	Jan. 20, 1865	5 & 6
Melanesia, Bishop of. (*See* Patteson.)			
Melvill, Rev. Henry, B.D.	1798	Feb. 9, 1871	5,6,&7
Menschikoff, Prince Alexander Sergeewitsch	1789	April, 1869	5,6,&7
Mérimée, Prosper	Sept. 23, 1803	Oct. 1870	5,6,&7
Méry, J.	Jan. 21, 1798	June 18, 1866	5 & 6
Mexico, Emperor of (Maximilian I.)	July 6, 1832	June 19, 1867	6
Meyerbeer, G.	Sept. 5, 1794	May 2, 1864	5
Michael Obrenovitch III., Prince of Servia	Sept. 4, 1828	June 10, 1868	7
Miller, Wm. Allen, M.D., F.R.S.	Dec. 17, 1817	Sept. 30, 1870	5,6,&7
Milman, Very Rev. Henry Hart	Feb. 10, 1791	Sept. 24, 1868	5,6,&7
Miramon, M.	1833	June 19, 1867	6
Mirès, Jules	1809	June, 1871	5,6,&7
Mitchell, Alex.	April 13, 1780	June 25, 1868	6 & 7
Mitz-cherlich, E.	Jan. 7, 1794	Sept. 1, 1863	5
Mocquard, J. F. C.	Nov. 11, 1791	Dec. 10, 1864	5
Moltke (Comte de), Adam Wm.	Aug. 25, 1785	April 12, 1866	5,6,&7

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Montalembert, C. Forbes de Tyron, Comte de	May 29, 1810	Mar. 13, 1870	5, 6, & 7
Monteagle, Lord	Feb. 8, 1790	Jan. 31, 1866	5 & 6
Montgomery, Walter	1827	Sept. 2, 1871	7
Montreal, Bishop of. (*See* Fulford.)			
Moon, Sir F. G.	Oct. 28, 1796	Oct. 13, 1871	5, 6, & 7
Morny, C. A. L., Duc de	Oct. 23, 1811	Mar. 10, 1865	5 & 6
Morse, Sam. Finley Breese	April 27, 1791	April 2, 1872	5, 6, & 7
Moseley, Rev. Henry	1801	Jan. 21, 1871	5, 6, & 7
Mott, V.	Aug. 20, 1785	April 26, 1865	5 & 6
Mountain, Dr. (*See* Quebec, Bishop of.)			
Mouravieff, Gen. N.	1793	Sept. 11, 1866	5 & 6
Moustier, Marquis de	Aug. 23, 1817	Feb. 5, 1869	S. 7
Muller, J.	July 14, 1801	April 28, 1858	5 & 6
Mulready, W.	1786	July 7, 1863	5
Munch, P. A.	1811	June, 1863	5 & 6
Murchison, Sir Roderick Impey	Feb. 19, 1792	Oct. 22, 1871	5, 6, & 7
Muspratt, Jas. Sheridan, M.D.	March 8, 1821	... ...	5, 6, & 7
Mustapha, Reschid Pasha. (*See* Reschid Pasha.)			
Musurus, Princess A.	1819	July 19, 1867	6 & 7
NARVAEZ, Don R. M., Duke of Valencia	Aug. 4, 1800	May 28, 1868	5, 6, & 7
Neale, Rev. J. M.	1818	Aug. 6, 1866	5 & 6
Nees von Esenbeck, C. G.	Feb. 14, 1776	Mar. 16, 1858	5
Nesselrode, Count K. R.	Dec. 14, 1780	Mar. 23, 1862	5
Newcastle, Duke of	May 22, 1811	Oct. 18, 1864	5
Niel, Adolphe (Marshal)	Oct. 4, 1802	Aug. 13, 1869	5, 6, & 7
Noel-Fearn, Rev. Henry (Christmas)	1811	Mar. 10, 1868	5, 6, & 7
Normanby, Marquis of	May 15, 1787	July 28, 1863	5
Northbrook, Lord. (*See* Baring, Rt. Hon. Sir F. T.)			
Northumberland, Duke of	Dec. 15, 1792	Feb. 12, 1865	5
O'BRIEN, W. S.	Oct. 17, 1803	June 16, 1864	5
O'Donnell, Marshal Leopold	1808	Nov. 5, 1867	5, 6, & 7
Oliver, Rev. G.	Nov. 5, 1782	March 3, 1867	5 & 6
Olmsted, D.	1791	May 16, 1859	5 & 6
Omer Pasha	1806	April 18, 1871	5, 6, & 7
Orloff, Prince A.	1787	May 20, 1861	6
Osbaldeston, G.	Dec. 26, 1787	Aug. 1, 1866	5 & 6
O'Shaughnessy, Sir W. B.	1809	... ...	5, 6, & 7
Otho I. (*See* Greece, King of.)			
Oudinot, Marshal N. C. V.	Nov. 3, 1791	July 7, 1863	5
Ouseley, Sir W. G.	1799	March 6, 1866	5 & 6
Outram, Sir J.	Jan. 29, 1803	Mar. 11, 1863	5
Overbeck, Frederick	July 3, 1789	Nov. 1869	5, 6, & 7
Owen, Rev. J. B.	1787	May 24, 1872	7 & 8
PAKENHAM, Sir Richd.	1797	Oct. 28, 1868	5, 6, & 7
Palmerston, Lord	Oct. 20, 1784	Oct. 18, 1865	5 & 6

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Pardoe, Miss J.	1806	Nov. 26, 1862	5
Parker, Sir W., Bart.	1781	Nov. 13, 1866	5 & 6
Parry, Tho., Bp. of Barbadoes	1795	Mar. 16, 1870	5,6,&7
Pasta, J., Madame	1798	April 1, 1865	5
Patteson, John Coleridge, Bp. of Melanesia	1827	Oct. 1871	7
Paxton, Sir J.	Aug. 3, 1803	June 8, 1865	5 & 6
Payen, Anselme	Jan. 6, 1795	May 13, 1871	5,6,&7
Peabody, Geo.	Feb. 18, 1795	Nov. 4, 1869	6 & 7
Peacock, T. L.	Oct. 18, 1785	Jan. 23, 1866	S.5&6
Pelissier, Marshal A. J. J. (Duc de Malakhoff)	Nov. 6, 1794	May 22, 1864	5
Pellew, Hon. and Very Rev. G.	1793	Oct. 13, 1866	5 & 6
Pelouze, T. J.	Feb. 26, 1807	May 31, 1867	5 & 6
Pénaud, Admiral C.	Dec. 24, 1800	Mar. 25, 1864	5
Pennefather, Sir J. L.	1800	May 9, 1872	5,6,7,8
Pennethorne, Sir Jas.	1800	Sept. 1, 1871	5,6,&7
Pepe, General Florestan	1780	1851	5,6,&7
Pepe, G.	1781	1863	5
Persiani, Madame F. T.	Oct. 4, 1818	May, 1867	5 & 6
Persigny, Duc de	Jan. 11, 1808	Jan. 12, 1872	5,6,&7
Peterborough, Bishop of (Dr. Davis)	Oct. 1, 1780	April 18, 1864	5
Peterborough, Bishop of. (*See* Jeune.)			
Petit, Rev. J. L.	... ...	Dec. 1, 1868	5,6,&7
Phillimore, J. G.	1809	April 27, 1865	5 & 6
Phillip, J.	May 19, 1817	Feb. 27, 1867	6
Phillipps, Sir Tho.	1792	Feb. 6, 1872	5,6,&7
Phillips, Rt. Hon. S. M.	1780	Mar. 11, 1862	5
Phillips, Sir T.	1801	May 26, 1867	5 & 6
Philpotts, H., D.D., Bishop of Exeter	May, 1778	Sept. 18, 1869	5,6,&7
Phipps, Hon. Sir C. B.	Dec. 27, 1801	Feb. 24, 1866	5 & 6
Pierce, Franklin	Nov. 23, 1804	Oct. 8, 1869	5,6,&7
Platt, Hon. Sir T. J.	1790	Feb. 10, 1862	5
Plumridge, Sir J. H.	1787	Nov. 29, 1863	5
Plunket, Rt. Rev. Lord. (*See* Tuam, Killala, and Achonry, Bishop of.)			
Poerio, C.	1803	May, 1867	5 & 6
Pollock, Sir Fred.	Sept. 23, 1783	Aug. 22, 1870	5,6,&7
Potter, Cipriani	1792	Sept. 26, 1871	5,6,&7
Potter, L. J. A. D.	Apr. 26, 1796	July 22, 1859	5 & 6
Pouillet, C. S. M.	Feb. 16, 1791	June 15, 1868	5,6,&7
Pratt, John Tidd	Dec. 13, 1797	Jan. 9, 1870	5,6,&7
Prévost-Paradol, L. A.	Aug. 8, 1829	July 19, 1870	7
Prim, Don Juan	Dec. 6, 1814	Dec. 30, 1870	5,6,&7
Prior, Sir James	1790	Nov. 14, 1869	5,6,&7
Procter, Miss A. A.	1835	Feb. 2, 1864	5
Proudhon, P. J.	July 15, 1809	Jan. 20, 1865	5
Prout, Father. (*See* Mahony, F.)			
Pulszky, Ferencz Aurel	Sept. 17, 1814	Sept. 5, 1866	5,6,&7
QUEBEC, Bishop of (Dr. Mountain)	1789	Jan. 8, 1863	5

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Radnor, Earl of	May 11, 1779	Apr. 10, 1869	5,6,&7
Raffles, Rev. T.	May 17, 1788	Aug. 18, 1863	5
Ramsay, W.	1806	Feb. 12, 1865	5
Randon, Comte, Marshal of France	Mar. 25, 1795	Jan. 1871	5,6,&7
Batcliff, Sir J.	Nov. 1798	Sept. 1, 1864	5
Rattenbury, Rev. J.	June 26, 1806	Sept. 1, 1864	5
Rauch, T. C.	Jan. 2, 1777	Dec. 3, 1857	5
Raymond, Henry Jarvis	Jan. 24, 1820	June 18, 1869	7
Read, Tho. Buchanan	Mar. 12, 1822	May 11, 1872	8
Reade, John Edmund	... ...	Sept. 1870	5,6,&7
Reboul, J.	Jan. 23, 1796	May 29, 1864	5
Redding, Cyrus	1785	May 28, 1870	5,6,&7
Redington, Sir T. N.	1815	Oct. 11, 1862	5
Reed, Rev. A.	Nov. 27, 1787	Feb. 25, 1862	5
Regnaud-de-St.-Jean-d'Angelly, Comte de	July 29, 1794	Feb. 1870	5,6,&7
Reichenbach, Baron von	Feb. 12, 1788	1869	5,6,&7
Reschid Pasha, or Mustapha Reschid Pasha	1802	Jan. 5, 1858	5 & 6
Reybaud, Madame C. (*See* Arnaud.)			
Richardson, C.	July, 1775	Oct. 6, 1865	5 & 6
Richardson, D. L.	1800	Nov. 17, 1865	6
Richardson, Sir J.	1787	June 5, 1865	5 & 6
Rickards, Rev. S.	1796	Aug. 24, 1865	5 & 6
Ritchie, L.	1801	Jan. 16, 1865	5
Ritter, Henry	1791	Feb. 1869	5,6,&7
Ritter, K.	1779	Sept. 29, 1859	5 & 6
Roberts, D.	Oct. 24, 1796	Nov. 25, 1864	5
Robertson, Thos. Wm.	Jan. 9, 1829	Feb. 3, 1871	7
Robinson, Rev. H.	1793	May 18, 1866	5 & 6
Robinson, Sir J. B., Bart.	July 26, 1791	Jan. 30, 1863	5
Robinson, John Henry, R.A.	1796	Oct. 21, 1871	5,6,&7
Robson, F.	1821	Aug. 12, 1864	5
Rochester, Bishop of (Dr. Wigram)	Dec. 26, 1798	April 6, 1867	5 & 6
Rock, Daniel, D.D.	1799	Nov. 28, 1871	5,6,&7
Roemer, F. de	1795	March, 1864	5 & 6
Rogers, H. D.	1806	May 30, 1866	5 & 6
Roget, Peter Mark, M.D.	1779	Sept. 13, 1869	5,6,&7
Rolt, Sir John	Oct. 5, 1804	June 6, 1871	7
Rosa, Martinez de la F. (*See* Martinez de la Rosa F.)			
Roscoe, Thos.	June, 1791	Sept. 24, 1871	5,6,&7
Rose, H.	1795	Jan. 1864	5 & 6
Ross, Admiral Sir J. C.	1800	April 3, 1862	5
Rosse, Earl of	June 17, 1800	Oct. 31, 1867	5,6,&7
Rossini, Gioacchino Antonio	Feb. 29, 1792	Nov. 13, 1868	5,6,&7
Rosslyn, Earl of	Feb. 15, 1802	June 16, 1866	5 & 6
Rousseau, Major-General Lovell H.	Aug. 4, 1818	Jan. 7, 1869	7
Rüdiger, Count	1800	June 22, 1856	5 & 6
Said Pasha. (*See* Egypt, Viceroy of.)			

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
St. Asaph, Bishop of. (*See* Short.)			
Sainte-Beuve, Ch. Augustin	Dec. 23, 1804	Oct. 13, 1869	5,6,&7
St. John, P. B.	1819	Aug. 1, 1859	5
Saldanha, Duke of	Nov. 17, 1790	Nov. 1861	5 & 6
Salisbury, Bishop of. (*See* Hamilton.)			
Salisbury, Marquis of	April 17, 1791	April 12, 1868	5,6,&7
Salnave, President		Jan. 10, 1870	7
Sandys, Lord	Jan. 28, 1798	April 10, 1863	5
Sawyer, Wm. Collison, Bishop of Grafton and Armidale	1831	Mar. 15, 1868	7
Say, H. E.	Mar. 11, 1794	1860	5 & 6
Scarlett, Sir James Yorke	Feb. 1, 1799	Dec. 6, 1871	5,6,&7
Schlagenweit, A.	Jan. 9, 1829	Oct. 1858	5
Schoenlein, J.	Nov. 30, 1793	Jan. 1864	5 & 6
Scholefield, W.	1809	July 9, 1867	5 & 6
Schomburg, Sir R.	1804	Mar. 11, 1865	5
Scott, Gen. W.	June 13, 1786	May 29, 1866	5 & 6
Scott, Rev. William	May 2, 1813	Jan. 11, 1872	5,6,&7
Seaton, Lord	1777	April 17, 1863	5
Sedgwick, Miss C. M.	1789	July 31, 1867	5 & 6
Sedgwick, Major-Gen. J.	1816	May 9, 1864	6
Seemann, Berthold	1825	Oct. 10, 1871	6 & 7
Selwyn, Sir Chas. Jasper	1813	Aug. 11, 1869	7
Senior, N. W.	1790	June 4, 1864	5
Servia, Prince of. (*See* Michael Obrenovitch.)			
Seymour, Sir Geo. Francis	1787	Jan. 20, 1870	5,6,&7
Shee, Sir Wm.	1804	Feb. 19, 1868	5,6,&7
Sheepshanks, J.	1787	Oct. 6, 1863	5
Shelley, Sir J. V., Bart.	Mar. 18, 1808	Jan. 26, 1867	5
Shillibeer, G.	Aug. 11, 1807	Sept. 1866	6
Shirley, Rev. W. W.	1828	Nov. 20, 1866	6
Short, Thos. Vowler, D.D., Bishop of St. Asaph	Sept. 16, 1790	April 13, 1872	5,6,&7
Shrewsbury and Talbot, Earl of	Nov. 8, 1803	June 4, 1868	5,6,&7
Siam, Chao Pha Mongkout, King of	1805	Oct. 1, 1868	7
Sigourney, Mrs. L. H.	Sept. 1, 1791	June 10, 1865	5
Simpson, Gen. Sir James	1792	April 18, 1868	5,6,&7
Simpson, Sir James Young, M.D.	1811	May 6, 1870	5,6,&7
Sinclair, Miss C.	April 17, 1800	Aug. 6, 1864	5
Singer, Dr. (*See* Meath, Bishop of.)			
Slaney, R. A.	1791	May 19, 1862	5
Sleigh, Sir J. W.	1780	Feb. 5, 1865	5
Slidell, John	1793	July 26, 1871	5,6,&7
Smart, Sir G. T.	May, 1776	Feb. 23, 1867	5 & 6
Smedley, F. E.	1819	May 1, 1864	S. 5
Smirke, Sir R.	1780	April 18, 1867	5 & 6
Smith, A.	Dec. 31, 1830	Jan. 5, 1867	5 & 6
Smith, Geo., D.D. (sometime Bishop of Victoria, Hongkong)	1815	Dec. 14, 1871	5,6,&7
Smith, James	Mar. 26, 1805	Mar. 1872	6 & 7

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Smith, Rt. Hon. T. B. C.	1797	Aug. 13, 1866	5 & 6
Smyth, Admiral W. H.	1788	Sept. 9, 1865	5 & 6
Somerset, Sir H.	1794	Feb. 15, 1862	5
Soulouque, F. (*See* Hayti, ex-Emperor of.)			
South, Sir James	1798	Oct. 19, 1867	5,6,& 7
Sowerby, James de Carle	June 5, 1787	Aug. 26, 1871	5,6,& 7
Sparks, J.	May 10, 1789	Mar. 15, 1866	5 & 6
Speke, Capt. J. H.	May, 1827	Sept. 15, 1864	5
Spencer, Aubrey Geo., D.D., Bp. of Jamaica	1795	Feb. 24, 1872	5,6,& 7
Spencer, The Hon. and Rev. G.	Dec. 21, 1799	Oct. 1, 1864	5
Spencer, Rt. Rev. Dr. G. J. T.	1801	July 16, 1866	6
Spooner, R.	July 28, 1783	Nov. 24, 1864	5
Stanfield, C.	1798	May 18, 1867	5 & 6
Stanley of Alderley, Lord	Nov. 13, 1802	June 16, 1869	5,6,& 7
Stanton, Edwin M.	Dec. 19, 1814	Dec. 23, 1869	6 & 7
Steel, Sir S. W.	1789	Mar. 11, 1865	5
Stevens, Thaddeus	April 4, 1793	Aug. 24, 1868	7
Stirbey, Prince	Aug. 1801	April 13, 1869	S. 7
Stirling, Sir J.	Jan. 1791	April 22, 1865	5
Stockenstrom, Sir A., Bart.	July 6, 1792	Mar. 15, 1864	5
Stopford, Hon. Sir M.	Nov. 11, 1798	Nov. 10, 1864	5
Strachan, John, D.D., Bp. of Toronto	...	Oct. 1, 1867	5,6,& 7
Stuart, J. M.	1818	June 5, 1866	5 & 6
Sullivan, Rt. Hon. L.	1783	Jan. 4, 1866	5 & 6
Sulpice, P. C. (*See* Gavarni.)			
Sumner, Dr. J. B. (*See* Canterbury, Archbishop of.)			
Surtees, Sir S. V.	1803	April 19, 1867	5 & 6
Sutherland, Duchess Dowager of	1806	Oct. 27, 1868	5,6,& 7
Sutherland, Dr. A. J.	1811	Jan. 31, 1867	6
Sykes, Sir T., Bart.	Aug. 22, 1772	Mar. 21, 1863	5
Syme, James	1800	June 26, 1870	5,6,& 7
Szemere, B.	Aug. 24, 1812	Jan. 9, 1865	5 & 6
TANNER, Thos. Hawkes, M.D.	1824	July 7, 1871	7
Tattam, The Ven. Hy., LL.D., F.R.S.	Dec. 28, 1788	Jan. 1868	5,6,& 7
Taunton, Hy. Labouchere, Lord	Aug. 15, 1798	July 13, 1869	5,6,& 7
Taylor, I.	1787	June 28, 1865	5
Tegethoff, Vice-Admiral W. von	1827	April 7, 1871	7
Temple, Stephen, Q.C.	...	Aug. 1868	7
Tenerani, Pietro	1800	Dec. 14, 1869	5,6,& 7
Tennent, Sir James Emerson	1804	March 6, 1869	5,6,& 7
Terrott, C. H., Bishop of Edinburgh	1790	April 2, 1872	7
Thackeray, W. M.	1811	Dec. 24, 1863	5
Thalberg, Sigismund	Jan. 7, 1812	April 27, 1871	5,6,& 7
Theodore, King of Abyssinia	...	April 13, 1868	7
Thierry, A.	1803	Dec. 28, 1858	5 & 6
Thiersck, F. W.	June 17, 1784	Feb. 1860	5
Thomas, Major-Gen. Geo. Henry	July 31, 1816	Mar. 28, 1870	7

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Thompson, Lieut.-Gen. Thos. Perronet	1783	Sept. 6, 1869	5,6,&7
Thomson, Mrs.	1800	Dec. 17, 1862	5
Thomson, R. D.	1805	Aug. 17, 1864	5
Thouvenel, E. A.	Nov. 11, 1818	Oct. 17, 1866	5 & 6
Thwaites, Sir John	1815	Aug. 8, 1870	6 & 7
Ticknor, Geo.	Aug. 1, 1791	Jan. 26, 1871	5,6,&7
Tierney, Rev. M.	1795	Feb. 19, 1862	5
Todd, James Henthorne, D.D.	1805	June 28, 1869	5,6,&7
Todd, Dr. R. B.	1810	Jan. 30, 1860	5
Tomlins, G. F.	1804	Sept. 21, 1867	6
Tonson, Dr. (*See* Killaloe, Bishop of.)			
Tooke, W.	1777	Sept. 20, 1863	5
Toronto, Bishop of. (*See* Strachan.)			
Townshend, Rev. Chauncy Hare	1800	Feb. 25, 1868	6 & 7
Trollope, Mrs. F.	1700	Oct. 6, 1863	5
Troubridge, Sir T. St. V. H. C., Bart.	1817	Oct. 2, 1867	5 & 6
Tuam, Killala, and Achonry, Bishop of (Right Rev. Lord Plunket)	1792	Oct. 18, 1866	5 & 6
Turnbull, W. B.	1811	April 22, 1863	5
Turner, Rt. Hon. Sir G. J.	1798	July 9, 1867	5 & 6
Turton, Dr. (*See* Ely, Bishop of.)			
Tyler, Sir G.	1792	June 4, 1862	5
UHLAND, J. L.	April 26, 1787	Nov. 13, 1862	5
Ullman, Karl	Mar. 15, 1796	Jan. 12, 1865	5,6,&7
VALENCIA, Duke of. (*See* Narvaez.)			
Van Buren, M.	Dec. 5, 1792	July 24, 1862	5
Vaughan, Rev. Robert, D.D.	1795	June 14, 1868	5,6,&7
Velpeau, A. A. L. M.	May 18, 1795	Aug. 24, 1867	5 & 6
Venedy, Jakob	May 24, 1805	Feb. 1871	5,6,&7
Vernet, E. J. H.	June 30, 1789	Jan. 19, 1863	5
Veron, Dr. L. D.	April 5, 1798	Sept. 27, 1867	5
Verschoyle, Hamilton, D.D., Bishop of Kilmore	1803	Jan. 28, 1870	6 & 7
Vigny, Comte de A. V.	Mar. 27, 1799	Sept. 18, 1863	5
Villemain, A. F.	June 11, 1791	April, 1867	5 & 6
Vincke, Baron von	May 15, 1811	May, 1869	7
Vogan, Rev. T. S. L.	1800	April 3, 1867	5
WAAGEN, Gustav Friedrich	Feb. 11, 1794	July 15, 1868	5,6,&7
Waddington, Geo., D.D.	1793	July 20, 1869	5,6,&7
Wagner, R.	June 20, 1805	May 12, 1864	5
Wakefield, E. G.	1796	May 16, 1862	5
Wakley, T.	1795	May 16, 1862	5
Waldegrave, Sam., D.D., Bishop of Carlisle	1817	Oct. 1, 1869	5,6,&7
Walewski, Comte de	May 4, 1810	Sept. 27, 1868	5,6,&7
Walsh, Rt. Hon. John Edward	Nov. 1816	Oct. 17, 1869	7
Waterton, C.	June 12, 1782	May 27, 1865	5
Watson, Rev. A.	1815	Feb. 1, 1865	5

Name.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.	Edition.
Watt, J. H.	1799	May 18, 1867	5 & 6
Watts, A. A.	Mar. 19, 1799	April 6, 1864	5
Watts, Thos.	... ...	Sept. 9, 1869	5,6,&7
Weld, Charles Rob.	1818	Jan. 15, 1869	5,6,&7
Wellesley, Rev. H.	1792	Jan. 11, 1866	5 & 6
Wensleydale, James Parke, Lord	Mar. 22, 1782	Feb. 25, 1868	5,6,&7
West, Admiral Sir J.	1774	April 18, 1862	5
Westmacott, Richd., R.A., F.R.S.	1799	April 19, 1872	5,6,&7
Westminster, R. Grosvenor, Marquis of	Jan. 27, 1795	Oct. 31, 1869	7
Wetherall, Sir George Augustus	1788	April 8, 1868	5,6,&7
Whately, Rt. Rev. R., Archbishop of Dublin	Feb. 1, 1787	Oct. 8, 1863	5
Whewell, Rev. W.	1794	March 6, 1866	5 & 6
White, Rev. J.	1804	Mar. 28, 1865	S. 5
Wightman, Sir W.	1784	Dec. 10, 1863	5
Wigram, Dr. (*See* Rochester, Bishop of.)			
Wigram, Rt. Hon. Sir J.	1793	July 29, 1866	5 & 6
William Frederick Charles. (*See* Würtemberg, King of.)			
Williams, Rev. Rowland, D.D.	1817	Jan. 18, 1870	5,6,&7
Willis, N. P.	Jan. 20, 1817	Jan. 1867 ...	5 & 6
Willmore, J. T.	Sept. 15, 1800	Mar. 12, 1863	5
Willshire, Gen. Sir T.	1789	May 31, 1862	5
Wilson, G.	1818	Nov. 22, 1859	5
Windham, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Ashe	1810	Feb. 7, 1870	5,6,&7
Windischgratz, Prince A.	May 22, 1787	Mar. 21, 1862	5
Wiseman, Cardinal	Aug. 2, 1802	Feb. 15, 1865	5
Woillez, Madame N.	1785	Nov. 11, 1859	5
Wolff, Rev. J.	1795	May 2, 1862	5
Woodward, Bernard Bolingbroke, F.S.A	1816	Oct. 12, 1869	5,6,&7
Woodward, S. P.	Sept. 17, 1821	July 11, 1865	5
Wrangel, Count Friedrich von	Apr. 13, 1784	June, 1868	S. 5,6,7
Wraxall, Sir F. C. L.	1828	June 11, 1865	5
Wright, Ichabod Charles	1795	Oct. 14, 1871	6 & 7
Wrottesley, Lord	Aug. 5, 1798	Oct. 27, 1867	5 & 6
Würtemberg, King of	Sept. 27, 1781	June 25, 1864	5
YOUNG, Sir Chas. Geo., Garter	1795	Aug. 31, 1869	5,6,&7
Young, Sir Hy. Ed. Fox	1810	Sept. 18, 1870	5,6,&7
ZUMPT, C. G.	1791	June 25, 1849	5

THE END.

WYMAN AND SONS, PRINTERS, GREAT QUEEN STREET, LONDON, W.C.

This book should be returned to the Library on or before the last date stamped below.

A fine of five cents a day is incurred by retaining it beyond the specified time.

Please return promptly.

3
time;
rary 003514731
4 088 048 665